



CITY OF BEAUFORT
1911 BOUNDARY STREET
BEAUFORT MUNICIPAL COMPLEX
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29902
(843) 525-7070
CITY COUNCIL WORKSESSION AGENDA
January 14, 2020

NOTE: IF YOU HAVE SPECIAL NEEDS DUE TO A PHYSICAL CHALLENGE, PLEASE CALL IVETTE BURGESS 525-7070 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

-
STATEMENT OF MEDIA NOTIFICATION

"In accordance with South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976, Section 30-4-80(d), as amended, all local media was duly notified of the time, date, place and agenda of this meeting."

WORKSESSION - City Hall, Planning Conference Room, 1st Floor - 5:00 PM

I. CALL TO ORDER

- A. Mike McFee, Mayor Pro Tem

II. DISCUSSION ITEMS

- A. Discussion on the Capital Improvement Plan
- B. Overview of the City's Financial Status
- C. Business Licensing Legislation
- D. Update on Cyber Security

III. EXECUTIVE SESSION

- A. Pursuant to Title 30, Chapter 4, Section (70) (a) (2) of the South Carolina Code of Law: Legal Briefing on Pending Litigation.

IV. ADJOURN



CITY OF BEAUFORT
DEPARTMENT REQUEST FOR CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM

TO: CITY COUNCIL **DATE:** 12/12/2019
FROM:
AGENDA ITEM
TITLE: Mike McFee, Mayor Pro Tem
MEETING
DATE: 1/14/2020
DEPARTMENT: City Clerk

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

PLACED ON AGENDA FOR:

REMARKS:



CITY OF BEAUFORT

DEPARTMENT REQUEST FOR CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM

TO: CITY COUNCIL **DATE:** 1/9/2020
FROM: Kathy Todd
AGENDA ITEM TITLE: Discussion on the Capital Improvement Plan
MEETING DATE: 1/14/2020
DEPARTMENT: Finance

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) was developed in FY 2013 and the resolution of the CIP was adopted in FY 2014. Attached are the documents that were presented to City Council and other organizations. Each year, based on discussion and feedback from the City Council, the CIP is updated. The discussion is to assist City staff in updating the CIP for FY 2021-FY 2025 and its affect on the FY 2021 budget planning process.

PLACED ON AGENDA FOR: Discussion

REMARKS:

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type	Upload Date
CIP Presentation from FY 2013	Cover Memo	1/9/2020
CIP Frequently Asked Questions from FY 2013	Cover Memo	1/9/2020
FY 2020 Capital Improvement Plan	Cover Memo	1/9/2020

City of Beaufort Capital Improvement Plan

Overview of Projects, Funding and Timing
Presented to Northern Regional Plan Implementation Committee
May 24, 2013

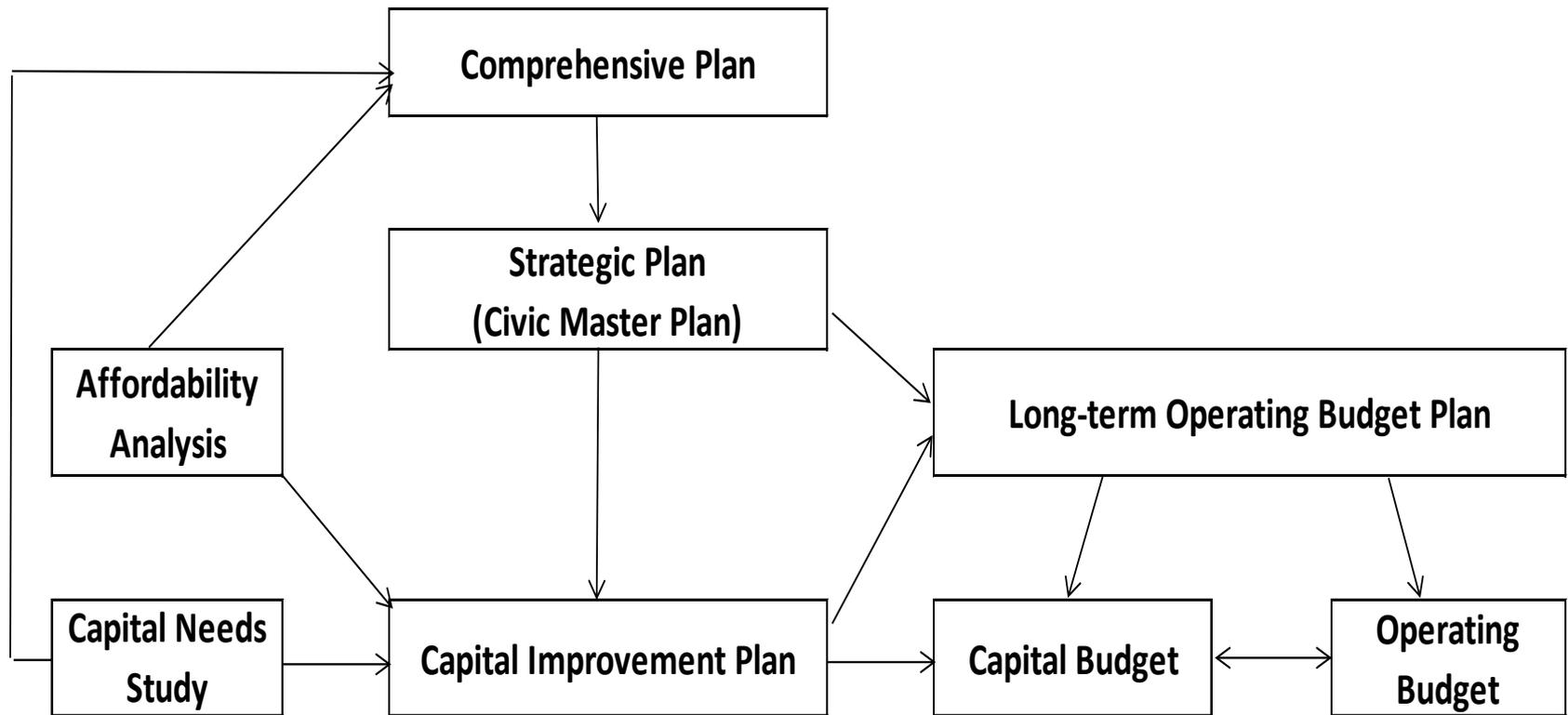
PURPOSE

- ▶ This presentation was developed to begin discussions of formalizing the capital improvement plan for the City that is integrated with the Comprehensive Plan.
- ▶ This document is one of three presentations focused on capital and the adoption of a capital budget for FY 2014.
- There are no recommendations contained in the information presented.

What Is A Capital Improvement Plan?

- A Capital Improvement Plan or Program (CIP) is a plan that assesses capital facility needs against its overall goals and objectives.
- It uses a multi-year planning horizon, that has a close relationship to the Comprehensive Plan.
- It contains projects budgeted in the current fiscal year as well as projects in subsequent fiscal years for which funding may not have been obtained or authorized.
- Since the CIP is not a legally binding document it can and does change.
- Often seen as a rolling document since older projects drop off when completed and new ones are added each year.
- There are series of documents that form a relationship to the Capital Improvement Plan.
 - ❑ The Comprehensive Plan
 - ❑ The Strategic Plan
 - ❑ Long-term Operating Budget Plan
 - ✓ Capital Budget
 - ✓ Operating Budget
 - ❑ Affordability Analysis
 - ❑ Capital Needs Study

Relationship of Capital Improvement Plan to Other Documents



Other Documents

- In 2009 “Vision Beaufort” Comprehensive Plan included a wealth of information about targeting public investment, establishing community design objectives, pursuing potential catalyst projects, and most importantly, implementing the vision that will guide Beaufort into its next decade of growth and development.
 - ❑ From the Comprehensive Plan, City Council charged the Redevelopment Commission to develop the Strategic Plan that is now know as the ‘Civic Master Plan”
 - The Civic Master Plan is the result of extensive efforts to establish principles and standards for all public and private development and provides a guide for identifying and promoting investments within the City.
 - The Civic Master Plan is expected to generate discussion points, establish budget priorities, and create implementation objectives for the City over the next generation.
 - The Civic Master Plan is the City’s Strategic Plan that is instrumental in developing the City’s Capital Improvement Plan and the Capital Budget.
- ✓ The above contains excerpts from the recently published Civic Master Plan

Capital Improvement Plan and Budget

- The heart of the Capital Improvement Plan is the projects.
 - ❑ Categorized by major elements that link to the Comprehensive plan and the Strategic Plan , the City's Civic Master Plan.
- The CIP contains a series of tables that show what projects will be built, when, where, and how much they will cost.
- The CIP and the Capital Budget are presented together and contain a summary of funding sources available to fund the projects.
 - ❑ The capital budget is the first document of the Capital Improvement Plan.
 - ❑ It is the implementing document.
 - ❑ The capital budget is where funds for capital projects are identified and authorized as part of the budget adoption process.
 - ❑ The capital budget contains detailed information about the design, costs, financing and schedule for the capital projects for the current fiscal year.
 - ❑ The capital budget is a separate budget document but the current funding commitments are rolled into the adopted Operating Budget.
- There are funded and unfunded CIP projects that need to be taken into consideration in making budget decisions.

Capital Budget

- Expenditures related to completing Capital projects generally span longer than an operating year.
 - ❑ Once the decision to move forward on implementing capital projects, those plans can not be easily changed.
 - ❑ There is an integration between the Capital projects budget and the operating budget.
- Step to developing a CIP and Capital Budget:
 - ❑ Organize the process.
 - ❑ Identify the Projects and Funding Options
 - ❑ Select the projects.
 - ❑ Prepare and Recommend a Capital Plan and Budget.
 - ❑ Adopt the Capital Budget.
 - ✓ Adopt the capital budget with the entire amount for all the approved projects that are funded in the current fiscal year, regardless of whether those funds will be spent in a year or not.
 - ✓ Any unused funds from the current year are carry forward into the next fiscal year budget and approved again as part of the adopted budget process.
 - ✓ New projects are added to the capital budget during the budget process as funding become available.

Developing The Capital Improvement Plan

- Identified projects from Chapter 11 of the Civic Master Plan that had a 1–3 year implementation projection.
- Identified other capital projects related to Stormwater drainage or other Public Works areas.
- Obtained project estimates in current year dollars.
- Developed a schedule by major category, tying funding and time a timeline to each project that can be assigned through the capital budgeting process.

What is next?

- Link the projects identified to the Sector plans identified in Chapter 11 of the Civic Master Plan by Sector.
- Review the list to ensure that it contains the priority list of projects that City Council would like to complete in 1 –3 years.
- Take a closer look at each Sector plan to assist in developing the Capital Project Budget.
- Review the funding options and the timing for each project.

QUESTIONS?



March 26, 2013

Frequently Asked Questions: Beaufort SC Capital Improvement Plan FY2014

1. What are “capital improvements”?

Answer: A capital improvement generally is defined as a non-recurring expenditure or any expenditure for physical improvements, including costs for the acquisition of existing buildings or land; construction of new structures such as the proposed \$2.27 million new Beaufort fire station at Mossy Oaks; construction/expansion of streets, highways, sidewalks or utility lines; acquisition of fixed equipment including police vehicles or fire trucks; landscaping; and similar expenditures.

Capital improvements are investments in the infrastructure – in this case, for the City of Beaufort.

2. So what is a Capital Improvement Plan?

Answer: Beaufort’s Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a plan that examines capital needs against the City’s overall goals and objectives. The Capital Improvement Plan is a short-range plan, usually one to five years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan. The plan links the City and its comprehensive and strategic plans to the City’s annual budget.

Key elements include:

- It uses a multi-year timeframe that ties to the Civic Master Plan
- It contains projects budgeted in FY14 as well as projects in subsequent fiscal years for which funding may not yet have been obtained or authorized, including grants
- Since the CIP is not a legally binding document it can and does change.
- Frequently, the Capital Improvement Plan is seen as a “rolling document” since older projects drop off when completed and new ones are added each year.

There are series of documents that form a relationship to the Capital Improvement Plan:

1. The Comprehensive Plan

2. Beaufort Civic Master Plan (the Strategic Plan)
3. Long-term Operating Budget Plan
4. Capital Budget
5. Operating Budget
6. Affordability Analysis
7. Capital Needs Study

3. What goes into developing a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Beaufort?

Answer: It's a multi-step process to tie capital needs to the Beaufort Civic Master Plan and Council goals. Key points include: Expenditures related to completing Capital projects generally span longer than an operating year; there is an integration between the Capital projects budget and the operating budget; and once the decision is made to move forward on implementing capital projects, those plans cannot easily be changed because of payments made and projects being started.

During staff review starting in late 2012, we identified projects from Chapter 11 of the Civic Master Plan that had a one-year to three-year implementation projection. We then examined other capital projects related to stormwater drainage or other Public Works areas.

With that list, we obtained project estimates in current year dollars. Finally, we developed a schedule by major category, tying funding and time to a timeline for each project that can be assigned through the capital budgeting process. All of these categories can change based on changing economic, environmental and community factors.

Steps to developing a CIP and Capital Budget:

- a. Organize the process
- b. Identify/select the projects and funding options
- c. Prepare and recommend a Capital Plan and budget
- d. Adopt the Capital Budget
- e. Adopt the Capital Budget with the entire amount for all the approved projects that are funded in the current fiscal year, regardless of whether those funds will be spent in a year or not
- f. Any unused capital funds from the current year are carried forward into the next fiscal year budget and approved again as part of the adopted budget process
- g. New projects are added to the capital budget during the budget process as funding become available.

4. What's the connection between the Civic Master Plan and the Capital Improvement Plan?

Answer: In 2009 the "Vision Beaufort" Comprehensive Plan included a wealth of information about targeting public investment, establishing community design objectives, pursuing potential catalyst projects, and most importantly, implementing the vision that would guide Beaufort into its next decade of growth and development.

From the Comprehensive Plan, City Council charged the Redevelopment Commission to develop the Strategic Plan that is now known as the Beaufort Civic Master Plan.

The Civic Master Plan is the result of extensive efforts to establish principles and standards for all public and private development. It provides a guide for identifying and promoting investments within the City. The Civic Master Plan is expected to generate discussion points, establish budget priorities, and create targeted projects and/or areas for the City over the next generation.

The Civic Master Plan is Beaufort's Strategic Plan that is instrumental in developing the City's Capital Improvement Plan and the Capital Budget.

5. How does the Capital Improvement Plan fit into the annual City budget process?

Answer: The heart of the Capital Improvement Plan is the *projects*. At this stage of the FY2014 budget process (March 26, 2013), note that there funded and unfunded CIP projects that need to be taken into consideration in making budget decisions.

The projects are categorized by major elements that link to the Comprehensive plan and the Strategic Plan, which is the Beaufort Civic Master Plan. The CIP contains a series of tables that show which proposed projects will be built, when, where and how much they will cost.

The CIP and the Capital Budget are presented together and contain a summary of funding sources available to pay for the projects.

- ✓ The capital budget is the first document of the Capital Improvement Plan. It is the implementing document. The capital budget is where funds for capital projects are identified and authorized as part of the budget adoption process.
- ✓ The capital budget contains detailed information about the design, costs, financing and schedule for the capital projects for the current fiscal year.
- ✓ The capital budget is a separate budget document but the current funding commitments are rolled into the adopted Operating Budget.

6. Where can I find the list of recommended Capital Improvement Projects for the City of Beaufort?

Answer: Visit www.cityofbeaufort.org and go to Departments / Finance for the complete list. Note that some of these projects have funding sources identified while others don't.

7. What's next with the Capital Improvements Plan?

Answer: This is a systematic approach. First, we link the capital projects to the Sector plans identified in Chapter 11 of the Civic Master Plan. Then staff and Council review

the list to ensure that it contains the priority projects that City Council would like to complete in one to three years.

Next, staff and Council will take a closer look at each Sector plan to assist in developing the Capital Project Book, and review funding options and the timing for each project. Finally, capital improvement plan recommendations to Council are made for approval as part of the FY14 budget process.

For more specific details, visit these online links:

Civic Master Plan: <http://cityofbeaufort.org/civic-master-plan.aspx>

Comprehensive Plan: <http://visionbeaufort.blogspot.com/>

Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports:
<http://www.cityofbeaufort.org/comprehensive-annual-financial-reports-cafr.aspx>

Annual City of Beaufort Budgets: <http://www.cityofbeaufort.org/budgets.aspx>

Finance Department: <http://www.cityofbeaufort.org/finance.aspx>

Drainage Projects				FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2015 and Prior
12	Broad Street Drainage Dirtch	\$ 182,048	\$ 1,197,923					
14	Calhoun Drainage	\$ 100,000	\$ 268,016					
15	Kings Ridge Outfall	\$ 25,000	\$ 780,634					
16	LaFayette Drainage	\$ 125,000	\$ 450,000		\$ 100,000		\$ 80,120	
17	Twin Lake Drainage	\$ 92,541	\$ 125,000				\$ - \$ 45,000	
18	Johnny Morral Pipe Outfall	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,023,804					
19	First Blvd. Pond Improvements (Title Gate)	\$ 144,534	\$ 200,000					
20	Southside Canal Improvements	\$ 260,502	\$ 400,000					
21	Cottage Farm Drainage	\$ 29,550	\$ 30,000				\$ - \$ 30,000	
22	Hay Street Outfall	\$ 515,241	\$ 515,241					
24	The Point	\$ 3,969,156	\$ 3,969,156				\$ 40,000	
25	Jane Way Ditch Cleaning	\$ 29,000	\$ 29,000				\$ 29,000	
26	North Hermitage Drainage	\$ 100,000	\$ 250,000					
27	South Hermitage Drainage	\$ 38,583	\$ 48,000				\$ 4,400	\$ 44,000
Other Projects				FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2015 and Prior
26	Allison Road Improvements - Phase I	\$ 821,044	\$ 1,930,536	\$ 400,000				\$ 14,000
27	Basil Green Parking	\$ 1,024,696	\$ 100,000					
28	Beaufort Plaza Trailhead Park	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000					
29	Greenlawn Drive Improvements	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,100,000			\$ 100,000

Other Projects (Cont'd)

FY 2019 FY 2018 FY 2017 FY 2016 FY 2015 and Prior

Project		Budget		Funding										
Item	Description	Estimated Original Budget	Modified Budget	Federal/State Sources	General Fund - Current	TIF I	TIF II	Private Partnership	Bond/Debt		Fund Balance Committed/Assigned			
30	Parallel Road Ext to Hogarth	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 8,000,000											
31	Pick Pocket Connector	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000				\$ 150,000							
32	Duke Street - Phase III	\$ 650,000	\$ 650,000											
33	Green Street Streetscape - Phase I	\$ 650,000	\$ 650,000											
34	Green Street Streetscape - Phase II	\$ 650,000	\$ 650,000											
35	Green Street Streetscape - Phase III	\$ 650,000	\$ 650,000											
36	Washington Street Park - Park Improvements	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000											
37	Battery Park Park Improvements	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000											
38	Waterfront Park Foundational Repairs	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 500,000						\$ 500,000				
39	Waterfront Park Park Improvements	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000											
40	Marina Upfit and Remodel	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000											
41	Whitehall Pathway	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000					\$ 300,000						
42	SC Hwy 170 Sidewalk Extension	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000				\$ 50,000							
43	Spanish Moss Trail Extension	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000											
44	Lady's Island Traffic Improvements	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000											

Total Capital Improvement Plan Projects \$ 26,729,934 \$ 30,134,918

TOTALS BY FUNDING SOURCE \$ 1,500,000 \$ 20,000 \$ - \$ 1,300,000 \$ 690,000 \$ 6,000,000 \$ 500,000 \$ 45,000 \$ 149,120 \$ 34,400 \$ 376,013



CITY OF BEAUFORT
DEPARTMENT REQUEST FOR CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM

TO: CITY COUNCIL **DATE:** 1/9/2020
FROM: Kathy Todd
AGENDA ITEM
TITLE: Overview of the City's Financial Status
MEETING
DATE: 1/14/2020
DEPARTMENT: Finance

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

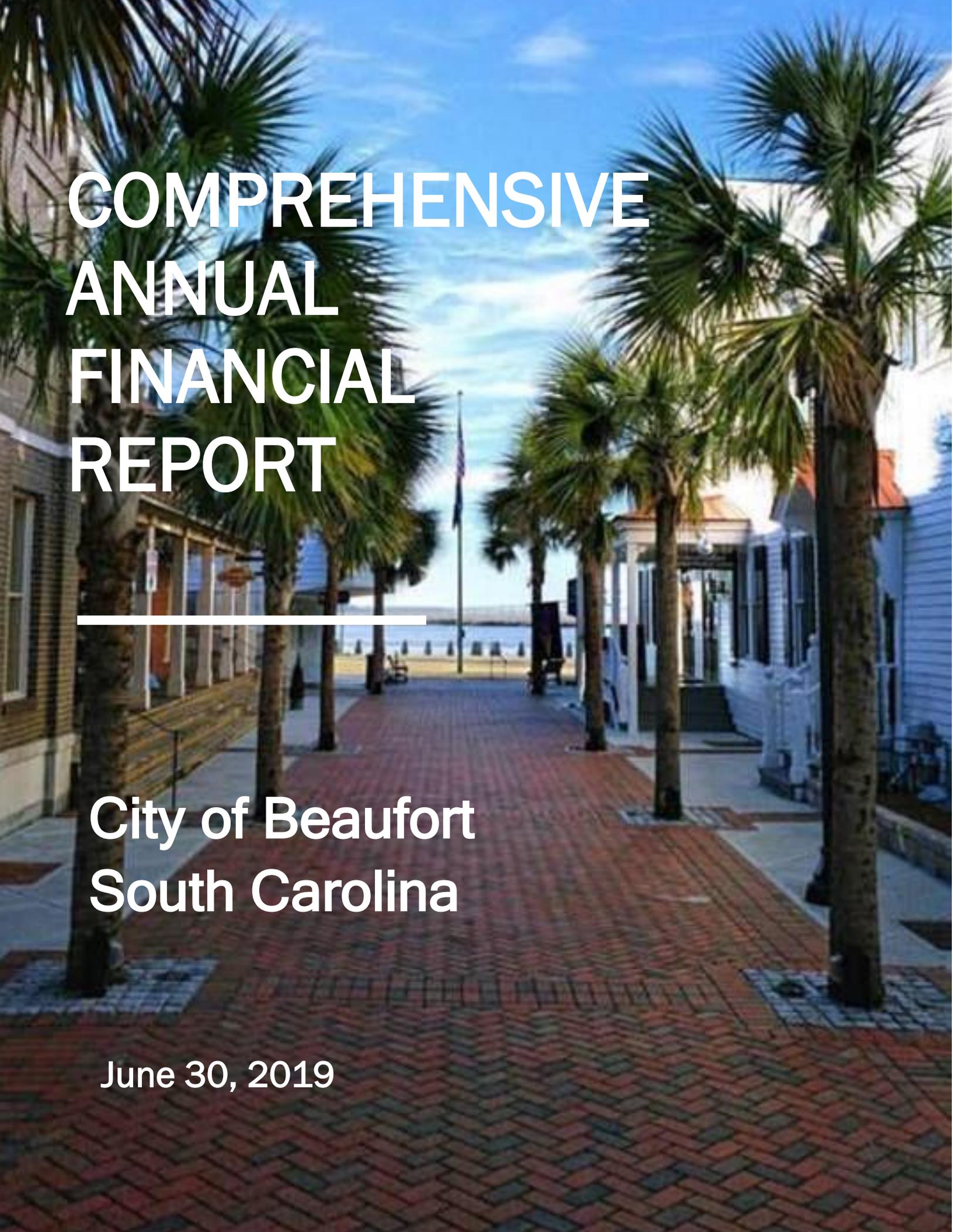
The City Finance department has issued the FY 2019 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. This will be presented to City Council. In addition, the current fiscal year financial information will be presented through 2nd Quarter FY 2020, using our transparency framework through OpenGov.

PLACED ON AGENDA FOR: Discussion

REMARKS:

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type	Upload Date
FY 2019 CAFR	Cover Memo	1/9/2020



COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

City of Beaufort
South Carolina

June 30, 2019



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Comprehensive Annual Financial Report City of Beaufort, South Carolina For the Year Ended June 30, 2019



City of Beaufort, South Carolina
1911 Boundary Street
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902
Prepared by City Finance Department



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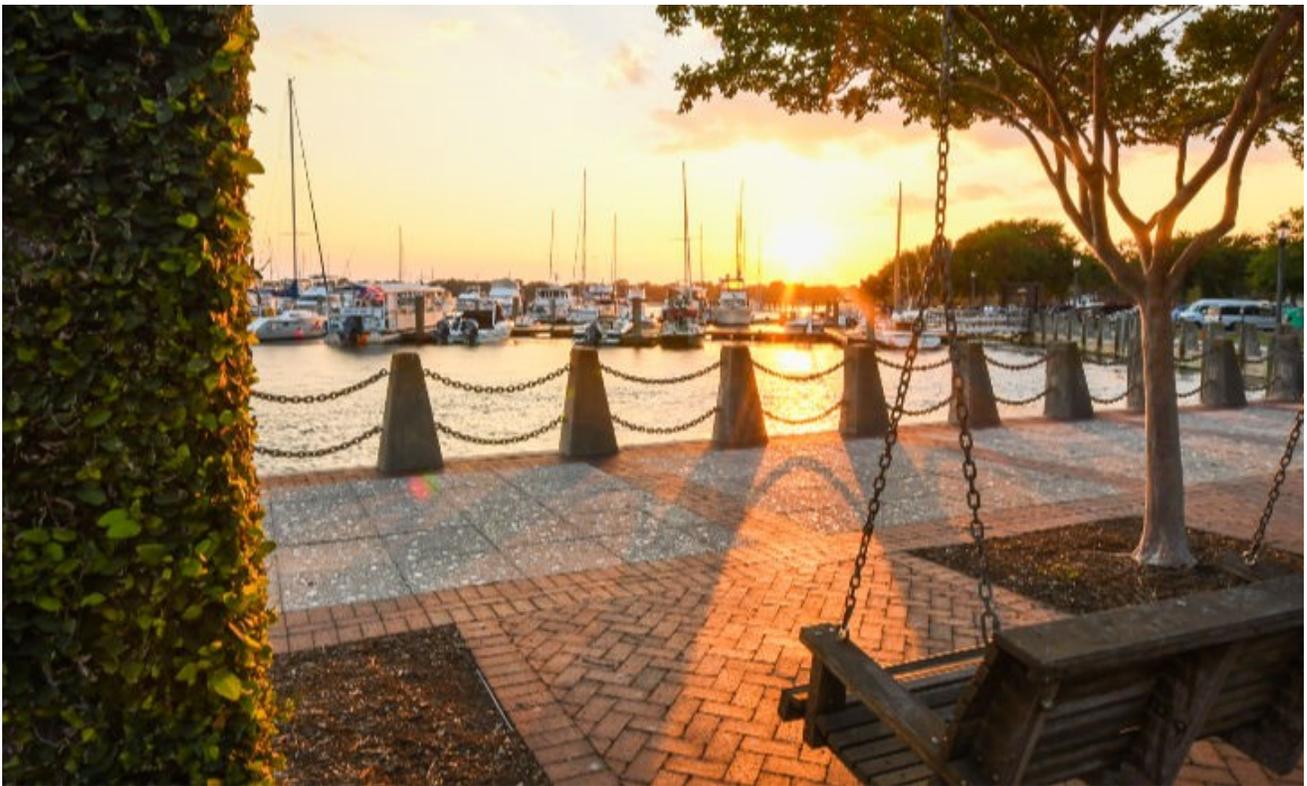
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Introductory Section





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December 12, 2019

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of City Council, and Citizens of the City of Beaufort:

State law requires that all general-purpose local governments publish a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Pursuant to that requirement, we hereby issue the comprehensive annual financial report of the City of Beaufort for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City of Beaufort. Consequently, management assumes all responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the City of Beaufort follows a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the City of Beaufort's financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the City of Beaufort's comprehensive framework of internal controls are designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material aspects.

The City of Beaufort's financial statements have been audited by Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC a firm of licensed Certified Public Accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City of Beaufort for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the City of Beaufort's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, are fairly presented in conformity with U.S. GAAP. The independent auditors' report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

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



Profile of the Government

The City, founded in 1711 and incorporated in 1913, is located on the eastern coast of Beaufort County, South Carolina, 70 miles south of Charleston, South Carolina and 45 miles north of Savannah, Georgia and encompasses approximately 18 square miles. The 2019 population of the City according to the U.S. Census update by the Lowcountry Council of Governments was 13,357.

The City operates under the council-manager form of government. Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in a governing council consisting of the mayor and four other members. The governing council is responsible, among other things, for passing ordinances, adopting the budget, appointing committees and hiring both the City Manager and the City Attorney. The City's manager is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the City Council, for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the City and for appointing the heads of the various departments. The council is elected on a non-partisan basis. The mayor and council are elected at large and serve four-year staggered terms.

The City provides a full range of services, including: police and fire protection, sanitation and recycling services, zoning, redevelopment, economic development and building, fire and code enforcement services, street and storm water maintenance and up keep of City parks and open space.

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the City's financial planning and control. All agencies and departments of the City are required to submit requests for appropriation to the City Manager each year. The City Manager uses these requests as the starting point for developing a proposed budget. The City Manager then presents this proposed budget to the council for review. The council is required to hold a public hearing on the proposed budget and to adopt a final budget no later than June 30, the close of the City's fiscal year. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund and department. Budgetary control (that is, the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is maintained by the City Manager at the fund level and may be amended as necessary during the fiscal year. Budget-to-actual comparisons are provided in this report for each individual governmental fund for which an appropriated annual budget has been adopted. For the general fund and the tax increment financing district II fund this comparison is presented as part of the required supplementary information as listed in the table of contents.

Factors Affecting Financial Condition

The information presented in the financial statements is perhaps best understood when it is considered from the broader perspective of the specific environment within which the City operates.

Local economy

The City currently enjoys a stable economic environment despite an unemployment rate of 3.1%, which is below Beaufort County and the State average of 3.3%. and a median household income of \$47,452 which is about \$9,000 below the median income for the county. Nineteen percent (19.3%) of the City's population lives below the poverty level. This is slightly higher than the state average of 18.3%. However, future job growth over the next ten years is predicted to be more than 40% which should have a dramatic effect on the poverty level and increase the population's median household income. The City has a very strong tourist trade reputation. Renowned for its scenic location and for maintaining a historic character



by preservation of its antebellum architecture as well as its military establishments at Parris Island, Marine Corps Air Station, and the Naval Hospital, and the growth of the National Reconstruction history, the City has seen a strong increase in its tourism industry. Most recently, the City has been featured in Southern Living magazine, named “Best Small Southern Town in South Carolina”, a “Top 17 Small Towns to Visit in the USA”, by Trip Advisor, “The Prettiest Small Town in South Carolina”, by Architectural Digest to name a few.

Revenues from building permits, new business licenses and Hospitality and Accommodations tax revenues continue to show steady growth. Several annexations this past year coupled with commercial and residential development have enabled the tax base to increase that will poise the City for steady growth over the next several years.

Long-term financial planning

The City has developed a Capital Improvement Plan that is tied with the City’s Comprehensive Plan and Strategic Civic Master Plan. Each year of the plan is funded through the budget appropriation process with subsequent years estimated based on current year costs. The Comprehensive Plan and Civic Master Plan form to public and private investment in the City. This effort allows Council, businesses and citizens to plan more strategically those investments and neighborhood groups to better plan improvements as well. Using a long- range planning process allows the City to plan for future needs as well as up or down-turns in the economy.

City initiatives

The Boundary Street redevelopment project was completed on budget and ahead of schedule last year. The redevelopment of the area has started and the original goal of achieving \$150 million of new investment is on target.

During fiscal year 2019 the City Council adopted seven major goals: encourage sustainable economic growth, create a long-range plan and identify available revenue streams to address the City’s infrastructure, maintain a comprehensive communication plan, attract through tourism those that may relocate their office or businesses to the City, enhance infill development, create and coordinate affordable housing opportunities, create and coordinate an environmental sustainability task force, and coordinate and collaborate with community stakeholders to identify the overall educational needs within the City. These goals will be woven into the budget process to better match the long- term strategic goals to the services the City provides. A sound financial plan with good controls and steady growth to generate new taxes and improve our revenues will insure the sustainability that is needed for the long-term health of the City.

Economic development was established as the number one goal. During the year, the Beaufort Digital Corridor attracted new start-up companies and had one new company plan to build a new facility in the City’s industrial park. In addition, the City has worked closely with the Beaufort County Economic Development Corporation in creating new jobs and utilizing vacant buildings in the region.



The second goal was to create a long-term plan to identify available revenue streams to address the City's infrastructure needs. This plan was started last year with the establishment of a reserve fund, the award of a \$1 million dollar grant, and a plan for long-term bonding for some of our short-term stormwater needs.

The third goal is to create and coordinate programs and opportunities for the development of housing that is affordable.

Our fourth goal is through tourism - to attract those who wish to relocate their offices and businesses here to live, work, and play in our City. This goal is a long-term goal and requires coordination with various organizations throughout the City to help tell "our story" of why they should consider the City of Beaufort as the place they want to be.

The fifth goal is to initiate a plan to accommodate significant growth through infill development within the Northwest Quadrant and parts of the Old Commons sections of the City. A street by street program was developed, starting with Duke Street and is now in the process of moving to Washington Street and Greene Street. We have seen renovations and new home building taking place but most importantly we have seen community pride significantly improve. This program will continue through 2019 and we expect it to continue to expand to other streets and sections of the City over the next 3-5 years.

The sixth goal is to create and coordinate an environmental sustainability task force to address and mitigate the effects of stormwater, flooding, rising sea levels, and natural disasters. This program is being started with a flood vulnerability assessment be conducted in conjunction with the South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium, the College of Charleston, and the University of South Carolina NOAA Team.

The seventh goal is to coordinate and collaborate with community stakeholders to identify the overall educational needs within the City, resulting in a sound educational needs and workforce development plan.

In addition to the major goals, the City managed to work through four hurricanes in the last thirty-six (36) months, begin developing programs to control stormwater, flooding, and the effects of sea level rise in various parts of the City. Furthermore, the City is addressing the needed maintenance and preservation of several City owned historic buildings.

Relevant financial policies

The City understands the significance of adopting financial policies to guide both short and long -term planning to provide adequate resources to fund operations. The City adopted the following financial policies: Accounting to address the methods used and the manner in which revenues are collected/recognized and expenditures are disbursed/incurred; Budget to address the process used to formulate, review and adopt the operating budget, capital improvements program and five year financial plan; Fund Balance and Net Position to guide the City in maintaining a financial operation with sound financial management principles; Investment and Deposits to serve as a guideline for managing all public funds entrusted to the City for safekeeping, and Revenue to ensure strong fiscal management practices using proper controls and general oversight.



Awards and acknowledgements

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Beaufort for its comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. This was the twelfth (12th) consecutive year that the government has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

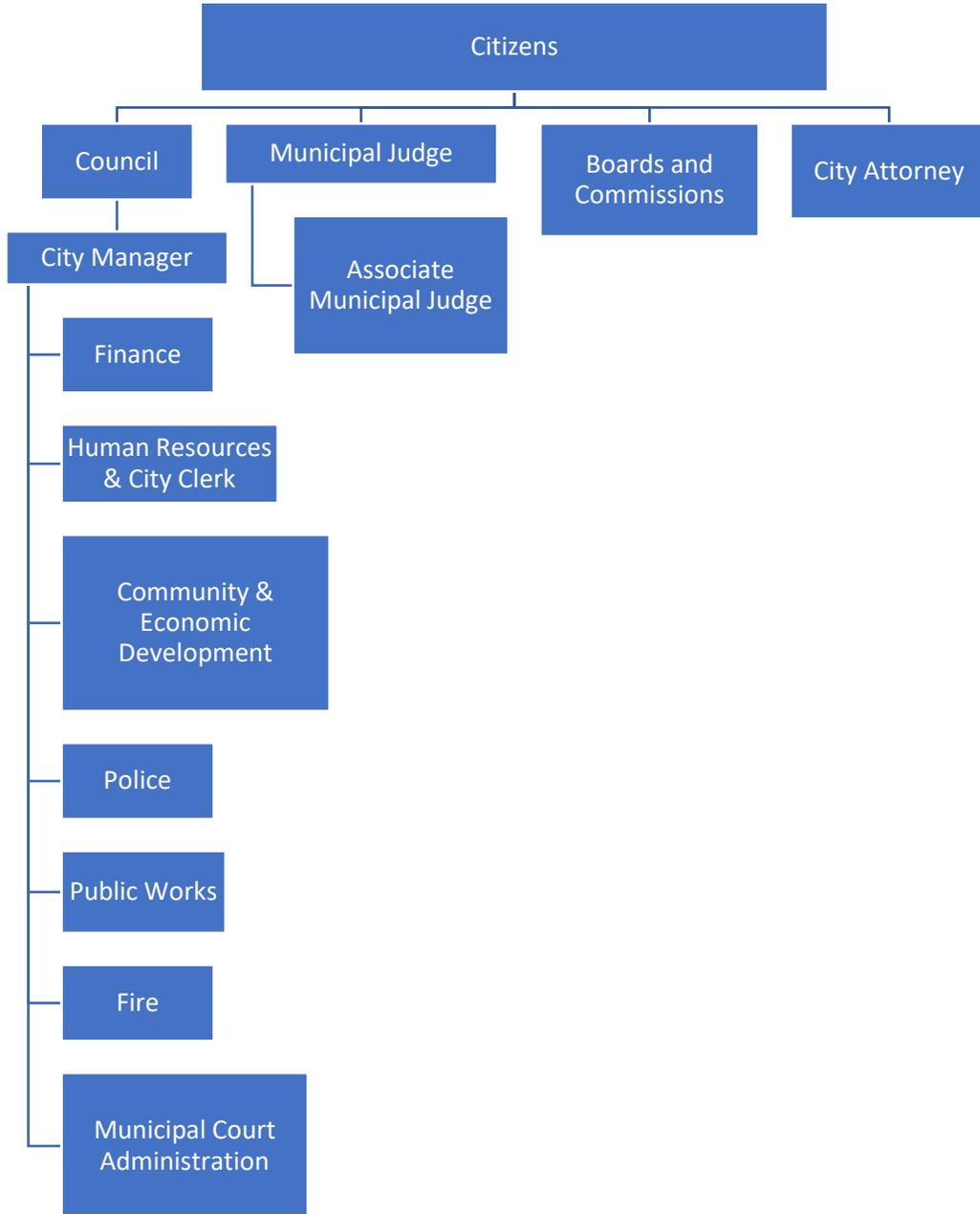
The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the efficient and dedicated services of the entire staff of the City Manager's office and the Finance Department. We would like to express our appreciation to all members of the departments who assisted and contributed to the preparation of this report. Credit must also be given to the Mayor and City Council for their continued support for maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of the City of Beaufort.

Respectfully submitted,

William A Prokop
City Manager

Kathy M. Todd, CPA
Finance Director

City of Beaufort, South Carolina Organization Chart



**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS
JUNE 30, 2019**

CITY COUNCIL

Billy Keyserling	Mayor
Michael McFee	Mayor, Pro Tem
Philip Cromer	Councilman, At Large
Nan B. Sutton	Councilwoman, At Large
Stephen Murray	Councilman, At Large

ADMINISTRATION

William A. Prokop	City Manager
Kathy M. Todd, CPA	Finance Director
Ivette Burgess	Human Resources
	Director/City Clerk
Alan Eisenman, CPA CGFO	Senior Accountant
Jay Phillips	Financial Systems Analyst
Gerald Eller	Accounting Clerk
Katelyn Papritan	Accounting Clerk





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

City of Beaufort
South Carolina

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2018

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

Financial Section





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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Honorable Mayor and Members
of the City Council
Beaufort, South Carolina**

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the **City of Beaufort, South Carolina** (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Beaufort, South Carolina, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis (on pages C-1 through C-10), the budgetary comparison information (on pages E-1 through E-5), the pension information for the City of Beaufort Retirement Plan (on pages E-6 and E-7), and the notes to the required supplementary information (on page E-8) be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The introductory section; combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules; schedules of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget to actual; and the statistical section, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The Uniform Schedule of Court Fines, Assessments and Surcharges (per ACT 96) is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the State of South Carolina, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (the Uniform Guidance), and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules; schedules of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget to actual; the Uniform Schedule of Court Fines, Assessments and Surcharges (per ACT 96), and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules; schedules of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget to actual; the Uniform Schedule of Court Fines, Assessments and Surcharges (per ACT 96), and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 12, 2019, on our consideration of the City of Beaufort, South Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Beaufort, South Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Macon, Georgia
December 12, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

As management of the City of Beaufort, SC, we offer readers of the City of Beaufort's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. Management encourages readers to consider the information presented within this discussion and analysis in conjunction with additional information presented as part of this report. Readers are directed to the transmittal letter, financial statements, notes to the financial statements and statistical information to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

The basic financial statements contain three components:

- 1) Government-wide financial statements including the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities which provide a broad, long-term overview of the City's finances.
- 2) Fund financial statements, including the balance sheets, that provide a greater level of detail of revenues and expenditures and focus on how well the City has performed in the short term in the most significant funds, and
- 3) Notes to the financial statements.

This report presents the financial highlights for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 and contains other supplementary information.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$40,978,199 (net position). Unrestricted net position is reported as (\$6,192,142) due to the effects of reporting net pension liability in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, which is not an accurate representation of the City's financial position to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. Excluding net pension liability (\$17,437,574) from net position, results in \$11,245,432 of unrestricted net position available to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The government's total net position decreased \$225,801. The net decrease is primarily attributed to planned expense activity that exceeded the revenues realized during the fiscal year.
- The City's total cash position at June 30, 2019, was \$24,299,901 compared to \$20,327,872 at June 30, 2018, an increase primarily due to the issuance of \$6M general obligation bonds and the payment of a liability related to the Boundary Street project that closed in the prior year.
- The City's Government-wide total accounts payables, accrued expenses, refundable deposits and other payables at June 30, 2019 were \$3,172,964, a decrease of \$2,609,752 from June 30, 2018. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction to the liability related to the Boundary Street project following project closeout and the final cost of the project less than what was estimated.
- As of June 30, 2019, the City's long-term indebtedness, including the liability for accrued vacation and net pension liability, had increased a net of \$4,915,727 from June 30, 2018. Net pension liability contributed to the net increase by \$824,934 and net increase in debt of \$3,881,888 comprised of a new debt issuance of \$6M in general obligation bonds netted against normal annual debt payments.

During the fiscal year the City expended \$723,984 for interest associated with its long-term indebtedness which was \$326,711 more than the interest paid during fiscal year 2018.

- The City's bond rating from Standard & Poor's is AA and an Aa2 rating from Moody's Investors Services for general obligation debt.
- Property taxes support 28.6% of the governmental services to citizens and the community in fiscal year 2019.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances in a manner similar to a private sector business. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole, presenting both an aggregate and long-term view of the finances. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting includes all the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the City's assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the two 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 City is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the City'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 (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused compensated absences).

Both statements attempt to distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The governmental activities reported in the statements include General Government, Law enforcement, Fire and Emergency Services, Public Works, Culture and Recreation, Streets, Community and Economic Development and Interest on Long-Term Debt.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages D-1 through D-2 listed in the table of contents of this report.

Fund Financial Statements:

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

The City has adopted Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, that establishes a hierarchy for fund balance classifications and the constraints imposed on the uses of those resources.

Governmental funds - Governmental funds, presented on pages D-3 and D-5, essentially account for the same functions as those reported under the government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities. However, this set of financial statements focuses on events that produce near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources as well as on the balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year

and is a narrower focus than the government-wide financial statements. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements and available resources.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the City's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities. These reconciliations are on pages D-4 and D-6.

The City's fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds – not the City as a whole. The majority of the City's services are reported in governmental funds. Governmental fund reporting focuses on showing how money flows into and out of funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. They are reported using modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's operations and the services it provides.

Fiduciary funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City of Beaufort's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements for the Agency fund can be found on pages D-7.

Notes to the Financial Statements - The notes provide additional information that are essential to a full understanding of the data provided in both government-wide and fund financial statements. Notes are presented beginning on page D-8.

Other information - In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City's budget process. The City adopts an annual budget for its general fund and certain special revenue funds. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund and major Special Revenue fund as required supplementary information. This required supplementary information begins on page E-1.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Position

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The City's net position totaled \$40,978,199 at June 30, 2019.

The following table presents a summary of the City's Net Position at June 30, 2019.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Assets:				
Current and other assets	\$ 26,335,195	\$ 23,718,943	\$ 2,616,252	11.03%
Capital assets	53,593,284	54,109,171	(515,887)	-0.95%
Total assets	<u>79,928,479</u>	<u>77,828,114</u>	<u>2,100,365</u>	<u>2.70%</u>
Deferred outflows of resources:				
Deferred loss on debt refunding	435,815	486,590	(50,775)	-10.43%
Deferred pension charges	3,737,451	4,028,686	(291,235)	-7.23%
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>4,173,266</u>	<u>4,515,276</u>	<u>(342,010)</u>	<u>-7.57%</u>
Liabilities:				
Long-term liabilities	37,459,155	33,009,468	4,449,687	13.48%
Other liabilities	5,611,546	7,755,258	(2,143,712)	-27.64%
Total liabilities	<u>43,070,701</u>	<u>40,764,726</u>	<u>2,305,975</u>	<u>5.66%</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Deferred pension credits	52,845	374,664	(321,819)	-85.90%
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	38,221,670	36,555,711	1,665,959	4.56%
Restricted	8,948,671	9,021,806	(73,135)	-0.81%
Unrestricted	<u>(6,192,142)</u>	<u>(4,373,517)</u>	<u>(1,818,625)</u>	<u>-41.58%</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 40,978,199</u>	<u>\$ 41,204,000</u>	<u>\$ (225,801)</u>	<u>-0.55%</u>

The largest portion of the City's total net position (93.3%) reflect its net investment in capital assets such as land, buildings and equipment, less any related debt used to acquire those assets, that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens. Consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City's net position (21.8%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used and the remaining balance (a negative 15.1%) is reported as unrestricted net position.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City reports a positive balance in net investment in capital assets and restricted net position. Unrestricted net position was impacted by the required reporting of net pension liability under the City's participation in the State of South Carolina Employee Benefit Administrations retirement plans: the South Carolina Retirement Plan and the South Carolina Police Officers Retirement Plan. Even though the City ended the fiscal year with a modest decrease to net position of \$225,801, the impact of pension liability on net position had a negative impact on unrestricted net position.

Net position presented in the Governmental-wide financial statements decreased by a net \$225,801 during the current fiscal year.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Governmental activities decreased the City of Beaufort's net position by \$255,801 accounting for a modest .55% decrease to the overall net position of the City.

	2019	2018	Change	% Change
Revenues:				
Program Revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 11,315,994	\$ 10,311,990	\$ 1,004,004	9.74%
Operating grants and contributions	783,084	755,781	27,303	3.61%
Capital grants and contributions	850,698	765,735	84,963	11.10%
General Revenues				
Taxes	10,823,839	9,937,739	886,100	8.92%
Other	482,606	601,133	(118,527)	-19.72%
Total Revenues	24,256,221	22,372,378	1,883,843	8.42%
Expenses:				
General Government	4,637,348	3,431,077	1,206,271	35.16%
Law Enforcement	5,875,655	5,661,110	214,545	3.79%
Fire and emergency	5,652,110	5,184,525	467,585	9.02%
Public works	2,692,627	2,562,450	130,177	5.08%
Culture and recreation	1,783,253	1,548,178	235,075	15.18%
Streets	1,598,979	1,424,964	174,015	12.21%
Community development	1,518,066	1,395,763	122,303	8.76%
Interest	723,984	397,273	326,711	82.24%
Total Expenses	24,482,022	21,605,340	2,876,682	13.31%
Change in net position	(225,801)	767,038	(992,839)	-129.44%
Net position - beginning of year	41,204,000	40,436,962	767,038	1.90%
Net position - end of year	\$ 40,978,199	\$ 41,204,000	\$ (225,801)	-0.55%

Overall revenues increased \$1,883,843, or 8.42% over the preceding year. Key elements of significant changes in governmental activity revenues are as follows:

- Charges for services increased \$1,004,004 due to increased building permit revenue of \$46,000 spurred by a growth in development, and increase in Stormwater fees of \$242,356 because of the increase in the Stormwater Utility fee for fiscal year 2019, a \$240,700 increase in intergovernmental services charges for fire services and a \$249,191 increase in business license fees that results from a combination of enhanced collection efforts and increased issuance of business licenses from the growth in development.
- Taxes increased \$886,100 or 8.92%. \$779,000 of the increase was due to increased reassessment valuations of real property and real property growth within the City from annexations as well as a \$128,000 increase in Hospitality fees.
- Other General Revenues decreased a net of \$118,527. Though the City realized a \$178,898 increase in interest earnings from a more strategic approach to investing non-operational cash, but miscellaneous revenues decreased by \$297,425. This decrease is a result of a energy rebate received

in FY 2018 that was not realized in FY 2019 as the rebate was a one-time event and a lease agreement with a tenant not being renewed.

Overall expenses increased \$2,876,682 or 13.31% over the preceding year. Significant changes in expenses within governmental activities are as follows:

- General government increase \$1,206,271 or 35.16% from fiscal year 2018 that is primarily attributed to the increase in pension expense, increased depreciation expense related to capital assets that were added during fiscal year 2018, and the accrual of compensated absences that increased in the current year over the prior year balances.
- Fire and Emergency services expenses increased \$467,585 or 9.02% from FY 2018. The increase is a result of a full year of administering the SAFER grant that included salary and benefits for fifteen (15) firefighters. In the preceding year, the City administered the grant for half the fiscal year.
- Culture and recreation expenses increased \$235,075 or 15.18%. Part of this increase, approximately \$149K, is due to a change in salary allocations to more properly reflect the level of effort personnel spend on maintaining the City's parks. In addition, the City expended additional resources on a dog park at Southside Park.
- The Streets expenses increased \$174,015 resulting from higher consulting costs of \$27K over the preceding year and a full year of depreciation on a major enhancement to our road system from the Boundary Street project that was closed during FY 2018.
- Community and Economic Development increase \$122,303 or 8.76% due to a long-standing employee's retirement and the additional expenses associated with vacation liability.
- Interest expenses increased by \$326,711 or 82.24% over the preceding year due to additional interest payments on the new general obligation bond for Stormwater projects and the energy performance contract that was entered in FY 2018.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds:

Governmental funds provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of available resources. The governmental funds include the General Fund, Parks & Tourism Fund, Stormwater Fund, Redevelopment Fund, Accommodation Tax Fund, Tax Increment Financing District II Fund (TIF II), Capital Projects Fund, Drug Control and Prevention Fund and Cemetery Fund. The General Fund, TIF II Fund, Parks & Tourism Fund, Stormwater Fund and Capital Projects Fund are reported as the City's major funds. The remaining governmental funds of the City are aggregated and presented as Other Governmental Funds. As of June 30, 2018, the City governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$23,270,441, a net increase of \$5,188,757 from the prior year's balances.

Decreases in fund balance were reported in the General Fund, of \$523,127, the TIF II Fund of \$1,893,176, and the Other Governmental Funds of \$225,045 and increases in the Capital Projects Fund of \$1,963,466, Parks & Tourism Fund of \$418,790, and the Stormwater Fund of \$5,447,849. The decrease in the General Fund is a result of planned use of committed fund balance for redevelopment and the acquisition of capital equipment and vehicles. Decreases in the TIF II are a result of transferring those resources to the Capital Projects Fund for TIF II related projects such as Greenlawn project. The increase in the Capital Projects funds are the result of the inflow of resources from the TIF II and General Fund for active capital project that are in process. The increase in the Parks and Tourism Fund is primarily related to Parking fund balance that was transferred from

the Redevelopment Fund to the Parks & Tourism Fund. Those resources are held in reserve for future Parking infrastructure costs. The increase in the Stormwater Fund is a result of the remaining general obligation bonds that have not yet been expended in the Capital Projects Fund on Stormwater related projects.

62.6% (\$14,576,590) of the total Governmental Fund balance at June 30, 2019, is nonspendable or restricted in its use. \$14,545,146 of that amount is restricted by external parties through bond covenant (such as unspent bond proceeds) or state law governing the use of Tax Increment Financing District revenues. In addition, 15.2% of the total Governmental Fund Balances is committed for a variety of purposes that are internally constrained by formal action of the City Council, such as for subsequent land acquisitions, replacement of rolling stock, redevelopment initiatives, future capital project initiatives and law enforcement purposes. The remainder of the total Governmental Fund Balance of \$5,146,197 or 22.1% is unrestricted and unassigned and therefore available for spending at the City's discretion.

GENERAL, TAX INCREMENT FINANCING BOND II, AND CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS

General Fund

At June 30, 2019 the General Fund had a fund balance of \$7,839,003 representing 33.7% of the total Governmental ending fund balance. Of the General Fund's June 30, 2019 fund balance, 90.8% is *unrestricted* and of that amount 63.9% is *unrestricted and unassigned*. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unrestricted/unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. The unassigned fund balance represents 29.5% of the General Fund's expenditures, while total fund balance of the General Fund represents 45.7% of that same amount.

General fund revenues decreased a net \$3,243,201 or 15.56% from the prior year. The primary reason for this decrease was due to the creation of two (2) new funds: Parks & Tourism Fund and the Stormwater Fund. Revenues that were previously reported in the General Fund in prior years is now reported in these new funds to enhance transparency on the use of resources generated for specific uses. There were slight decreases in Franchise fees of \$77,293 and Fines and Forfeitures of \$81,790, however other revenue sources experienced more significant changes. The significant changes are primarily attributed to the following:

- Property Taxes reported a 6.93% increase totaling \$448,349. This increase is primarily related to growth in the assessed values from the reassessment of real property and the implementation of a capital reserve mil that is restricted in fund balance totaling \$179,611.
- Hospitality and accommodations taxes, as reported in Other Tax revenues reported a decrease of \$2,850,059 or 100% from fiscal year 2018 due to these resources now being reported in the Park & Tourism Fund. In addition, licenses and permits increased \$294,550 or 7.09%. The City continues to see growth in this area as its presence as a tourist destination continues to grow and business strength is steadily growing as a result coupled with enhanced collection efforts on business licenses.
- Intergovernmental revenues increased a net \$252,070, or 11.48% over the prior fiscal year. This increase is a result of the City's continued pursuit of federal grants that leverage with City resources to achieve operational goals. In addition, \$240,700 increase is from enhanced fire services with the full year of operation of a new fire station that opened in the prior year and the shared services with the neighboring town.
- Investment earnings increase \$95,444 or 259.17% as interest rates recover and implementation of a revised investment strategy.
- Miscellaneous revenue decreased \$311,898 or 76.03% as a result of energy credits received from the utility company from the implementation of energy efficiencies in the prior year as a one-time rebate and the City sold property in the prior year that was not applicable in the current year.

The General Fund expenditures decreased a net of \$5,083,985 or 22.87 % over fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Minor changes in expenditure activity between the current fiscal year and the prior fiscal year were realized in General Government and in Community & Economic Development, previously named the Planning department. General Government decreased a net \$63,431 and Community & Economic Development decreased \$31,133. More significant changes in the General Fund expenditures were a result of the following:

- Fire and Emergency services saw a \$315,475 net increase over the prior year which is primarily attributed to the increased personnel costs associated with the SAFER grant during its full year of applicability versus a half of a year in the fiscal year 2018.
- Law Enforcement decreased \$1,369,291 as these costs were allocated to the Parks & Tourism Fund in support of park and tourism activities.
- Culture and Recreation costs decreased \$1,409,268 as all these direct costs of park maintenance are now reported in the Parks & Tourism Fund.
- Public Works decreased \$2,720,290 or 62.83%. \$1.8M of this decrease is associated with costs expended in FY 2018 for the implementation of the energy services performance contract project aimed at enhancing the City's utility equipment for long term energy savings. The remaining portion of the decrease is related to the personnel costs for parks maintenance and stormwater maintenance activities being allocated to the Parks & Tourism Fund and the Stormwater Fund.
- Streets increased a net of \$119,848 or 14.91%. Most of that increase is due to enhanced personnel assigned to maintaining City Streets and our traffic maintenance systems.
- Debt Service costs (both principal and interest) increased a net \$74,105 resulting from payments on the energy savings service contract began in fiscal year 2019. Though this increased debt expenditures, there was a realized savings in electricity costs in the general fund of \$91K.

Tax Increment Financing District II Fund (TIF II)

Total revenues in this fund amounted to \$151,867 consisting primarily of interest earnings on investments. Significant expenditures are associated with other financing uses – transfers out to the capital projects fund for final payment on the Boundary Street Project and to cover Greenlawn project costs.

Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Project Fund expended \$2,249,878 or \$3,435,843 less than fiscal year 2018. Most of the amount expended was a result of six projects: the Boundary Street project of \$1M, the Arsenal Roof project of \$109K, the Greenlawn project of \$383K, the Shein Loop project of \$221K, costs associated with Stormwater in the Mossy Oaks area of the City of \$353K and Commerce Park project of \$192K. During fiscal year 2019, the City had seventeen (17) active capital projects that were underway and at various stages of completion.

Parks and Tourism Fund

The Parks & Tourism fund was authorized by City Council beginning fiscal year 2019. As stated previously, activity within this fund was primarily reported in the General Fund in prior years. The new fund was created to provide better accountability of resources associate with hospitality, accommodations, parks, tourism and parking revenues. Comparative data with prior year is not available for the current year, however, \$3,802,498 of revenue were realized and expenditures of \$3,415,791 were incurred during fiscal year 2019. The increase in fund balance of \$418,790 primarily represents parking funds held for future infrastructure.

Stormwater Fund

The Stormwater Fund was authorized by City Council beginning fiscal year 2019. Stormwater revenue of \$1,092,475 which is \$242,356 more than fiscal year 2018 and due to an increase in the Stormwater Utility Fee from \$105 to \$135 that was implemented in fiscal year 2019. Stormwater expenditures were \$1,339,195 and included debt service payments associated with a general obligation bond issued for major stormwater projects to reduce the impact of flooding. These expenditures were \$707,561 greater than fiscal year 2018 of which \$573,980 represents the principal and interest associated with the new debt.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets: The Statement of Net Position presents capital assets in two groups: those assets subject to depreciation, such as equipment or operational facilities and those assets not subject to depreciation such as land and construction-in-progress. At June 30, 2019, the City's net capital assets totaled \$53,593,284 a net decrease of \$515,887 from fiscal year 2018. Capital assets include assets purchased and donated, land, buildings, system improvements and machinery and equipment.

Major capital asset additions during the year included the following:

- Increase in Construction in Progress resulting from capital projects noted above under the Capital Projects Fund and other projects at various stages of progress totaling \$1,671,805.
- The closing of \$3,824,044 of current year and prior year's construction in project costs of the enhancement to HVAC and Electrical systems related to the Energy Performance Contract of \$3.1M and completion of projects associated with the Arsenal Roof, Commerce Park and Shein Loop.
- Purchased additional equipment of \$21,298 for the Police Departments CJIS security; the acquisition of \$153,906 equipment for the Fire Department; the acquisition of heavy equipment of \$281,498 for the Public Works department

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 3.A to the Financial Statements beginning on page D-17.

Long-term debt: The long-term liabilities, including compensated absences and net pension liability, at June 30, 2019 totaled \$39,897,737.

The City's total indebtedness increased a net \$4,915,727 from the previous year. Scheduled debt payments totaling \$2,118,112 plus the addition of the \$6M general obligation bond contributed to an overall net increase in debt related instruments of \$3,881,888. Amortization on the premium related to the Series 2016 General Obligation Bond was \$127,287. Debt related to compensated absences realized an increase of \$208,905 and the Net Pension Liability saw an increase of \$824,934.

The City maintains an AA rating from Standard & Poor's and an Aa2 rating from Moody's Investors Services for general obligation debt.

South Carolina Statutes prohibit a municipality from issuing general obligation debt which in the aggregate principal amount exceeds 8% of the assessed value of taxable property in the municipality. However, general obligation debt approved by voter referendum is not charged against the 8% limit. The City's general obligation debt was approved by referendum and therefore exempt from the 8% debt limit. The current debt limitation for the City is \$8,840,044 of which \$6,900,308 is subject to that limitation or 78.06% of the 8% limit.

Additional information on the City's debt can be found in Note 3.C. in the notes to financial statements on page D-19.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The budgetary comparison schedule of the General Fund, Parks & Tourism Fund and the Stormwater Fund are provided as Required Supplementary Information beginning on page E-1. Additional budgetary comparison schedules of the special revenue funds can be found within other supplementary information beginning on page F-1. Budget columns are provided for both the original budget adopted for fiscal year 2019 as well as the final budget. A column for actual resources (revenues), appropriations (expenditures) and a column for any variances between final budget and actual are also provided. Resources and appropriations are discussed excluding transfers in or out.

During the year there were net increases in the General Fund appropriations between the original and final amended budget to adjust for the release of committed fund balances for capital projects and various contractual obligations and capital acquisitions.

The total actual revenues including other financing sources reported for the General Fund of \$17,654,734, was more than the final budgeted revenues of \$17,660,321 by \$5,587.

The total actual expenditures including other financing uses of the General Fund were \$18,177,861. This amount was \$726,551 less than the final budgeted amount due to fiscally responsible spending in the departments.

ECONOMIC FACTORS, NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The City continues to face limited abilities for growth, both in population and jobs. This in turn results in anticipated future revenue shortfalls that will not keep up with anticipated increases in expenditures. Though there is an increase in tourism, the City's services are primarily supported by the 13,357 residents yet serves over 65,000 persons each day. Mandates from the federal and state governments continue to place a strain on the limited resources of the City.

The City adopted a general fund budget for fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 in the amount of \$18,055,390.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview for the governmental operations of the City of Beaufort. It is designed for anyone with an interest in our government's finances and management. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information may be addressed to the City of Beaufort, Finance Director, 1911 Boundary Street, Beaufort, South Carolina 29902.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019

	Total Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,805,509
Receivables	2,010,331
Inventories and other assets	24,963
Restricted assets	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	13,494,392
Capital Assets:	
Land, improvements and construction in progress	8,271,315
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	45,321,969
Total assets	79,928,479
 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred loss on refunding	435,815
Pension related deferred outflows	3,737,451
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,173,266
 LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	968,761
Accrued liabilities	346,109
Accrued interest	249,353
Deposits and escrow	213,264
Due to other governments	1,395,477
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	2,438,582
Due in more than one year	
Debt and compensated absences	20,021,581
Net pension liability	17,437,574
Total liabilities	43,070,701
 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension related deferred inflows	52,845
Total deferred inflows of resources	52,845
 NET POSITION	
Net Investment in capital assets	38,221,670
Restricted for:	
Perpetual care	
Nonexpendable	31,444
Capital projects	2,407,562
Redevelopment	4,776,113
Other purposes	1,733,552
Unrestricted	(6,192,142)
Total net position	\$ 40,978,199

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense)
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Revenue and Changes in Net Position
					Total
Primary government					
Governmental Activities					
General government	\$ 4,637,348	\$ 6,479,365	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,842,017
Law enforcement	5,875,655	257,505	88,151	-	(5,529,999)
Fire and emergency	5,652,110	1,323,865	648,720	-	(3,679,525)
Public works	2,692,627	1,927,509	32,964	-	(732,154)
Culture and recreation	1,783,253	245,941	13,249	86,000	(1,438,063)
Streets	1,598,979	-	-	764,698	(834,281)
Community and economic development	1,518,066	1,081,809	-	-	(436,257)
Interest on long-term debt	723,984	-	-	-	(723,984)
Total	<u>\$24,482,022</u>	<u>\$ 11,315,994</u>	<u>\$ 783,084</u>	<u>\$ 850,698</u>	<u>(11,532,246)</u>
General revenues:					
Taxes:					
Property taxes, levied for general purposes					5,332,993
Property taxes, levied for debt service					1,703,609
Accommodations taxes					1,381,130
Hospitality taxes					2,069,671
Other taxes					336,436
Unrestricted investment earnings					369,425
Miscellaneous					113,181
Total general revenues					<u>11,306,445</u>
Change in net position					(225,801)
Net position - beginning					41,204,000
Net position - ending					<u>\$ 40,978,199</u>

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>TIF II Fund</u>	<u>Capital Projects Fund</u>	<u>Parks and Tourism Fund</u>	<u>Stormwater Fund</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,847,090	\$ 589,318	\$ 1,374,003	\$ 739,983	\$ 225,706	\$ 29,409	\$ 10,805,509
Taxes receivable, net	224,808	-	-	-	58,489	-	283,297
Other receivables	987,802	-	445,565	85,025	8,969	199,673	1,727,034
Due from other funds	85,365	-	-	-	-	-	85,365
Inventories and other assets	24,963	-	-	-	-	-	24,963
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	4,186,795	3,654,242	-	5,627,919	25,436	13,494,392
Total assets	<u>9,170,028</u>	<u>4,776,113</u>	<u>5,473,810</u>	<u>825,008</u>	<u>5,921,083</u>	<u>254,518</u>	<u>26,420,560</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	591,895	-	268,820	76,332	15,865	15,849	968,761
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-	85,365	85,365
Due to other governments	148,797	-	1,246,680	-	-	-	1,395,477
Accrued liabilities	317,740	-	-	15,488	9,647	3,234	346,109
Deposits and escrow	182,645	-	-	5,300	-	25,319	213,264
Total liabilities	<u>1,241,077</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,515,500</u>	<u>97,120</u>	<u>25,512</u>	<u>129,767</u>	<u>3,008,976</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:							
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	89,948	-	-	-	51,195	-	141,143
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>89,948</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,195</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>141,143</u>
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Inventories	24,198	-	-	-	-	-	24,198
Cemetery	-	-	-	-	-	7,246	7,246
Restricted	693,855	4,776,113	2,407,562	727,888	5,844,376	95,352	14,545,146
Committed for:							
Land Acquisition	653,849	-	-	-	-	-	653,849
Vehicle and equipment replacement	352,729	-	-	-	-	-	352,729
Redevelopment	355,905	-	-	-	-	-	355,905
Capital Projects	612,270	-	1,550,748	-	-	-	2,163,018
Law enforcement	-	-	-	-	-	22,153	22,153
Assigned for:							
Subsequent year's budget	90,687	-	-	-	-	-	90,687
Unassigned	5,055,510	-	-	-	-	-	5,055,510
Total fund balances	<u>7,839,003</u>	<u>4,776,113</u>	<u>3,958,310</u>	<u>727,888</u>	<u>5,844,376</u>	<u>124,751</u>	<u>23,270,441</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 9,170,028</u>	<u>\$ 4,776,113</u>	<u>\$ 5,473,810</u>	<u>\$ 825,008</u>	<u>\$ 5,921,083</u>	<u>\$ 254,518</u>	<u>\$ 26,420,560</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019**

Total governmental fund balances: \$ 23,270,441

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position (net of accumulated depreciation of \$24,734,631). 53,593,284

Certain property tax collections are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the funds. 141,143

Long-term and related liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.

Interest Payable	\$	(249,353)	
Due within one year		(2,438,582)	
Due in more than one year		(20,021,581)	(22,709,516)

Net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in governmental funds. (17,437,574)

Deferred outflows are not current financial resources and therefore not reported in the governmental fund financial statements, but are reported in the Statement of Net Position. 4,173,266

Deferred inflows are not due and payable in the current period and therefore not reported in governmental funds balance sheet. (52,845)

Net position of governmental activities \$ 40,978,199

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General Fund	TIF II Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Parks and Tourism Fund	Stormwater Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES							
Property taxes	\$ 6,913,981	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,913,981
Other taxes	-	-	-	2,965,921	-	538,685	3,504,606
Franchise fees	2,070,518	-	-	-	-	-	2,070,518
Fines and forfeitures	169,793	-	-	-	-	-	169,793
Licenses and permits	4,447,687	-	-	-	-	-	4,447,687
Intergovernmental	2,447,713	-	850,698	-	-	-	3,298,411
Charges for services	1,319,387	-	-	821,904	1,092,475	12,380	3,246,146
Investment earnings	132,271	151,867	82,970	-	-	2,317	369,425
Miscellaneous	98,308	-	-	14,673	-	200	113,181
Total revenues	<u>17,599,658</u>	<u>151,867</u>	<u>933,668</u>	<u>3,802,498</u>	<u>1,092,475</u>	<u>553,582</u>	<u>24,133,748</u>
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General government	2,830,557	-	686	-	-	425,112	3,256,355
Law enforcement	4,044,470	-	-	1,267,787	-	68,536	5,380,793
Fire and emergency	5,122,518	-	-	-	-	-	5,122,518
Public works	1,609,194	105,900	-	-	765,215	-	2,480,309
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	1,183,635	-	-	1,183,635
Streets	923,912	-	-	-	-	-	923,912
Community and economic development	789,239	-	-	608,622	-	197,820	1,595,681
Debt Service:							
Principal	1,357,709	-	-	222,116	411,000	-	1,990,825
Interest and other charges	465,160	-	-	86,982	162,980	-	715,122
Capital Outlay	-	-	2,249,192	46,649	-	-	2,295,841
Total expenditures	<u>17,142,759</u>	<u>105,900</u>	<u>2,249,878</u>	<u>3,415,791</u>	<u>1,339,195</u>	<u>691,468</u>	<u>24,944,991</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>456,899</u>	<u>45,967</u>	<u>(1,316,210)</u>	<u>386,707</u>	<u>(246,720)</u>	<u>(137,886)</u>	<u>(811,243)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Issuance of general obligation bond	-	-	-	-	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
Transfers in	55,076	448,280	3,727,956	32,083	-	30,325	4,293,720
Transfers out	(1,035,102)	(2,387,423)	(448,280)	-	(305,431)	(117,484)	(4,293,720)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(980,026)</u>	<u>(1,939,143)</u>	<u>3,279,676</u>	<u>32,083</u>	<u>5,694,569</u>	<u>(87,159)</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>
Net change in fund balances	(523,127)	(1,893,176)	1,963,466	418,790	5,447,849	(225,045)	5,188,757
Fund balances - beginning (as restated)	8,362,130	6,669,289	1,994,844	309,098	396,527	349,796	18,081,684
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 7,839,003</u>	<u>\$ 4,776,113</u>	<u>\$ 3,958,310</u>	<u>\$ 727,888</u>	<u>\$ 5,844,376</u>	<u>\$ 124,751</u>	<u>\$ 23,270,441</u>

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND
BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds: \$ 5,188,757

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlays use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets' estimated useful lives as depreciation expense for the period.

Expenditures of capital assets	\$	2,115,436	
Less: current year depreciation		<u>(2,631,323)</u>	(515,887)

Governmental funds do not present revenues that are not available to pay current obligations. In contrast, such revenues are reported in the Statement of Activities when earned.

122,621

Governmental funds report bond and lease proceeds as current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such issuance of debt as a liability. Governmental funds report repayment of bond and lease principal as an expenditure, In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such repayments as a reduction in long-term liabilities. This is the amount by which proceeds exceeded repayments.

Repayment of debt	\$	1,990,825	
Amortization of deferred loss on refunding		(50,775)	
Amortization of premium on general obligation bonds		127,287	
General obligation bonds proceeds		<u>(6,000,000)</u>	(3,932,663)

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

Compensated absences	(208,905)
Accrued interest not reflected on Governmental funds	(85,374)
Change in pension expense	<u>(794,350)</u>

Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (225,801)</u>
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**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
AGENCY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019**

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 87,550
	Total assets	<u>\$ 87,550</u>

Liabilities

Due to others		\$ 87,550
	Total liabilities	<u>\$ 87,550</u>



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CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City complies with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). U.S. GAAP includes all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting policies are discussed in subsequent subsections of this note.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The City is a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina and operates under a Council-Manager form of government. The Council is composed of five members, including the Mayor, who are elected at-large to four-year staggered terms.

The financial reporting entity consists of (a) primary government, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and (c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of the relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. A legally separate organization should be reported as a component unit if the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable to the organization. The primary government is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or burdens on the primary government. The primary government may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government. A legally separate tax exempt organization should be reported as a component unit of a reporting entity if all of the following criteria are met: (1) the economic resources received or held by the separate organization are entirely or almost entirely for the direct benefit of the primary government, its component units, or its constituents; (2) the primary government is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, a majority of the economic resources received or held by the separate organization; (3) the economic resources received or held by an individual organization that the specific primary government, or its component units, is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, are significant to that primary government.

The City's financial reporting entity comprises the following:

Primary Government: City of Beaufort

The City has a separately elected governing body, is legally separate and is fiscally independent of other state and local governments. All funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments and officers that are not legally separate of the primary government, for financial reporting purposes, are part of the primary government and are included in the financial statements of the City.

1. Blended Component Units

Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations and are reported with similar funds of the primary government. The City has no blended component units.

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

2. Discretely Presented Component Units

Discretely presented component units are separate legal entities that meet the component unit criteria described above but do not meet the criteria for blending. Currently, the City has no discretely presented component units.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Financial information of the City is presented as follows:

- *Government-wide financial statements* consist of a statement of net position and a statement of activities.
- *Fund financial statements* consist of a series of statements focusing on information about the City's major governmental funds. Separate financial statements are presented for the governmental and fiduciary funds.

These statements report all the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Governmental activities are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues. The fiduciary fund of the primary government is not included in the government-wide financial statements; however separate financial statements are presented.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific program or function. Program revenues include (a) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or program and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes and other items, are presented as general revenues.

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the fiduciary fund financial statements, except Agency funds that have no measurement focus. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty (60) days after year-end. Expenditures generally are recognized 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 reported only when payment is due. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of long-term debt are reported as other financing sources.

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Property taxes, sales tax, grants from other governments, and interest on investments are susceptible to accrual. Revenues from fines, forfeits and penalties, and franchise fees become measurable and available when cash is received by the City and are recognized as revenue at that time.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

- The *General Fund* is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- The *Tax Increment Financing District II Fund (TIF II)*, a special revenue fund, is used to account for property tax proceeds generated in the TIF II district. These funds are restricted for expenditures and capital improvement projects that benefit the TIF district.
- The *Capital Projects Fund* accounts for the activity related to capital projects of the City.
- The *Parks and Tourism Fund*, a special revenue fund, accounts for the activity related to tourism, tourism development and the facilities that support those activities.
- The *Stormwater Fund*, a special revenue fund, accounts for the activity related to Stormwater management of the City.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

Governmental Funds:

- The *Special Revenue Funds* are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.
- The *Permanent Fund* is used to account for the perpetual care endowment of the municipal cemeteries, for which only the interest earnings may be used to defray maintenance expenses.

Fiduciary Fund:

- *Fiduciary Funds (Agency)* are used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and therefore are not available to support City programs. Therefore, the fiduciary financial statements are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City has five agency funds. The Firefighters fund accounts for the receipt of a 1% charge on fire insurance companies writing policies within the City limits for the welfare, training and recreational activities of firefighters. The Beaufort 300 fund accounts for donations from citizens toward activities commemorating the City's 300th anniversary and a monument. The Bond Court fund accounts for bond fees collected on behalf of Municipal Courts of municipal governments within Beaufort County. The Beaufort History Museum fund accounts for the proceeds received from the Olsen Trust and the Beaufort Historical Foundation to be used for the support of the Museum's collections and its ongoing operations and maintenance. The Beaufort Pride of Place fund accounts for donations from citizens and visitors towards improving and beautifying the City.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide

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financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges for sales and purchases of goods and services between various functions of the City. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

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

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Position or Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

The City has defined cash and cash equivalents to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

The City's cash and investment objectives are preservation of capital, liquidity and yield. To assist in achieving these objectives, the City maintains a cash pool that is available for use by the other funds. Investment earnings are allocated to each fund based on their average cash balances.

State statutes authorize the City to invest in obligations of or obligations guaranteed by the U.S. Government and agencies or corporations of the U.S. Government; obligations of any state; obligations of any political subdivision of any state; certificates of deposit or time deposits of any national state bank or savings and loan which have deposits insured by the FDIC or FSLIC; prime bankers acceptances; repurchase agreements; and the Local Government Investment Pool ("Pool") of the State of South Carolina. Investments are reported at fair value.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City's policy is to require banks with which the City maintains deposits to collateralize funds in excess of FDIC coverage.

Interest rate risk. In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair value by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to less than one year.

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices from those authorized by state statute as described above.

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributable to the magnitude of the City's investment in a single issuer. The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in any one issuer.

2. Receivables and Payables

In the fund financial statements, material receivables in governmental funds include revenue accruals such as property taxes, grants and other similar intergovernmental revenues and local hospitality taxes since they are usually both measurable and available. Nonexchange transactions collectible but not available are deferred in the fund financial statements in accordance with the modified accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds report unavailable revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned.

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No allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded for accounts receivable because the City expects all current receivables to be collected. The current taxes receivable is reported net of estimated uncollectible taxes and property tax appeals.

Property taxes are levied each fall on the assessed valuation of property located in the City as of the preceding January 1. The books are open to collection on September 1. The first penalty, calculated at 15 percent, is applicable to payments made after the original January 15th property tax due date. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on January 1st and are considered delinquent if not paid by March 15th.

The City's operating tax rate is 53.62 mills, debt service tax rate is 18.97 mills, and reserve tax rate is 2.00 mills for a total of 74.59 mills. Beaufort County bills and collects the City's property taxes on behalf of the City.

During fiscal year 2009 the City entered into long-term agreements with eligible homeowners whereby the City received funds through the Community Redevelopment & Revitalization Program to make improvement to properties within the Northwest Quadrant of the City that were identified as very low and lower income households. The terms of the agreements covered a period of 10 to 15 years and totaled \$1,136,664. The loans are amortized over the life of the loan period as forgivable loans provided that the homeowner adheres to the restrictive covenants. As the collectability of the loans is remote, the City does not report the current balance within the basic financial statements. However, the unamortized balances of the forgivable loans at June 30, 2019 are \$97,321.

3. Inventories

Inventories, which consist of fuel for vehicles and equipment, are valued using a weighted average method. Inventories of the governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets are assets, which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. They 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.

All capital assets are valued at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are valued at their acquisition value as of the date donated. Public domain ("infrastructure") capital assets acquired prior to July 1, 2002, consisting of roads, bridges, curbs, gutters, streets, and sidewalks, drainage systems, and lighting systems that were acquired or that received substantial improvements subsequent to July 1, 1980, are reported at estimated historical cost using deflated replacement cost. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars (\$5,000). Improvements are capitalized; the cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

All capital assets are depreciated, except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

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<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Infrastructure	15 - 40 years
Building and Improvements	20 - 40 years
Machinery and Equipment	3 - 10 years
Vehicles	5 years

5. Compensated Absences

The City accrues accumulated vacation and sick leave and associated employee-related costs for employees by a prescribed formula based on length of service. Vacation pay, which may be accumulated up to 400 hours, is payable upon separation of employment based on their hourly rate of pay earned at the time of termination or retirement.

Sick leave accrues at a rate of 96 to 127 hours annually, depending upon employee classification (regular, fire, police) with an 800-hour limit on the maximum number of hours accumulated. Upon death or retirement due to disability, age or service, up to a maximum of 160 hours, will be paid to the employee or their estate. No payment will be made for accumulated sick leave for voluntary or involuntary separation other than retirement or death.

The entire compensated absences liability and expense is reported on the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements, and are payable with expendable available resources.

6. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method.

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 while premiums on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources.

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

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, bonds must satisfy certain arbitrage rebate requirements. Positive arbitrage is the excess of (1) the amount earned on investments purchased with bond proceeds over (2) the amount that such investments would have earned had such investments been invested at a rate equal to the yield on the bond issue. In order to comply with the arbitrage rebate requirements, positive arbitrage must be paid to the U.S. Treasury at the end of each five-year anniversary date of the bond issue. As of June 30, 2019, there are no amounts for arbitrage rebates.

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7. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

As defined by GASB Concept Statement No. 4, "Elements of Financial Statements", deferred outflows/inflows of resources are the consumption/acquisition of net assets/position by the government that are applicable to a future reporting period.

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 position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City currently has two types of deferred outflows of resources: (1) The City reports *deferred refunding charges* in its Statement of Net Position. Deferred refunding charges is the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the defeased debt, are amortize over the life of the refunding bonds, which has the same maturity as the bonds that were refunded. Amortization of deferred refunding charges is included in interest expense. (2) The City also reports *deferred pension charges* in its Statement of Net Position in connection with the City Pension Plan and their participation in the South Carolina Retirement System and the South Carolina Public Safety 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 position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City currently has two types of deferred inflows of resources: (1) The City reports *unavailable revenue* only in the governmental funds balance sheet; it is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) in the period the amounts become available. (2) The City also reports *deferred pension credits* in its Statement of Net Position in connection with the City Pension Plan and their participation in the South Carolina Retirement System and the South Carolina Public Safety 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. Equity Classifications

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components in the government-wide financial statements.

- *Net investment in capital assets* consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets.
- *Restricted net position* consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
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- *Unrestricted net position* consists of all other net positions that do not meet the definition of “restricted” or “net investment in capital assets”.

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned.

- *Nonspendable* includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or, for legal or contractual reasons, must be kept intact. This classification includes inventories, prepaid amounts, assets held for sale, and long-term receivables.
- *Restricted* represents constraints placed on the use of these resources that are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors or other governments; or imposed by law (through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation).
- *Committed* represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes as determined through formal action through adoption of a resolution of the City Council, the City’s highest level of decision-making authority. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless City Council removes the constraints by taking the same formal action to modify or rescind the commitment. Committed fund balances include non-liquidated encumbrances for capital projects at year-end that are carried forward to the next fiscal year. Committed fund balances differ from restricted fund balances because the constraints on their use do not come from outside parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.
- *Assigned* represents fund balances that are constrained by the City’s intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The City Council adopted the Fund Balance Policy by Resolution that delegates the authority to the City Manager to allocate, assign, modify, or rescind amounts to specific functions based on the intent expressed by the City Council. Therefore, through resolution, the City Council has authorized the City Manager to assign fund balance.

The City Council may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year’s appropriated budget.

Unassigned is the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. The City reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the general fund. Negative unassigned fund balances may be reported in all funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City’s policy to use restricted fund balances first, then unrestricted amounts – committed, assigned and unassigned – as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserve the right to selectively spend unassigned resources first and to defer the use of these other classified funds.

The City Council has set a minimum fund balance target of 25% of expenditures and recurring transfers. No other fund balance policies exist.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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9. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the related notes. Accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates.

10. Tax Abatement Agreements

During the year ended June 30, 2017, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 77, Tax Abatement Disclosures. This statement requires the City to disclose information for any tax abatement agreements either entered into by the City, or agreements entered into by other governments that reduce the City's tax revenues. As of June 30, 2019, the City did not have any such agreements, either entered into by the City or by other governments that exceeded the quantitative threshold for disclosure.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary information

An annual budget is adopted on a basis consistent with U.S generally accepted accounting principles for General Fund, Tax Increment Financing District II fund, Parks and Tourism Fund, and Stormwater Fund.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. The government's department heads may make transfers of appropriations within a department. Transfers of appropriations between departments require the approval of the City Manager. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e. the level at which expenditures may not exceed appropriations) is the fund level.

The following funds have adopted budgets, although not legally required:

Special revenue funds – Redevelopment Fund and State Accommodations Tax Fund

All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 3 – DETAILED NOTES ON FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES

A. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance				Ending Balance June 30, 2019
	June 30, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	
Non-depreciable assets:					
Land	\$ 7,106,395	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,106,395
Construction in progress	3,317,159	1,671,805	-	(3,824,044)	1,164,920
	<u>10,423,554</u>	<u>1,671,805</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,824,044)</u>	<u>8,271,315</u>
Depreciable assets:					
Infrastructure	30,389,301	12,264	-	468,745	30,870,310
Buildings and improvements	27,735,755	-	-	137,163	27,872,918
Machinery, furniture and equipment	8,216,623	431,367	(552,754)	3,218,136	11,313,372
	<u>66,341,679</u>	<u>443,631</u>	<u>(552,754)</u>	<u>3,824,044</u>	<u>70,056,600</u>
Subtotal assets	<u>76,765,233</u>	<u>2,115,436</u>	<u>(552,754)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>78,327,915</u>
Accumulated depreciation:					
Infrastructure	(9,355,270)	(1,166,492)	-	-	(10,521,762)
Buildings and improvements	(7,594,193)	(787,831)	-	-	(8,382,024)
Machinery, furniture and equipment	(5,706,599)	(677,000)	552,754	-	(5,830,845)
	<u>(22,656,062)</u>	<u>(2,631,323)</u>	<u>552,754</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(24,734,631)</u>
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 54,109,171</u>	<u>\$ (515,887)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 53,593,284</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Function	
General Government	\$ 593,571
Law Enforcement	161,752
Fire and Emergency	302,486
Culture and Recreation	440,044
Public Works	293,248
Streets	832,193
Community and Economic Development	8,029
	<u>\$ 2,631,323</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
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B. Interfund Transactions and Balances

A summary of interfund transfers by fund type is as follows:

	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers out</u>
General	\$ 55,076	\$ 1,035,102
TIF II	448,280	2,387,423
Capital Projects	3,727,956	448,280
Parks and Tourism	32,083	-
Stormwater	-	305,431
Other Governmental	30,325	117,484
Total Transfers	<u>\$ 4,293,720</u>	<u>\$ 4,293,720</u>

Interfund transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires collecting them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, 2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and 3) use unrestricted revenues collected to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. The General Fund transferred funds that were reserved in prior years for capital projects to the Capital Projects Fund as those projects were completed during the current fiscal year. Transfers are eliminated in the government-wide financial statements if the interfund transfer is within the governmental fund group.

A summary of interfund due to and due from by fund type is as follows:

	<u>Due from</u>	<u>Due to</u>
General	\$ 85,365	\$ -
Other governmental	-	85,365
Total Due to and Due From Other Funds	<u>\$ 85,365</u>	<u>\$ 85,365</u>

Interfund receivables and payables in the fund financial statements and internal balances in the government-wide financial statements arise from interfund transactions and are recorded by all funds affected in the period in which transactions are executed. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

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C. Long-term Debt

Changes in the City's long-term debt for its governmental activities are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due with One Year
	June 30, 2018			June 30, 2019	
General obligation bonds	\$ 10,520,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ (1,416,000)	\$ 15,104,000	\$ 1,359,000
Premium on general obligation bonds	795,050	-	(127,287)	667,763	-
Revenue bonds	2,325,718	-	(222,116)	2,103,602	230,423
Lease finance agreement	163,158	-	(80,908)	82,250	82,250
Capital leases	3,749,534	-	(271,801)	3,477,733	293,771
Compensated absences	815,910	629,442	(420,537)	1,024,815	473,138
Net pension liability	16,612,640	2,513,769	(1,688,835)	17,437,574	-
	<u>\$ 34,982,010</u>	<u>\$ 9,143,211</u>	<u>\$ (4,227,484)</u>	<u>\$ 39,897,737</u>	<u>\$ 2,438,582</u>

For the governmental activities, claims and judgments, compensated absences, and net pension liability are generally liquidated by the general fund.

General Obligation Bonds

On May 29, 2012, the City issued \$1,850,000 of general obligation bonds, series 2012, at an interest rate of 2.11% maturing on June 1, 2022. Semi-annual interest payments are due on December 1 and June 1. The proceeds of these bonds were used to defray the cost of capital improvements within the City. The balance at June 30, 2019 was \$625,000.

On April 6, 2016, the City issued \$9,785,000 of general obligation refunding and improvement bonds series 2016 at interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0% maturing on February 1, 2031. Semi-annual interest payments are due on February 1 and August 1. The proceeds of these bonds were used to advance refund \$9,250,000 outstanding general obligation bonds series 2008 maturing on February 1, 2019 through February 1, 2028 and \$886,000 for closing costs and funding for improvements to sidewalks, streets, parks, City marina and City municipal court and fire station facilities. The bonds were sold at a premium of \$1,027,436 and were issued to take advantage of lower interest rates. The proceeds of the refunding bonds were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for the optional redemption on and after February 1, 2026. The City decreased its aggregated debt service payments by \$778,444 over the next 15 years and obtained an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and new debt service payments) of \$695,581. The balance at June 30, 2019 was \$8,890,000.

On December 10, 2018, the City issued \$6,000,000 of general obligation bonds, series 2018, at an interest rate of 3.38% maturing on June 1, 2033. Semi-annual interest payments are due on June 1 and December 1. The proceeds of these bonds were used to for Stormwater capital improvements within the City. The balance at June 30, 2019 was \$5,589,000.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
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Annual debt service requirement to maturity for the general obligation bond is as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 1,359,000	\$ 515,046	\$ 1,874,046
2021	1,395,000	483,244	1,878,244
2022	1,441,000	442,010	1,883,010
2023	1,262,000	399,396	1,661,396
2024	1,304,000	364,748	1,668,748
2025 - 2029	6,333,000	942,710	7,275,710
2030 - 2032	2,010,000	166,950	2,176,950
	<u>\$ 15,104,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,314,104</u>	<u>\$ 18,418,104</u>

General obligation bonds are direct borrowings and pledge the full faith and credit of the City. No unusual events of default or termination exist for these debt issuances.

Revenue Bonds

On July 27, 2011, the City issued \$3,500,000 of hospitality and accommodations fee revenue bond, series 2011, at an interest rate of 3.74% maturing on July 27, 2026. The proceeds of the bonds were used to refund the lease purchase obligations of the City dated May 18, 2005 and July 25, 2007 totaling \$2,330,881 and \$1,114,429, respectively, which were entered into for the purpose of designing and constructing improvements to the City's waterfront park and paying the cost of issuance. Annual interest payments of the Series 2011 bonds are due on July 27. The balance of the Series 2011 bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$2,103,602.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the revenue bond are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 230,423	\$ 78,675	\$ 309,098
2021	239,041	70,057	309,098
2022	247,981	61,117	309,098
2023	257,255	51,843	309,098
2024	266,877	42,221	309,098
2025 - 2027	862,025	65,268	927,293
	<u>\$ 2,103,602</u>	<u>\$ 369,181</u>	<u>\$ 2,472,783</u>

Lease Finance Agreement

A capital lease was entered on November 5, 2014 for a fire truck. The cost of the fire truck was capitalized at \$774,917 and \$398,041 of the total cost of the fire truck was financed through the capital lease. The lease is for a period of 60 months and yearly payments of \$83,616 are required. Payments are due on November 5th. The balance at June 30, 2019 was \$82,250. The following is a schedule of future lease payment at June 30, 2019.

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
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Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 82,250	\$ 1,366	\$ 83,616
	<u>\$ 82,250</u>	<u>\$ 1,366</u>	<u>\$ 83,616</u>

Capital Leases

A capital lease was entered on April 27, 2017, as part of an energy service performance contract, to upgrade equipment in an effort to increase energy efficiency in City-owned buildings. The capital lease is for \$3,093,290 at an interest rate of 2.611% maturing on July 1, 2032. Payments are due on July 1st and will be paid by the City's future energy savings. The balance at June 30, 2019 was \$2,947,743.

A capital lease was entered on August 14, 2017 to upgrade various City vehicles and equipment. The capital lease is for \$656,244 at an interest rate of 1.94% maturing on August 14, 2022. Payments are due annually on August 14nd and the balance at June 30, 2019 was \$529,990.

The assets acquired through outstanding capital leases as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Vehicles and equipment	3,827,926
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(321,313)</u>
	<u>\$ 3,506,613</u>

The following is a schedule of future lease payments at June 30, 2019.

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 293,771	\$ 87,247	\$ 381,018
2021	304,498	80,440	384,938
2022	313,128	73,370	386,498
2023	310,077	66,092	376,169
2024	194,496	58,911	253,407
2025 - 2029	1,064,039	214,362	1,278,401
2030 - 2032	997,724	66,762	1,064,486
	<u>\$ 3,477,733</u>	<u>\$ 647,184</u>	<u>\$ 4,124,917</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
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Legal Debt Margin

The City's general obligation debt is limited by State Law to 8% of the total assessed value of all taxable real and personal properties within City limits. The City's total assessed value as of June 30, 2019 was \$110,500,550. The computation of legal debt limit as of June 30, 2019 is as follows:

General obligation debt limit (\$110,500,550 X 8%)	\$ 8,840,044
General obligation debt applicable to debt limit	<u>(6,900,308)</u>
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 1,939,736</u>

D. Net Investment in Capital Assets

A significant portion of the net position reported in the government-wide statement of net position is attributable to the City's investment in capital assets. The amount is calculated as follows:

Net capital assets	\$ 53,593,284
Less:	
Outstanding long-term debt	(20,767,585)
Bond premium	(667,763)
Add:	
Deferred loss on refunding	435,815
Unspent bond proceeds	<u>5,627,919</u>
Net investment in capital assets	<u>\$ 38,221,670</u>

E. Restricted Net Position

Net position restricted by external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors or laws and regulations of other governments as June 30, 2019 consisted of \$4,776,113 for redevelopment projects from the Tax Increment Financing District (TIF II), \$2,042,884 for active capital projects involving TIF II projects and \$364,678 of unspent stormwater funds toward future stormwater projects. In addition, restricted net position for other purposes as of June 30, 2019 consisted of various restrictions through enabling legislation or by external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors or laws and regulations of other governments as follows:

	Restricted Net Position - Other Purposes		
	Through Enabling Legislation	By External Groups	Total
Utility Franchise Agreement	\$ -	\$ 514,244	\$ 514,244
Capital Reserve	179,611	-	179,611
Parks and Tourism	727,888	-	727,888
Stormwater Utility	216,457	-	216,457
Tourism & Development Advisory Committee	95,235	-	95,235
Drug Prevention	117	-	117
	<u>\$ 1,219,308</u>	<u>\$ 514,244</u>	<u>\$ 1,733,552</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
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F. Restricted Fund Balance

Restricted fund balance at June 30, 2019 consists of:

- \$514,244 for utilities under a franchise agreement and \$179,611 for capital reserve in the General Fund.
- \$4,776,113 for the purpose of redevelopment within the TIF II District.
- \$2,042,884 for the purpose of redevelopment in the TIF II district and \$364,678 of unspent stormwater Utility funds for active stormwater utility projects reported within the Capital Projects fund.
- \$309,098 for debt service requirements and \$418,790 for operations in the Parks and Tourism Fund.
- \$216,457 for operations in the Stormwater Fund.
- The other governmental funds restricted fund balance consists of \$95,235 for Tourism and Development and \$117 for drug prevention and education.

G. Restated Beginning Fund Balances

Effective July 1, 2018, City Council approved the creation of the Parks and Tourism Fund and the Stormwater Fund for better and more transparent accounting and presentation. The financial activity from these two new special revenue funds were previously accounted for in the General Fund. The City restated beginning fund balances as of July 1, 2018 as follows:

	General Fund	Parks and Tourism Fund	Stormwater Fund	Total
Fund Balance, as previously reported, June 30, 2018	\$ 9,067,755	\$ -	\$ -	\$9,067,755
Establishment of new special revenue funds	(705,625)	309,098	396,527	-
Beginning Fund Balance, as restated	<u>\$ 8,362,130</u>	<u>\$309,098</u>	<u>\$ 396,527</u>	<u>\$9,067,755</u>

NOTE 4 – OTHER INFORMATION

A. Employee Pension and Other Benefit Plans

The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), created July 1, 2012 and governed by an 11-member Board, is the state agency responsible for the administration and management of the various Retirement Systems and retirement 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’ five defined benefit pension plans. The Retirement Funding and Administration Act of 2017, which became effective July 1, 2017, increased the employer and employee contribution rates, established a ceiling on the SCRS and PORS employee contribution rates, lowered the assumed rate of return, required a scheduled reduction of the funding periods, and addressed various governance issues including the assignment of the PEBA

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

Board as custodian of the retirement trust funds and assignment of the RSIC and PEBA as co-trustees of 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.

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 pension of the Systems and additions to/deductions from the Systems fiduciary net position have been determined on the accrual basis of accounting as that are reported by the Systems in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). For this purpose, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. Benefit and refund expenses are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investments are reported at fair value.

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

Plan Descriptions

The South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established 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, higher education institutions, other participating local subdivisions of government and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the 2012 general election.

The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established 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. PORS also covers peace officers, coroners, probate judges and magistrates.

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.

- **South Carolina Retirement System** - 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, teachers and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly beginning with the November 2012 general election. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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- **South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System** - 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; or to serve as a peace officer employed by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Mental Health. Probate judges and coroners may elect membership in PORS. Magistrates are required to participate in PORS for service as a magistrate. PORS members, other than magistrates and probate judges, must also earn at least \$2,000 per year and devote at least 1,600 hours per year to this work, unless exempted by statute. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

Benefits

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

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

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

- **South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (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

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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.

Contributions

Contributions are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. If the scheduled employee and employer contributions provided in statute, or the rates last adopted by the board, are insufficient to maintain the amortization period set in statute, the board shall increase employer contribution rates as necessary.

After June 30, 2027, if the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the Systems for funding purposes shows a ratio of the actuarial value of system assets to the actuarial accrued liability of the system (the funded ratio) that is equal to or greater than eighty-five percent, then the board, effective on the following July 1st, may decrease the then current contribution rates upon making a finding that the decrease will not result in a funded ratio of less than eighty-five percent. If contribution rates are decreased pursuant to this provision, and the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio of less than eighty-five percent, then effective on the following July first, and annually thereafter as necessary, the board shall increase the then current contribution rates until a subsequent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio that is equal to or greater than eighty-five percent.

The Retirement System Funding and Administration Act establishes a ceiling on employee contribution rates at 9 percent and 9.75 percent for SCRS and PORS respectively. The employer contribution rates will continue to increase annually by 1 percent through July 1, 2022. The legislation’s ultimate scheduled employer rate is 18.56 percent for SCRS and 21.24 percent for PORS. The amortization period is scheduled to be reduced one year for each of the next 10 years to a twenty year amortization period.

- Required employee contribution rates¹ are as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2018
South Carolina Retirement System		
Employee Class Two	9.00%	9.00%
Employee Class Three	9.00%	9.00%
South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System		
Employee Class Two	9.75%	9.75%
Employee Class Three	9.75%	9.75%

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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- Required employer contribution rates¹ are as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year 2019</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2018</u>
South Carolina Retirement System		
Employee Class Two	14.41%	13.41%
Employee Class Three	14.41%	13.41%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%
South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System		
Employee Class Two	16.84%	15.84%
Employee Class Three	16.84%	15.84%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.20%	0.20%
Employer Accidental Death Program	0.20%	0.20%

¹ Calculated on earnable compensation as defined in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's total pension liability (TPL) determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less that System's fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of June 30, 2018, for SCRS and PORS are presented below.

<u>System</u>	<u>Total Pension Liability</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>	<u>Employers' Net Pension Liability (Asset)</u>	<u>City's Portion of Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability</u>
SCRS	\$ 48,821,730,067	\$26,414,916,370	\$ 22,406,813,697	\$ 6,016,455	54.1%
PORS	7,403,972,673	4,570,430,247	2,833,542,426	11,421,119	61.7%

The TPL is calculated by the Systems' actuary, and each plan's fiduciary position is reported in the Systems' financial statements. The NPL is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67 in the Systems' notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information. Liability calculations performed by the Systems' actuary for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of GASB No. 67 and 68 are not applicable for other purposes, such as determining the plans' funding requirements.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is based upon the 30 year capital market assumptions. The long-term expected rates 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.

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation as adopted at the beginning of 2018 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 table below. For actuarial purposes, the 7.25 percent assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the TPL includes a 5.00 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return</u>
Global Equity	47.0%		
Global Public Equity	33.0%	6.99%	2.31%
Private Equity	9.0%	8.73%	0.79%
Equity Options Strategies	5.0%	5.52%	0.28%
Real Assets	10.0%		
Real Estate (Private)	6.0%	3.54%	0.21%
Real Estate (REITs)	2.0%	5.46%	0.11%
Infrastructure	2.0%	5.09%	0.10%
Opportunistic	13.0%		
GTAA/Risk Parity	8.0%	3.75%	0.30%
Hedge Funds (non-PA)	2.0%	3.45%	0.07%
Other Opportunistic Strategies	3.0%	3.75%	0.11%
Diversified Credit	18.0%		
Mixed Credit	6.0%	3.05%	0.18%
Emerging Markets Debt	5.0%	3.94%	0.20%
Private Debt	7.0%	3.89%	0.27%
Conservative Fixed Income	12.0%		
Core Fixed Income	10.0%	0.94%	0.09%
Cash and Short Duration (Net)	2.0%	0.34%	0.01%
Total Expected Real Return	100.0%		5.03%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
Total Expected Nominal Return			7.28%

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As of June 30, 2018, the change in net pension liability for the SCRS and the PORS plans is calculated as follows:

<u>Change in the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
Total Pension liability		
Service Cost	\$ 244,571	\$ 744,357
Interest	913,360	2,018,321
Difference between actual and expected experience	(46,275)	414,670
Assumption Changes	-	-
Benefit Payments	(956,648)	(1,603,836)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	155,008	1,573,512
Total Pension Liability - Beginning 6/30/2017	12,954,114	28,268,864
Total Pension Liability - Ending 6/30/2018 (a)	<u>\$ 13,109,122</u>	<u>\$ 29,842,376</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		
Contributions - Employer	\$ 349,191	\$ 853,639
Contributions - Nonemployer	28,187	52,889
Contributions - Member	233,249	558,840
Refunds of contributions to members	(30,575)	(96,328)
Retirement benefits	(920,090)	(1,489,430)
Death benefits	(5,984)	(18,078)
Net investment income	533,515	1,336,238
Administrative Expense	(3,936)	(9,677)
Net transfers to affiliated systems	(412)	6,182
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	183,145	1,194,275
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning 6/30/2017	6,909,522	17,226,982
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending 6/30/2018 (b)	<u>\$ 7,092,667</u>	<u>\$ 18,421,257</u>
Net Pension Liability 6/30/2018 (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 6,016,455</u>	<u>\$ 11,421,119</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
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JUNE 30, 2019**

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions:

At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the South Carolina Retirement System and South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System plans, respectively, from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
South Carolina Retirement System		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 10,860	\$ 35,405
Assumption changes	238,698	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	95,571	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	370,084	17,440
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	439,075	-
Total	\$ 1,154,288	\$ 52,845
South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 351,890	\$ -
Assumption changes	753,021	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	228,368	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	256,499	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	993,385	-
Total	\$ 2,583,163	\$ -

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

City contributions subsequent to the measurement date were \$439,075 for the South Carolina Retirement System plan and \$993,385 for the South Carolina Police Officers Retirements System plan are deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SCRS	PORS
Year ended June 30:		
2020	\$ 355,975	\$ 830,420
2021	286,722	600,370
2022	22,741	138,331
2023	(3,070)	20,657

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial valuations of the ongoing 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 as of July 1, 2015.

The June 30, 2018, total pension liability (TPL), net pension liability (NPL), and sensitivity information shown in this report were determined by our consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company (GRS) and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2017. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans' fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, using generally accepted actuarial principles.

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the TPL as of June 30, 2018.

	SCRS	PORS
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return ¹	7.25%	7.25%
Projected salary increases	3.0% to 12.5% (varies by service) ¹ lesser of 1% or \$500	3.5% to 9.5% (varies by service) ¹ lesser of 1% or \$500
Benefit adjustments	annually	annually

¹ Includes inflation of 2.25%

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. The base mortality assumptions, the 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table (2016 PRSC), was developed using the Systems' mortality experience. These base rates are adjusted for future improvement in mortality using published Scale AA projected from the year 2016.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

Assumptions used in the determination of the June 30, 2018, TPL are as follows:

Former Job Class	Males	Females
Educators	2016 PRSC Males multiplied by 92%	2016 PRSC Females multiplied by 98%
General Employees and Members of the General Assembly	2016 PRSC Males multiplied by 100%	2016 PRSC Females multiplied by 111%
Public Safety and Firefighters	2016 PRSC Males multiplied by 125%	2016 PRSC Females multiplied by 111%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.25 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in SCRS and PORS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina State 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 collective NPL of the participating employers calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent as well as what the employers' NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00 percent lower (6.25 percent) or 1.00 percent higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate			
System	1.00% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1.00% Increase (8.25%)
SCRS	\$ 7,687,910	\$ 6,016,455	\$ 4,821,522
PORS	15,396,501	11,421,119	8,164,145

Additional Financial and Actuarial Information

Detailed information regarding the fiduciary net position of the plans administered by PEBA is available in the Systems' audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 (including the unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements). Additional actuarial information is available in the accounting and financial reporting actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018.

Pension Expense

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized its proportionate share of collective pension expense of \$585,688 and recognition of deferred amounts from changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of total plan employer contributions of \$102,255 for a total of \$687,943 for the SCRS plan. Additionally, for the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized its proportionate share of collective pension expense of \$1,491,933 and recognition of deferred amounts from changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of total plan employer contributions of \$126,311 for a total of \$1,618,244 for the PORS plan.

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

B. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; and workers' compensation for which the City carries the following insurance coverage. There were no significant reductions of insurance coverage compared to the prior year. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

SC Insurance Reserve Fund

The City of Beaufort purchases all liability coverage other than employee bonds from the State of South Carolina Insurance Reserve Fund (SCIRF). The City is required to pay all premiums, applicable deductibles and assessments billed by SCIRF, as well as following loss reduction and prevention procedures and recommendations established by SCIRF. The Insurance Reserve Fund functions as a governmental insurance operation with a mission to provide insurance designed to meet the needs of governmental entities. It is regulated by State statutes. SCIRF uses consulting actuaries in determining rates and adequacy of loss reserves. Premiums collected by SCIRF are held on deposit with the Office of the State Treasurer where the funds are maintained as the Insurance Reserve Fund Trust Account. By statutory requirement, these funds are used to pay claims and operating expenses of the SCIRF.

Workers' Compensation

Workers' Compensation coverage is maintained through the South Carolina Municipal Insurance Trust (SCMIT) fund, a public entity risk pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program for workers' compensation. The Municipal Association of South Carolina administers the program in conformance with standard industry practices. The program is regulated by the SC Workers' Compensation Commission. The City pays an annual premium to SCMIT. The City carries a \$15,000 deductible under the plan. Claims below the deductible are managed by the City. If the City's losses exceed the annual premium, it is assessed an additional amount to fully reimburse the insurer for the losses. If the premium exceeds the losses, the City receives a refund.

Self Insurance

The City pays unemployment claims to the state department of labor on a reimbursement basis. Liabilities for such claims are immaterial and are not accrued.

C. Commitments and Contingencies

The City receives a number of grants that are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors. Noncompliance with the terms and provisions of these grant agreements could result in contingent liabilities to the grantor agencies.

The Lady's Island/St. Helena Fire District has agreed to provide fire protection to certain areas that had been annexed into the City. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City paid the Fire District \$240,743 for compensated services.

In addition, the City is involved in several pending litigations, the nature of which varies. While these cases may have future financial effect, management, based on advice of legal counsel, believes that all but one outcome will not be material to the basic financial statements. A total of \$92,000 is believed by management and its legal counsel to be probable and is recorded as a claims and judgment payable within the basic financial statements as of June 30, 2019.



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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (RSI)

Required Supplementary Information (RSI) is presented in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34. It contains the budget and actual comparison schedule for the City's General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds – Tax Increment Financing II Fund, Parks and Tourism Fund, and Stormwater Fund. It also contains the schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability and schedule of contributions for South Carolina Retirement System and South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System. The notes to the required supplementary information discloses relevant budgetary information.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 7,028,088	\$ 7,028,088	\$ 6,913,981	\$ (114,107)
Other taxes	279,222	279,222	-	(279,222)
Franchise fees	2,230,243	2,230,243	2,070,518	(159,725)
Fines and forfeitures	278,000	278,000	169,793	(108,207)
Licenses and permits	3,973,150	3,973,150	4,447,687	474,537
Intergovernmental	2,285,000	2,285,000	2,447,713	162,713
Charges for services	1,381,133	1,381,133	1,319,387	(61,746)
Investment earnings	20,000	20,000	132,271	112,271
Miscellaneous	134,269	134,269	98,308	(35,961)
Total revenues	<u>17,609,105</u>	<u>17,609,105</u>	<u>17,599,658</u>	<u>(9,447)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government				
City council	159,000	178,065	178,065	-
City manager	498,973	556,151	556,151	-
Finance	781,178	851,509	851,509	-
Human resources	177,440	214,587	214,587	-
Information technology	470,729	456,964	452,464	4,500
Court and legal	526,806	461,680	461,680	-
Non-departmental	138,279	116,101	116,101	-
	<u>2,752,405</u>	<u>2,835,057</u>	<u>2,830,557</u>	<u>4,500</u>
Law enforcement				
Police	4,041,005	3,958,175	3,633,049	325,126
School resource officers	281,501	303,614	303,614	-
Crossing guards	27,376	27,376	26,586	790
Victims rights	83,503	83,503	81,221	2,282
	<u>4,433,385</u>	<u>4,372,668</u>	<u>4,044,470</u>	<u>328,198</u>
Fire and emergency				
City of Beaufort fire	5,208,177	5,124,346	5,122,518	1,828
	<u>5,208,177</u>	<u>5,124,346</u>	<u>5,122,518</u>	<u>1,828</u>
Public works				
Administration	417,354	417,354	323,825	93,529
Maintenance	557,424	580,690	544,506	36,184
Solid waste	736,067	740,863	740,863	-
	<u>1,710,845</u>	<u>1,738,907</u>	<u>1,609,194</u>	<u>129,713</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Streets				
Streets	906,333	1,067,097	923,912	143,185
	<u>906,333</u>	<u>1,067,097</u>	<u>923,912</u>	<u>143,185</u>
Community and economic development				
Planning	909,922	904,584	789,239	115,345
	<u>909,922</u>	<u>904,584</u>	<u>789,239</u>	<u>115,345</u>
Total current	<u>15,921,067</u>	<u>16,042,659</u>	<u>15,319,890</u>	<u>722,769</u>
Debt service:				
Principal	1,276,801	1,364,198	1,357,709	6,489
Interest	462,453	462,453	465,160	(2,707)
Total debt service	<u>1,739,254</u>	<u>1,826,651</u>	<u>1,822,869</u>	<u>3,782</u>
Total expenditures	<u>17,660,321</u>	<u>17,869,310</u>	<u>17,142,759</u>	<u>726,551</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(51,216)</u>	<u>(260,205)</u>	<u>456,899</u>	<u>717,104</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	51,216	51,216	55,076	3,860
Transfers out	-	(1,035,102)	(1,035,102)	-
Total financing sources (uses)	<u>51,216</u>	<u>(983,886)</u>	<u>(980,026)</u>	<u>3,860</u>
Net change in fund balance	-	(1,244,091)	(523,127)	720,964
Fund balance, beginning of year (as restated)	<u>8,362,130</u>	<u>8,362,130</u>	<u>8,362,130</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 8,362,130</u>	<u>\$ 7,118,039</u>	<u>\$ 7,839,003</u>	<u>\$ 720,964</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICT II – SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues:				
Investment income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 151,867	\$ 151,867
Total revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>151,867</u>	<u>151,867</u>
Expenditures:				
Public works	<u>184,000</u>	<u>185,701</u>	<u>105,900</u>	<u>79,801</u>
Total expenditures	<u>184,000</u>	<u>185,701</u>	<u>105,900</u>	<u>79,801</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(184,000)</u>	<u>(185,701)</u>	<u>45,967</u>	<u>72,066</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	448,280	448,280
Transfers out	-	(6,674,410)	(2,387,423)	(4,286,987)
Total other financing uses, net	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,674,410)</u>	<u>(1,939,143)</u>	<u>(3,838,707)</u>
Net change in fund balance	(184,000)	(6,860,111)	(1,893,176)	(4,966,935)
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>6,669,289</u>	<u>6,669,289</u>	<u>6,669,289</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 6,485,289</u>	<u>\$ (190,822)</u>	<u>\$ 4,776,113</u>	<u>\$ (4,966,935)</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
PARKS AND TOURISM – SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues:				
Other taxes	\$ 2,916,159	\$ 2,916,159	\$ 2,965,921	\$ 49,762
Charges for services	588,826	823,431	821,904	(1,527)
Miscellaneous	-	-	14,673	14,673
Total revenues	<u>3,504,985</u>	<u>3,739,590</u>	<u>3,802,498</u>	<u>62,908</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Law enforcement	1,267,787	1,267,787	1,267,787	-
Culture and recreation	1,340,350	1,340,348	1,183,635	156,713
Community and economic development	452,939	687,544	608,622	78,922
Debt Service:				
Principal	214,109	214,109	222,116	(8,007)
Interest and other charges	95,000	95,000	86,982	8,018
Capital Outlay	134,800	151,600	46,649	104,951
Total expenditures	<u>3,504,985</u>	<u>3,756,388</u>	<u>3,415,791</u>	<u>340,597</u>
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	-	-	32,083	32,083
Total other financing sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,083</u>	<u>32,083</u>
Net change in fund balance	-	(16,798)	418,790	435,588
Fund balance, beginning of year (as restated)	<u>309,098</u>	<u>309,098</u>	<u>309,098</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 309,098</u>	<u>\$ 292,300</u>	<u>\$ 727,888</u>	<u>\$ 435,588</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
STORMWATER – SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 1,065,306	\$ 1,065,306	\$ 1,092,475	\$ 27,169
Total revenues	<u>1,065,306</u>	<u>1,065,306</u>	<u>1,092,475</u>	<u>27,169</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public works	518,886	795,573	765,215	30,358
Debt Service:				
Principal	396,420	411,000	411,000	-
Interest and other charges	150,000	162,980	162,980	-
Total expenditures	<u>1,065,306</u>	<u>1,369,553</u>	<u>1,339,195</u>	<u>30,358</u>
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>(304,247)</u>	<u>(246,720)</u>	<u>(3,189)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Issuance of general obligation bond	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
Transfers out	-	-	(305,431)	(305,431)
Total other financing sources, net	<u>-</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>	<u>5,694,569</u>	<u>(305,431)</u>
Net change in fund balance	-	5,695,753	5,447,849	247,904
Fund balance, beginning of year (as restated)	<u>396,527</u>	<u>396,527</u>	<u>396,527</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 396,527</u>	<u>\$ 6,092,280</u>	<u>\$ 5,844,376</u>	<u>\$ 247,904</u>

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

South Carolina Retirement System

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
City's portion of the net pension liability	0.026851%	0.025134%	0.024068%	0.024341%
City's portionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 6,016,455	\$ 5,658,068	\$ 5,140,889	\$ 4,616,388
City's covered payroll	\$ 2,782,490	\$ 2,428,511	\$ 2,089,001	\$ 2,282,245
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	216.23%	232.99%	246.09%	202.27%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	54.10%	53.34%	52.91%	56.99%

South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
City's portion of the net pension liability	0.403053%	0.39987%	0.39475%	0.37724%
City's portionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 11,421,119	\$ 10,954,572	\$ 10,012,658	\$ 8,221,932
City's covered payroll	\$ 5,575,979	\$ 5,331,851	\$ 4,645,640	\$ 4,668,346
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	204.83%	205.46%	215.53%	176.12%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	61.73%	60.94%	60.40%	64.57%

Notes:

- ¹ The assumptions used in the preparation of the above scheduled are disclosed in Note 4.a. to the financial statements.
- ² The schedule is intended to show information for the last 10 fiscal years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30**

South Carolina Retirement System

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 353,532	\$ 293,149	\$ 257,776	\$ 248,765
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>353,532</u>	<u>293,149</u>	<u>257,776</u>	<u>248,765</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 3,043,762	\$ 2,782,490	\$ 2,428,511	\$ 2,089,001
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.61%	10.54%	10.61%	11.91%

South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 854,262	\$ 766,808	\$ 691,465	\$ 620,025
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>854,262</u>	<u>766,808</u>	<u>691,465</u>	<u>620,025</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 6,084,648	\$ 5,575,979	\$ 5,331,851	\$ 4,645,640
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.04%	13.75%	12.97%	13.35%

Notes:

³ The assumptions used in the preparation of the above scheduled are disclosed in Note 4.a. to the financial statements.

⁴ The schedule is intended to show information for the last 10 fiscal years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
June 30, 2019

BUDGETARY INFORMATION

I. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The level of budgetary control (the level at which expenditures may not exceed appropriations) is at the fund level.

II. Budget Amendments were approved during the year amending the original budget. The following schedule presents the original adopted budget, supplemental increases, supplemental decreases, and the final approved budget.

Fund	Original Budget	Supplemental Increases	Supplemental Decreases	Final Budget
General Fund	\$ 17,660,321	\$ 1,244,091	\$ -	\$ 18,904,412

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AND AGENCY FUNDS DESCRIPTIONS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS:

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Redevelopment Fund – This fund was established to account for the activity of redevelopment initiatives of the City.

State Accommodations Tax Fund – This fund was established to account for the 2% State Accommodations sales tax from transient room rentals. The expenditures are restricted to tourist related activities as stipulated by State Law.

The Drug Control and Prevention Fund – This fund was established to account for monies seized during drug related arrests and provided by Federal and State Courts to be used for drug prevention and education. In addition, this fund accounts for contributions from citizens and business organizations that are restricted to support the Police Movie Club and other law enforcement activities of the Police Department.

PERMANENT FUND:

The Cemetery Fund – This fund is used to account for the interest earned on contributions from individuals used to help defray the cost of maintenance at the City owned Cemeteries.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS - AGENCY FUNDS:

The Trustee Fire Fund – This fund was established to account for receipts received from the State administration plan to provide recreational activities for firefighters. Monies are generated by a 1% charge against fire insurance companies writing policies within the City limits.

The Beaufort 300 Fund – This fund was established to account for the donations from individuals and businesses to pay for a memorial monument commemorating the City's first 300 years.

The Municipal Bond Court Fund – This fund was established to account for the Municipal Court Bond fees collected on behalf of all local governments in the County and distributed based upon legal jurisdiction.

The Beaufort History Museum – This fund was established to account for the proceeds from the Olsen Trust Fund and the former operator of the Museum – the Historic Beaufort Foundation, for the benefit of the Museum's collections and the operations and maintenance of the Museum.

The Beaufort Pride of Place – This fund was established to account for the donations from citizens and visitors towards improving and beautifying the City.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019**

	Special Revenue Funds			Permanent Fund	Total-Other Governmental Funds
	Redevelopment Fund	State Accommodations Tax Fund	Drug Control and Prevention Fund	Cemetery Fund	
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,163	\$ 7,246	\$ 29,409
Other receivables	-	199,673	-	-	199,673
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	25,436	-	25,436
Total assets	-	199,673	47,599	7,246	254,518
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	-	15,839	10	-	15,849
Due to other funds	-	85,365	-	-	85,365
Other accrued expenses	-	3,234	-	-	3,234
Deposits and escrow	-	-	25,319	-	25,319
Total liabilities	-	104,438	25,329	-	129,767
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable:					
Cemetery	-	-	-	7,246	7,246
Restricted	-	95,235	117	-	95,352
Committed for:					
Law enforcement	-	-	22,153	-	22,153
Total fund balances	-	95,235	22,270	7,246	124,751
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ -	\$ 199,673	\$ 47,599	\$ 7,246	\$ 254,518

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds			Permanent Fund	Total-Other Governmental Funds
	Redevelopment Fund	State		Cemetery Fund	
		Accommodations Tax Fund	Drug Control and Prevention Fund		
REVENUES					
Other taxes	\$ -	\$ 538,685	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 538,685
Charges for services	12,380	-	-	-	12,380
Investment earnings	-	1,716	601	-	2,317
Miscellaneous	-	-	200	-	200
Total revenues	<u>12,380</u>	<u>540,401</u>	<u>801</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>553,582</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government	-	425,112	-	-	425,112
Law enforcement	-	59,680	8,856	-	68,536
Community and economic development	197,820	-	-	-	197,820
Total expenditures	<u>197,820</u>	<u>484,792</u>	<u>8,856</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>691,468</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(185,440)</u>	<u>55,609</u>	<u>(8,055)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(137,886)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	-	-	30,325	-	30,325
Transfers out	(32,083)	(50,684)	(34,717)	-	(117,484)
Total other financing uses, net	<u>(32,083)</u>	<u>(50,684)</u>	<u>(4,392)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(87,159)</u>
Net change in fund balances	(217,523)	4,925	(12,447)	-	(225,045)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>217,523</u>	<u>90,310</u>	<u>34,717</u>	<u>7,246</u>	<u>349,796</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 95,235</u>	<u>\$ 22,270</u>	<u>\$ 7,246</u>	<u>\$ 124,751</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
REDEVELOPMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
BUDGET TO ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 12,300	\$ 12,300	\$ 12,380	\$ 80
Total revenues	<u>12,300</u>	<u>12,300</u>	<u>12,380</u>	<u>80</u>
Expenditures:				
Community and economic development	12,000	18,371	197,820	(179,449)
Total expenditures	<u>12,000</u>	<u>18,371</u>	<u>197,820</u>	<u>(179,449)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>300</u>	<u>(6,071)</u>	<u>(185,440)</u>	<u>(179,369)</u>
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	-	-	(32,083)	(32,083)
Total other financing uses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(32,083)</u>	<u>(32,083)</u>
Net change in fund balance	300	(6,071)	(217,523)	(211,452)
Fund balance, beginning of year	217,523	217,523	217,523	-
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 217,823</u>	<u>\$ 211,452</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (211,452)</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE ACCOMMODATIONS TAX SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
BUDGET TO ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues:				
Other taxes	\$ 549,311	\$ 549,311	\$ 538,685	\$ (10,626)
Investment income	-	-	1,716	1,716
Total revenues	<u>549,311</u>	<u>549,311</u>	<u>540,401</u>	<u>(8,910)</u>
Expenditures:				
General government	438,415	438,415	425,112	13,303
Law enforcement	59,680	59,680	59,680	-
Total expenditures	<u>498,095</u>	<u>498,095</u>	<u>484,792</u>	<u>13,303</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>51,216</u>	<u>51,216</u>	<u>55,609</u>	<u>4,393</u>
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	<u>(51,216)</u>	<u>(51,216)</u>	<u>(50,684)</u>	<u>(532)</u>
Total other financing uses	<u>(51,216)</u>	<u>(51,216)</u>	<u>(50,684)</u>	<u>(532)</u>
Net change in fund balance	-	-	4,925	4,925
Fund balance, beginning of year	90,310	90,310	90,310	-
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 90,310</u>	<u>\$ 90,310</u>	<u>\$ 95,235</u>	<u>\$ 4,925</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AGENCY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Beginning Fund Balance at June 30, 2018	Additions	Deductions	Ending Fund Balance at June 30, 2019
<u>Trustee Fire Fund</u>				
Assets				
Cash	\$ -	\$ 72,967	\$ 72,967	\$ -
Liabilities				
Due to others	\$ -	\$ 72,967	\$ 72,967	\$ -
<u>Beaufort 300 Fund</u>				
Assets				
Cash	\$ 11,463	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,463
Liabilities				
Due to others	\$ 11,463	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,463
<u>Municipal Bond Court Fund</u>				
Assets				
Cash	\$ 3,292	\$ 82,183	\$ 83,234	\$ 2,241
Liabilities				
Due to others	\$ 3,292	\$ 83,234	\$ 82,183	\$ 2,241
<u>Beaufort History Museum</u>				
Assets				
Cash	\$ 55,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,600
Liabilities				
Due to others	\$ 55,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,600
<u>Beaufort Pride of Place</u>				
Assets				
Cash	\$ 8,158	\$ 15,281	\$ 5,193	\$ 18,246
Liabilities				
Due to others	\$ 8,158	\$ 5,193	\$ 15,281	\$ 18,246
<u>Total Agency Funds</u>				
Assets				
Cash	\$ 78,513	\$ 170,431	\$ 161,394	\$ 87,550
Liabilities				
Due to others	\$ 78,513	\$ 161,394	\$ 170,431	\$ 87,550

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF COURT FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES (PER ACT 96)
STATE MANDATED SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

FOR THE STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE:

COUNTY / MUNICIPAL FUNDS COLLECTED BY CLERK OF COURT	<u>General Sessions</u>	<u>Magistrate Court</u>	<u>Municipal Court</u>	<u>Total</u>
Court Fines and Assessments:				
Court fines and assessments collected	N/A	N/A	\$ 351,019	\$ 351,019
Court fines and assessments remitted to State Treasurer	N/A	N/A	203,449	203,449
Total Court Fines and Assessments retained	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	\$ 147,570	\$ 147,570
Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services:				
Surcharges collected and retained	N/A	N/A	4,170	4,170
Assessments retained	N/A	N/A	16,443	16,443
Total Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services	N/A	N/A	20,613	20,613

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION (DCVC)

<u>VICTIM SERVICE FUNDS COLLECTED</u>	<u>Municipal</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carryforward from Previous Year – Beginning Balance	\$ (259,184)	N/A	\$ (259,184)
<u>Victim Service Revenue:</u>			
Victim Service Fines Retained by City/County Treasurer	-	N/A	-
Victim Service Assessments Retained by City/County Treasurer	16,443	N/A	16,443
Victim Service Surcharges Retained by City/County Treasurer	4,170	N/A	4,170
Interest Earned	-	N/A	-
Grant Funds Received			
Grant from:	-	N/A	-
General Funds Transferred to Victim Service Fund	-	N/A	-
Contribution Received from Victim Service Contracts:			
(1) Town of	-	N/A	-
(2) Town of	-	N/A	-
(3) City of	-	N/A	-
Total Funds Allocated to Victim Service Fund + Beginning Balance (A)	\$ (238,571)	N/A	\$ (238,571)

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF COURT FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES (PER ACT 96)
STATE MANDATED SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

<u>Expenditures for Victim Service Program:</u>	<u>Municipal</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Total</u>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 79,305	N/A	\$ 79,305
Operating Expenditures	1,916	N/A	1,916
Victim Service Contract(s):			
(1) Entity's Name	-	N/A	-
(2) Entity's Name	-	N/A	-
Victim Service Donation(s):			
(1) Domestic Violence Shelter:	-	N/A	-
(2) Rape Crisis Center:	-	N/A	-
(3) Other local direct crime victims service agency:	-	N/A	-
Transferred to General Fund	-	N/A	-
Total Expenditures from Victim Service Fund/Program (B)	81,221	N/A	81,221
Total Victim Service Funds Retained by Municipal/County Treasurer (A-B)	(319,792)	N/A	(319,792)
Less: Prior Year Fund Deficit Repayment	-	N/A	-
Carryforward Funds – End of Year	\$ (319,792)	N/A	\$ (319,792)



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Statistical Section





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STATISTICAL SECTION

DESCRIPTION

This part of the City of Beaufort's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplementary information says about the government's overall financial health.

Contents Page

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the government's most significant local revenue sources, the property tax.

Debt Capacity

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the government's current levels of outstanding debt and the government's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government's financial activities take place.

Operating Information

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the government's financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.

Source: unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant years.



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

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Governmental Activities					
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 38,221,670	\$ 36,555,711	\$ 29,160,304	\$ 29,112,934	\$ 28,179,673
Restricted	8,948,671	9,021,806	15,820,888	13,175,311	10,487,290
Unrestricted	(6,192,142)	(4,373,517)	(4,544,230)	(3,660,046)	(3,572,875)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 40,978,199</u>	<u>\$ 41,204,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,436,962</u>	<u>\$ 38,628,199</u>	<u>\$ 35,094,088</u>
Business-type Activities					
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Unrestricted	-	-	-	-	-
Total Business-type Activities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Primary Government					
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 38,221,670	\$ 36,555,711	\$ 29,160,304	\$ 29,112,934	\$ 28,179,673
Restricted	8,948,671	9,021,806	15,820,888	13,175,311	10,487,290
Unrestricted	(6,192,142)	(4,373,517)	(4,544,230)	(3,660,046)	(3,572,875)
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 40,978,199</u>	<u>\$ 41,204,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,436,962</u>	<u>\$ 38,628,199</u>	<u>\$ 35,094,088</u>

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Governmental Activities					
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 26,411,278	\$ 24,959,681	\$ 23,444,154	\$ 22,933,705	\$ 20,549,022
Restricted	10,890,417	8,978,528	7,956,684	7,020,594	177,855
Unrestricted	6,314,601	7,100,677	6,829,462	6,172,876	13,696,647
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 43,616,296</u>	<u>\$ 41,038,886</u>	<u>\$ 38,230,300</u>	<u>\$ 36,127,175</u>	<u>\$ 34,423,524</u>
Business-type Activities					
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115,983
Unrestricted	-	-	-	-	(87,321)
Total Business-type Activities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 28,662</u>
Primary Government					
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 26,411,278	\$ 24,959,681	\$ 23,444,154	\$ 22,933,705	\$ 20,665,005
Restricted	10,890,417	8,978,528	7,956,684	7,020,594	177,855
Unrestricted	6,314,601	7,100,677	6,829,462	6,172,876	13,609,326
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 43,616,296</u>	<u>\$ 41,038,886</u>	<u>\$ 38,230,300</u>	<u>\$ 36,127,175</u>	<u>\$ 34,452,186</u>

Notes:

The City of Beaufort did not have any business-type activities prior to fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 and closed its business-type activities in early fiscal year 2011.

The City of Beaufort implemented GASB Statement No. 68, Financial Accounting and Reporting for Pensions, in fiscal year 2015.

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

	Fiscal Year Ending			
	2019	2018	2017	2016
Expenses				
Governmental activities				
General government	\$ 6,155,414	\$ 4,826,840	\$ 5,548,240	\$ 4,623,201
Public safety	11,527,765	10,845,635	10,223,519	8,565,972
Public services	6,074,859	5,535,592	5,175,024	4,879,267
Interest on long-term debt	723,984	397,273	446,028	709,655
Total governmental activities	<u>24,482,022</u>	<u>21,605,340</u>	<u>21,392,811</u>	<u>18,778,095</u>
Business-type activities				
Solid waste	-	-	-	-
Total Primary Government Expenses	<u>\$ 24,482,022</u>	<u>\$ 21,605,340</u>	<u>\$ 21,392,811</u>	<u>\$ 18,778,095</u>
Program Revenues				
Governmental activities				
Charges for services				
General government	\$ 7,528,399	\$ 6,956,364	\$ 6,974,204	\$ 6,576,756
Public safety	1,581,370	1,423,457	1,280,293	1,229,528
Public services	2,173,450	1,932,169	1,911,753	2,001,627
Operating grants and contributions	783,084	755,781	454,443	91,013
Capital grants and contributions	850,698	765,735	743,405	337,963
Total governmental activities	<u>12,917,001</u>	<u>11,833,506</u>	<u>11,364,098</u>	<u>10,236,887</u>
Business-type activities				
Charges for services	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Primary Government Revenues	<u>\$ 12,917,001</u>	<u>\$ 11,833,506</u>	<u>\$ 11,364,098</u>	<u>\$ 10,236,887</u>
Net (Expense)/Revenue				
Governmental activities	\$ (11,565,021)	\$ (9,771,834)	\$ (10,028,713)	\$ (8,541,208)
Business-type activities	-	-	-	-
Total Primary Government Net Expense	<u>\$ (11,565,021)</u>	<u>\$ (9,771,834)</u>	<u>\$ (10,028,713)</u>	<u>\$ (8,541,208)</u>
General Revenues and Other				
Changes in Net Position				
Governmental activities				
Taxes	\$ 10,823,839	\$ 9,937,739	\$ 11,535,590	\$ 11,321,774
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	-	-	-	-
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	-	-	-	504,685
Interest income	369,425	190,527	28,747	20,645
Miscellaneous	145,956	410,606	273,139	228,215
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 11,339,220</u>	<u>\$ 10,538,872</u>	<u>\$ 11,837,476</u>	<u>\$ 12,075,319</u>
Business-type activities				
Interest income	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 11,339,220</u>	<u>\$ 10,538,872</u>	<u>\$ 11,837,476</u>	<u>\$ 12,075,319</u>
Change in Net Position				
Governmental activities	\$ (225,801)	\$ 767,038	\$ 1,808,763	\$ 3,534,111
Business-type activities	-	-	-	-
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ (225,801)</u>	<u>\$ 767,038</u>	<u>\$ 1,808,763</u>	<u>\$ 3,534,111</u>

June 30,

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$	4,598,349	\$ 4,764,777	\$ 4,733,483	\$ 4,162,370	\$ 4,290,473	\$ 4,934,814
	8,171,466	7,831,204	7,385,887	7,042,865	6,649,981	5,878,690
	4,700,664	4,105,738	4,300,723	5,418,025	5,626,937	2,154,779
	718,125	757,289	809,889	876,413	900,702	945,058
	<u>18,188,604</u>	<u>17,459,008</u>	<u>17,229,982</u>	<u>17,499,673</u>	<u>17,468,093</u>	<u>13,913,341</u>
	-	-	-	-	137	468,760
\$	<u>18,188,604</u>	<u>17,459,008</u>	<u>17,229,982</u>	<u>17,499,673</u>	<u>17,468,230</u>	<u>14,382,101</u>
\$	6,223,870	\$ 6,033,965	\$ 6,271,365	\$ 6,001,517	\$ 5,794,265	\$ 5,639,476
	1,143,215	1,103,511	1,101,076	979,521	1,116,577	1,173,266
	2,070,558	2,080,772	1,865,327	2,006,883	1,940,644	1,059,183
	79,673	18,470	80,580	151,155	151,714	19,375
	588,062	278,243	975,950	455,778	99,507	113,461
	<u>10,105,378</u>	<u>9,514,961</u>	<u>10,294,298</u>	<u>9,594,854</u>	<u>9,102,707</u>	<u>8,004,761</u>
	-	-	-	-	-	406,530
	-	-	-	-	-	406,530
\$	<u>10,105,378</u>	<u>9,514,961</u>	<u>10,294,298</u>	<u>9,594,854</u>	<u>9,102,707</u>	<u>8,411,291</u>
\$	(8,083,226)	\$ (7,944,047)	(6,935,684)	(7,904,819)	(8,365,386)	(5,908,580)
	-	-	-	-	(137)	(62,230)
\$	<u>(8,083,226)</u>	<u>(7,944,047)</u>	<u>(6,935,684)</u>	<u>(7,904,819)</u>	<u>(8,365,523)</u>	<u>(5,970,810)</u>
\$	10,508,203	\$ 9,928,502	\$ 9,530,096	\$ 9,692,651	\$ 9,226,181	\$ 8,302,788
	270,576	-	-	-	350,621	356,371
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24,419	14,185	11,052	18,055	59,760	72,833
	188,173	578,770	294,494	297,238	197,019	46,982
	-	-	-	-	115,983	-
\$	<u>10,991,371</u>	<u>10,521,457</u>	<u>9,835,642</u>	<u>10,007,944</u>	<u>9,949,564</u>	<u>8,778,974</u>
	-	-	-	-	-	134
	-	-	-	-	(115,983)	-
	-	-	-	-	(115,983)	134
\$	<u>10,991,371</u>	<u>10,521,457</u>	<u>9,835,642</u>	<u>10,007,944</u>	<u>9,833,581</u>	<u>8,779,108</u>
\$	2,908,145	\$ 2,577,410	\$ 2,899,958	\$ 2,103,125	\$ 1,584,178	\$ 2,870,394
	-	-	-	-	(116,120)	(62,096)
\$	<u>2,908,145</u>	<u>2,577,410</u>	<u>2,899,958</u>	<u>2,103,125</u>	<u>1,468,058</u>	<u>2,808,298</u>



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CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
General Fund					
Nonspendable	\$ 24,198	\$ 13,448	\$ 25,027	\$ 15,294	\$ 10,898
Restricted	693,855	1,260,156	2,844,003	1,004,485	734,779
Unrestricted:					
Committed	1,974,753	2,849,263	1,362,123	1,999,845	2,258,084
Assigned	90,687	-	101,421	326,952	491,562
Unassigned	5,055,510	4,944,888	5,699,890	5,428,629	4,642,101
Total General Fund	\$ 7,839,003	\$ 9,067,755	\$ 10,032,464	\$ 8,775,205	\$ 8,137,424
All Other Governmental Funds					
Nonspendable	\$ 7,246	\$ 7,246	\$ 138,449	\$ 7,246	\$ 7,246
Restricted	13,851,291	7,740,956	13,235,318	12,148,286	11,270,823
Unrestricted:					
Committed	1,572,901	1,265,727	497,924	961,369	1,254,287
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Other Governmental Funds	\$ 15,431,438	\$ 9,013,929	\$ 13,871,691	\$ 13,116,901	\$ 12,532,356

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011 ²	2010
General Fund					
Nonspendable	\$ 18,060	\$ 32,353	\$ 24,084	\$ 29,371	\$ -
Restricted	831,983	851,451	802,609	401,702	-
Unrestricted:					
Committed	2,351,081	2,656,417	2,308,806	2,241,790	-
Assigned	1,046,562	1,288,240	2,111,886	1,920,101	-
Unassigned	4,492,297	4,922,304	4,372,100	4,305,595	-
Reserved	-	-	-	-	4,701,267
Unreserved	-	-	-	-	5,584,949
Total General Fund	\$ 8,739,983	\$ 9,750,765	\$ 9,619,485	\$ 8,898,559	\$ 10,286,216
All Other Governmental Funds					
Nonspendable	\$ 7,246	\$ 7,246	\$ 7,246	\$ 7,246	\$ -
Restricted	10,033,128	8,119,831	7,146,829	6,611,646	-
Unrestricted:					
Committed	253,322	235,424	132,519	39,352	-
Assigned	1,150,087	1,025,840	755,123	-	-
Reserved ¹	-	-	-	-	5,776,593
Unreserved - reported in:					
Special revenue funds	-	-	-	-	17,137
Debt service funds	-	-	-	-	434,731
Capital project funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Other Governmental Funds	\$ 11,443,783	\$ 9,388,341	\$ 8,041,717	\$ 6,658,244	\$ 6,228,461

Note:

¹ The permanent fund is considered 100% reserved.

² The City implemented GASB 54 during the 2011 fiscal year, reporting prospectively

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

	Fiscal Year Ending			
	2019	2018	2017	2016
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 10,418,587	\$ 9,914,291	\$ 11,171,205	\$ 10,914,651
Licenses and permits	4,447,687	4,153,137	4,005,648	3,791,718
Fines and forfeitures	169,793	255,531	316,080	331,234
Franchise fees	2,070,518	2,147,811	2,135,337	2,134,882
Intergovernmental	3,298,411	2,961,378	2,406,466	1,586,691
Charges for services	3,246,146	2,594,847	2,760,528	2,662,939
Interest	369,425	190,528	28,747	20,644
Miscellaneous	113,181	410,606	518,139	205,929
	<u>24,133,748</u>	<u>22,628,129</u>	<u>23,342,150</u>	<u>21,648,688</u>
Expenditures				
Current				
General government	4,852,036	4,669,253	5,036,337	4,751,391
Public safety	10,503,311	10,335,878	9,510,579	8,212,557
Public services	4,587,856	6,668,599	5,586,442	3,903,168
	<u>19,943,203</u>	<u>21,673,730</u>	<u>20,133,358</u>	<u>16,867,116</u>
Debt service				
Principal	1,990,825	1,253,695	1,751,889	1,650,181
Interest	715,122	495,069	513,263	673,649
	<u>2,705,947</u>	<u>1,748,764</u>	<u>2,265,152</u>	<u>2,323,830</u>
Capital outlay				
	<u>2,295,841</u>	<u>5,684,350</u>	<u>2,024,881</u>	<u>2,915,195</u>
	<u>24,944,991</u>	<u>29,106,844</u>	<u>24,423,391</u>	<u>22,106,141</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (under) Expenditures	<u>(811,243)</u>	<u>(6,478,715)</u>	<u>(1,081,241)</u>	<u>(457,453)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Debt issued	6,000,000	656,244	3,093,290	10,812,436
Debt repaid	-	-	-	(9,850,831)
Transfers in	4,293,720	4,565,898	540,966	262,478
Transfers out	(4,293,720)	(4,565,898)	(540,966)	(262,478)
Sale of capital asset	-	-	-	718,174
	<u>6,000,000</u>	<u>656,244</u>	<u>3,093,290</u>	<u>1,679,779</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$ 5,188,757</u>	<u>\$ (5,822,471)</u>	<u>\$ 2,012,049</u>	<u>\$ 1,222,326</u>
Debt Service as a Percentage of				
Noncapital Expenditures	11.85%	8.95%	10.90%	12.60%

June 30,

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$ 10,528,206	\$ 9,704,332	\$ 9,205,523	\$ 9,673,157	\$ 9,232,509	\$ 8,027,329
3,689,739	3,472,518	3,819,964	4,095,313	3,757,187	3,656,820
272,105	284,414	299,015	274,429	250,352	348,144
2,095,821	2,029,367	1,957,691	1,807,068	1,920,867	1,705,625
1,795,770	1,386,698	2,136,964	1,528,859	1,393,943	466,832
2,522,518	2,610,188	2,347,354	2,115,210	2,130,979	2,198,566
24,420	14,185	11,052	18,055	59,760	35,601
206,372	578,770	294,494	273,210	197,019	69,357
21,134,951	20,080,472	20,072,057	19,785,301	18,942,616	16,508,274
3,934,440	4,142,365	4,096,401	5,376,872	3,624,368	3,029,450
8,811,868	7,674,772	7,183,694	6,909,072	7,364,784	6,369,766
3,817,730	3,566,643	3,525,624	4,567,254	4,827,503	2,567,787
16,564,038	15,383,780	14,805,719	16,853,198	15,816,655	11,967,003
1,518,996	1,461,024	1,409,204	1,274,558	1,540,772	1,474,109
722,904	776,582	828,521	756,444	915,803	974,288
2,241,900	2,237,606	2,237,725	2,031,002	2,456,575	2,448,397
2,241,040	1,414,426	1,550,709	701,392	1,746,732	5,347,980
21,046,978	19,035,812	18,594,153	19,585,592	20,019,962	19,763,380
87,973	1,044,660	1,477,904	199,709	(1,077,346)	(3,255,106)
398,041	-	-	5,350,000	-	-
-	-	-	(3,445,310)	-	-
3,020,814	1,991,916	988,073	645,032	2,803,893	32,615
(3,020,814)	(1,991,916)	(988,073)	(645,032)	(2,803,893)	(32,615)
-	-	-	-	-	-
398,041	-	-	1,904,690	-	-
\$ 486,014	\$ 1,044,660	\$ 1,477,904	\$ 2,104,399	\$ (1,077,346)	\$ (3,255,106)
12.53%	13.08%	13.29%	12.05%	14.23%	16.98%



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CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF TAX REVENUES, FRANCHISE AND UTILITY FEES
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Property Tax	Accommodations and Hospitality Taxes	Franchise Fees	Utility Fee	Total
2019	\$ 6,913,981	\$ 3,504,606	\$ 2,070,518	\$ 1,092,475	\$ 13,581,580
2018	6,512,779	3,401,512	2,147,811	850,118	12,912,220
2017	7,942,496	3,228,709	2,135,337	841,600	14,148,142
2016	7,875,593	3,039,058	2,134,882	873,156	13,922,689
2015	7,733,254	2,794,952	2,095,821	838,743	13,462,770
2014	7,094,461	2,609,871	2,029,367	834,110	12,567,809
2013	6,726,986	2,478,537	1,957,691	812,001	11,975,215
2012	7,234,394	2,438,763	1,807,068	489,438	11,969,663
2011	7,028,243	2,204,266	1,920,867	492,783	11,646,159
2010	6,480,714	2,006,439	1,705,625	329,063	10,521,841

Notes:

Schedule includes governmental funds

Source:

City records

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
 ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
 LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS**

Tax Year	Real Property		Personal Property		Motor Vehicles	
	Assessed Value	Estimated Market Value	Assessed Value	Estimated Market Value	Assessed Value	Estimated Market Value
2018	\$ 95,824,390	\$ 2,282,015,773	\$ 8,121,150	\$ 80,459,630	\$ 6,555,010	\$ 102,123,670
2017	89,157,710	1,952,490,873	8,263,730	83,272,150	7,053,470	110,345,230
2016	85,258,330	1,885,138,973	9,736,180	94,616,310	5,414,210	6,116,900
2015	83,901,990	1,865,267,573	9,573,500	92,564,700	6,449,130	101,101,920
2014	82,703,400	1,845,332,873	9,152,060	88,410,360	5,750,780	91,439,120
2013	82,506,450	1,847,349,573	7,092,170	68,374,850	5,305,280	84,049,400
2012	83,949,050	2,210,221,600	7,872,140	77,954,460	5,072,160	78,995,310
2011	83,048,790	2,199,598,304	6,346,940	64,695,720	3,573,379	59,283,380
2010	79,048,200	2,210,411,620	7,598,310	77,111,460	4,576,754	67,199,907
2009	80,652,264	2,214,679,490	7,516,630	77,111,460	4,576,754	67,199,607

Source:

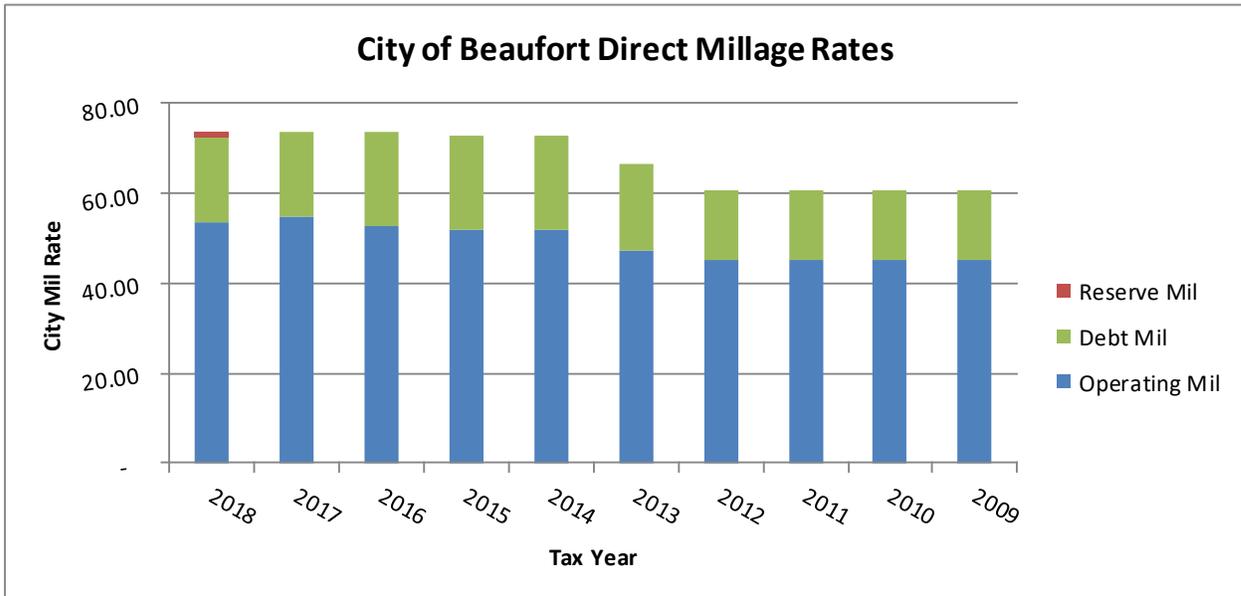
Beaufort County Tax Assessor

	Total		Ratio of Total	Total
	Assessed	Estimated	Assessed to Total	Direct
	Value	Market Value	Estimated Value	Rate
\$ 110,500,550	\$ 2,464,599,073	4.48%	74.59	
104,474,910	2,146,108,253	4.87%	73.57	
100,408,720	1,985,872,183	5.06%	73.57	
99,924,620	2,058,934,193	4.85%	72.61	
97,606,240	2,025,182,353	4.82%	72.62	
94,903,900	1,999,773,823	4.75%	66.61	
96,893,350	2,367,171,370	4.09%	60.62	
92,969,109	2,323,577,404	4.00%	60.62	
91,223,264	2,354,722,987	3.87%	60.62	
92,745,648	2,358,990,557	3.93%	60.62	

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING PROPERTY TAX RATES
LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS**

Tax Year	Direct	Overlapping		Total Direct and Overlapping Rates
	City	School District	County	
2018	74.59	136.31	62.78	273.68
2017	73.57	145.21	63.39	282.17
2016	73.57	143.21	61.27	278.05
2015	72.61	135.21	59.15	266.97
2014	72.62	135.21	56.86	264.69
2013	66.61	129.15	56.30	252.06
2012	60.62	119.26	48.52	228.40
2011	60.62	118.26	47.54	226.42
2010	60.62	116.59	47.54	224.75
2009	60.62	114.69	45.96	221.27

	Total Direct - City			Total Direct
	Operating Mil	Debt Mil	Reserve Mil	
2018	53.62	18.97	2.00	74.59
2017	54.66	18.91	-	73.57
2016	52.79	20.78	-	73.57
2015	51.83	20.78	-	72.61
2014	51.84	20.78	-	72.62
2013	47.44	19.17	-	66.61
2012	45.00	15.62	-	60.62
2011	45.00	15.62	-	60.62
2010	45.00	15.62	-	60.62
2009	45.00	15.62	-	60.62



Source:
City staff

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO**

Taxpayer¹	2019			2010		
	Taxable Assessed		% of Total City Net Assessed	Taxable Assessed		% of Total City Net Assessed
	Value¹	Rank	Value	Value	Rank	Value
Wal-Mart Real Estate Business Trust	\$ 2,042,390	1	2.13%			
USPG Portfolio Eight, LLC	1,282,430	2	1.34%			
Ribaut Holdings, LLC	1,072,090	3	1.12%			
303 Associates, LLC	1,017,690	4	1.06%			
Beaufort Plaza, Inc.	869,960	5	0.91%			
Hotel Beaufort LP	618,660	6	0.65%			
HMV Hotels LLC	563,480	7	0.59%			
Cross Creek Apartments Holdings, LLC	555,710	8	0.58%			
Lowes Home Center, Inc.	503,050	9	0.52%			
Beaufort Senior Living Properties LLC	472,200	10	0.49%			
USPG Portfolio Two, LLC				\$ 1,195,890	1	1.48%
Clarendon Farms, Inc.				1,045,860	2	1.30%
Wal-Mart Real Estate Business Trust				879,660	3	1.09%
Ribaut Holdings, LLC				861,100	4	1.07%
Lowes Home Center, Inc.				589,850	5	0.73%
Pines- Highland Square Association				293,140	6	0.36%
Town Center LLC				276,000	7	0.34%
303 Associates, LLC				235,640	8	0.29%
Bright LLC				229,670	9	0.28%
Beaufort Plaza, Inc.				217,270	10	0.27%
	<u>\$ 8,997,660</u>		<u>9.4%</u>	<u>\$ 5,824,080</u>		<u>7.22%</u>

Source:

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS**

Tax Year ¹	Collected Within the Calendar Year of Levy			Collections for Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
	Total Tax Levy ²	Amount	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
2018	\$ 6,316,081	\$ 6,063,438	96.00%	-	\$ 6,063,438	96.00%
2017	6,262,666	6,259,525	99.95%	-	6,259,525	99.95%
2016	7,637,527	7,456,153	97.63%	-	7,456,153	97.63%
2015	7,387,716	7,178,528	97.17%	-	7,178,528	97.17%
2014	7,274,526	7,068,424	97.17%	-	7,068,424	97.17%
2013	6,962,217	6,649,940	95.51%	- ³	6,649,940	95.51%
2012	6,264,528	5,967,309	95.26%	- ³	5,967,309	95.26%
2011	6,582,620	6,350,695	96.48%	- ³	6,350,695	96.48%
2010	7,454,125	7,114,512	95.44%	- ³	7,114,512	95.44%
2009	5,684,836	5,278,031	92.84%	- ³	5,278,031	92.84%

Notes:

¹ Taxes are assessed for the calendar year beginning January 1.

² The total tax levy includes real property, personal property and vehicles. The total tax levy is the original county levy after adjustments for cancelations, releases, errors and additions.

³ Information is not available

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
RATIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities					Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income ^a	Per Capita ^a
	Tax Increment Bonds	General Obligation Bonds	Premiums on General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Capital Leases			
2019	\$ -	\$ 15,104,000	\$ 667,763	\$ 2,103,602	\$ 3,559,983	\$ 21,435,348	5.71%	\$ 1,605
2018	-	10,520,000	795,050	2,325,718	3,912,692	17,553,460	5.35%	1,279
2017	-	11,480,000	922,638	2,539,826	3,336,035	18,278,499	5.46%	1,360
2016	542,213	12,405,000	1,027,436	2,746,215	321,032	17,041,896	4.86%	1,281
2015	1,061,437	12,725,000	-	2,945,164	398,041	17,129,642	4.71%	1,305
2014	1,558,657	13,555,000	-	3,136,940	-	18,250,597	5.06%	1,407
2013	2,034,819	14,355,000	-	3,321,802	-	19,711,621	5.29%	1,541
2012	2,490,825	15,130,000	-	3,500,000	-	21,120,825	5.76%	1,685
2011	3,170,383	13,875,000	-	-	3,445,310	20,490,693	6.03%	1,658
2010	3,758,649	14,450,000	-	-	3,822,816	22,031,465	7.16%	1,818

Notes:

Details regarding the City's debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Sources:

^a See the schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics for personal income and population data.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT
AS OF JUNE 30, 2018**

	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable¹	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Overlapping Debt Repaid with Property Taxes			
Beaufort County, South Carolina			
General obligation bonded debt	\$ 213,830,070	7.08%	\$ 15,134,612
Premiums	11,837,257	7.08%	837,826
Beaufort County School District			
General obligation bonded debt	250,983,621	25.34%	63,599,250
Capital lease	2,139,600	25.34%	542,175
Installment purchase revenue bond	23,270,000	25.34%	5,896,618
Subtotal - Overlapping Debt			86,010,481
City of Beaufort Direct Debt			21,435,348
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt			\$ 107,445,829

Note:

¹ Percentage of overlapping debt of the County was estimated by comparing the City's population to the total County estimated population from the U.S. Census Bureau. The percentage for overlapping debt of the School District was estimated by comparing the student population of schools residing within the City limits to the total school population for the 2011-2012 academic year.

Sources:

Beaufort County Finance Department
Beaufort County School District

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
RATIO OF NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Less: Amounts Available in Debt Service Fund	Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding	Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property ^a	Per Capita ^b
2018	\$ 15,771,763	\$ -	\$ 15,771,763	14.27%	\$ 1,181
2017	11,315,050	-	11,315,050	10.83%	824
2016	12,402,638	-	12,402,638	12.35%	922
2015	12,405,000	-	12,405,000	12.41%	932
2014	12,725,000	-	12,725,000	13.04%	969
2013	13,555,000	-	13,555,000	14.28%	1,045
2012	14,355,000	-	14,355,000	14.82%	1,123
2011	15,130,000	-	15,130,000	16.27%	1,207
2010	13,875,000	-	13,875,000	0.00%	1,122
2009	14,450,000	-	14,450,000	0.00%	1,192

Sources:

^a See the schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property for property tax data.

^b See the schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics for per capita data.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

	Fiscal Year Ending			
	2019	2018	2017	2016
Total Assessed Value of Taxable property	\$ 110,500,550	\$ 104,474,910	\$ 100,408,720	\$ 99,924,620
Less Exemptions for Bond Purposes	-	-	-	-
Net Assessed Value for Bond Purposes	<u>\$ 110,500,550</u>	<u>\$ 104,474,910</u>	<u>\$ 100,408,720</u>	<u>\$ 99,924,620</u>
Debt Limit Percentage	8%	8%	8%	8%
Debt Limit	\$ 8,840,044	\$ 8,357,993	\$ 8,032,698	\$ 7,993,970
Total Net Debt Applicable to Limit General obligation bonds (net of set aside)	<u>6,900,308</u>	<u>1,564,226</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,180,000</u>
Legal Debt Margin	<u>\$ 1,939,736</u>	<u>\$ 6,793,767</u>	<u>\$ 7,032,698</u>	<u>\$ 6,813,970</u>
Total Net Debt Applicable to the Limit as a Percentage of Debt Limit	78.06%	18.72%	12.45%	14.76%

Source:
Beaufort County Tax Assessor

June 30,					
2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$ 97,606,240	\$ 94,903,900	\$ 96,893,350	\$ 92,969,109	\$ 91,223,264	\$ 92,745,648
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 97,606,240</u>	<u>\$ 94,903,900</u>	<u>\$ 96,893,350</u>	<u>\$ 92,969,109</u>	<u>\$ 91,223,264</u>	<u>\$ 92,745,648</u>
8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
\$ 7,808,499	\$ 7,592,312	\$ 7,751,468	\$ 7,437,529	\$ 7,297,861	\$ 7,419,652
1,355,000	1,690,000	1,850,000	-	-	-
<u>\$ 6,453,499</u>	<u>\$ 5,902,312</u>	<u>\$ 5,901,468</u>	<u>\$ 7,437,529</u>	<u>\$ 7,297,861</u>	<u>\$ 7,419,652</u>
17.35%	22.26%	23.87%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year	Population^a	Personal Income^b	Per Capita Personal Income^a	Unemployment Rate^a
2019	13,357	\$ 375,518,698	28,114	3.30%
2018	13,729	327,917,165	23,885	3.40%
2017	13,445	334,941,840	24,912	3.90%
2016	13,306	350,613,100	26,350	4.50%
2015	13,130	363,950,470	27,719	6.00%
2014	12,967	360,352,930	27,790	6.90%
2013	12,788	372,667,896	29,142	7.90%
2012	12,534	366,707,238	29,257	8.80%
2011	12,361	339,606,114	27,474	8.80%
2010	12,120	307,872,240	25,402	6.20%

Sources:

a *Obtained from U.S. Census Bureau, Quick Facts*

b *Personal income is calculated by multiplying population by per capita personal income*

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
CURRENT CALENDAR YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO**

Employers	December 31, 2012			December 31, 2003		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Department of Defense	7,352	1	12.33%	-		-
Beaufort County School District	3,159	2	5.30%	3,400	1	20.31%
Beaufort Memorial Hospital	1,404	3	2.36%	1,164	3	6.95%
Beaufort County	1,128	4	1.89%	1,750	2	10.45%
Marine Corps Community Services	789	5	1.32%	-		-
Hilton Head Health System, LP	700	6	1.17%	600	6	3.58%
Care Core National, LLC	419	7	0.70%	-		-
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	400	8	0.67%	520	7	3.11%
Hargray Communications Group, Inc.	361	9	0.61%	-		-
Technical College of the Low Country	318	10	0.53%	-		-
Marine Corps Recruit Depot (Civilian Personnel)	-		-	882	4	5.27%
Marine Corps Air Station (Civilian Personnel)	-		-	700	5	4.18%
Hilton Head Marriott Golf and Beach Resort	-		-	520	8	3.11%
The Westin Resort	-		-	450	9	2.69%
Crowne Plaza Resort	-		-	430	10	2.57%
	<u>16,030</u>		<u>26.88%</u>	<u>10,416</u>		<u>62.22%</u>

Source:

Beaufort Regional Chamber of Commerce

Note:

No new data for December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2009 was available at the time of issuance.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
 FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION
 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Function	Full-time and Part-time City Employees as of June 30,									
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
General government	30	32	27	28	28	23	24	22	20	21
Public safety	113	110	98	93	90	97	98	91	92	84
Public services	26	22	22	22	18	28	25	22	18	19
	<u>169</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>124</u>

Source:
City personnel records

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,									
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Public Safety										
Police										
Arrests	770	843	1,026	1,107	816	963	1,233	1,215	1,016	1,071
Fire										
Number of emergency calls	3,666	3,077	2,852	2,576	2,211	2,327	2,582	1,886	2,351	1,711
Inspections	800	617	705	533	605	242	181	92	127	165
Public Services										
Parks										
Number of parks	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	28
Solid Waste¹										
Missed garbage	260	440	442	113	67	40	25	16	40	116
Missed recycling	84	170	210	72	26	21	20	40	43	91
Missed yard waste	136	302	131	23	24	31	22	13	35	49
Planning										
Building permits issued	1,188	1,195	1,426	1,332	1,278	1,315	1,248	1,147	N/A	N/A
Building permit fees	\$ 373,848	\$ 334,870	\$ 376,254	\$ 244,837	\$ 254,637	\$ 245,906	\$ 246,214	\$ 276,966	N/A	N/A
Certificate of occupancy	58	46	42	22	35	34	37	45	N/A	N/A
Certificate of completion	22	49	54	60	33	44	37	39	N/A	N/A

Source:
City records

Note:
¹ During FY 2010, the solid waste service was outsourced, therefore the operating indicators from FY 2010 forward are based on how well service is being performed.

N/A - data is not available.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,									
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Public Safety										
Police										
Station	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fire										
Fire stations	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public Services										
Parks	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	28

Source:
City records

Compliance Section



**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

<u>Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number</u>	<u>Project / Award Number</u>	<u>Federal Award Expended</u>	<u>Passed Through to Subrecipients</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</u>				
(Passed through South Carolina Department of Commerce)				
Community Development Block Grant- Greenlawn Neighborhood Revitalization	14.228	4-NR-16-001	\$ 351,160	\$ -
Community Development Block Grant- Mossy Oaks Drainage Improvements	14.228	4-CI-18-002	6,500	-
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			<u>357,660</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>U.S. Department of the Interior</u>				
(Passed through South Carolina Department of Archives and History)				
FY 2017 Federal Historic Preservation Fund	15.904	P17AF00022	13,249	-
Total U.S. Department of the Interior			<u>13,249</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Justice</u>				
Fiscal Year 2016 Bulletproof Vest Partnership	16.607	2015BUBX15076564	4,749	-
Total U.S. Department of Justice			<u>4,749</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Transportation</u>				
(Passed through South Carolina Department of Public Safety)				
DUI Enforcement Officer	20.600	M4HVE-2018-HS-51-18	6,423	-
DUI Enforcement Officer	20.600	M4HVE-2019-HS-51-19	42,182	-
Highway Safety Grant Traffic Officer	20.600	PT-2018-HS-15-18	20,334	-
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			<u>68,939</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Homeland Security</u>				
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER)	97.083	EMW-2016-FH-00519	636,011	-
(Passed through South Carolina Emergency Management Division)				
Hurricane Florence Disaster Recovery	97.048	FEMA-4394-PW0461	10,089	-
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			<u>646,100</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			<u>\$ 1,090,697</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of City of Beaufort, South Carolina, (the “City”) for the year ended June 30, 2019 and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The information in the schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*. Therefore, some amounts presented in the schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

NOTE 2 – DE MINIMIS INDIRECT COST RATE

The City chose not to use the 10% de minimis cost rate for the year ended June 30, 2019.



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

**To the Honorable Mayor and Members
of the City Council
Beaufort, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Beaufort, South Carolina (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 12, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Macon, Georgia
December 12, 2019



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR
EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

**To the Honorable Mayor and Members
of the City Council
Beaufort, South Carolina**

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Beaufort, South Carolina's (the "City") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the City's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. The City's major federal programs are identified in the summary of audit results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for the City's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures, as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for the major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance.

Opinion on the Major Federal Programs

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance for the major federal programs and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Macon, Georgia
December 12, 2019

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

SECTION I
SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:
Material weaknesses identified? Yes No

Significant deficiencies identified not considered
to be material weaknesses? Yes No

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? Yes No

Federal Awards

Internal Control over major programs:
Material weaknesses identified? Yes No

Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses? Yes None Reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in
accordance with the Uniform Guidance? Yes No

Identification of major program:

CFDA Number
97.083

Name of Federal Program or Cluster
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Staffing for Adequate Fire and
Emergency Response

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between
Type A and Type B programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? Yes No

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

**SECTION II
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS AND RESPONSES**

None reported.

**SECTION III
FEDERAL AWARDS FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

None reported.

**SECTION IV
PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS AND RESPONSES**

None reported.



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CITY OF BEAUFORT
DEPARTMENT REQUEST FOR CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM

TO: CITY COUNCIL **DATE:** 1/9/2020
FROM: Kathy Todd
AGENDA ITEM
TITLE: Business Licensing Legislation
MEETING
DATE: 1/14/2020
DEPARTMENT: Finance

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

To begin bringing awareness to the community on House Bill 4431 related to Business Licensing, a presentation of a podcast prepared by the Municipal Association of South Carolina, will explain the proposed significant changes this legislation could impose on cities and towns throughout the State and the impact it would have on its citizenry.

PLACED ON AGENDA FOR: Discussion

REMARKS:



CITY OF BEAUFORT
DEPARTMENT REQUEST FOR CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM

TO: CITY COUNCIL **DATE:** 1/10/2020
FROM: William Prokop, City Manager
AGENDA ITEM
TITLE: Update on Cyber Security
MEETING
DATE: 1/14/2020
DEPARTMENT: City Managers Office

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

PLACED ON AGENDA FOR:

REMARKS:

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type	Upload Date
Summary	Backup Material	1/10/2020

SOUTH COAST CYBER CENTER

A collaboration of public and private partners including the University of South Carolina Beaufort, Technical College of the Lowcountry, and the Beaufort Digital Corridor to establish center of academic excellence in cyber defense and cybersecurity.

ADVISORY BOARD

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CONTACT

Warren Parker
(843) 476-7300
warren.parker@ymail.com
www.southcoastcybercenter.com

VISION

To establish a world class center of excellence for cyber defense and cybersecurity education, research, and business. We will build an educated workforce and grow a dynamic business and economic environment. The South Coast Cyber Center will promote the growth of a vibrant ecosystem leveraging the University of South Carolina Beaufort, the Technical College of the Lowcountry, the Beaufort Digital Corridor, private sector businesses, and other institutions focused on cybersecurity and cyber defense.

WHY SOUTH COAST

Beaufort/Port Royal is a historic area of great natural beauty with a quality of life cherished by its residents and visitors. The Reconstruction Era National Historical Park, the Waterfront Park, and Hunting Island State Park draw tourists from around the world. Famous for its marshes and waterways, it is also hosts the Marine Corps recruit training at Parris Island, a Marine Corps Air Station flying the most sophisticated fighter jet in the world, and a Naval Hospital. Home to thousands of active duty military service members, their family members, and veterans, Beaufort enjoys a unique relationship to the military. Traditionally, Beaufort demonstrates active support for and appreciation of our military forces of all services. Beaufort has also become a center for learning with the University of South Carolina Beaufort and Technical College of the Lowcountry offering an array of associates, undergraduate, and graduate education.

THE OPPORTUNITY

The United States faces a shortfall of over 300,000 cybersecurity professionals as of 2019 while the field is growing annually by 32% - faster than any other profession. By 2022 the global cybersecurity workforce shortage has been projected to reach upwards of 1.8 million unfilled positions. Our community graduates hundreds of students each year that could stay here in Beaufort and tackle the challenge of a cyberdefense/cybersecurity education providing an educated workforce and the basis for the growth of tech businesses and startups. Each year well over 2100 men and women in our area leave military service. These veterans are smart, motivated and many would stay in the region if provided appropriate opportunities. In addition, almost all possess or are eligible for security clearances.

LEAD PARTNERS

University of South Carolina Beaufort

- Develop a four-year cybersecurity major
- Fund additional faculty, curriculum and training labs
- Seek NSA/DHS Center of Academic Excellence designation

Technical College of the Lowcountry

- Develop an Associate degree program in cyber security
- Enhance cybersecurity certificate program
- Fund additional faculty, curriculum and training labs
- Seek NSA/DHS Center of Academic Excellence 2yr designation

Beaufort Digital Corridor

- Offer cybersecurity and coding Boot Camps for all ages
- Mentor startup entrepreneurs and recruit existing cybersecurity firms to the region
- Work with the Beaufort County School District to create broad student interest in cybersecurity

Beaufort County Economic Development Corporation

- Recruit cyber defense firms to the county
- Encourage venture capital and entrepreneurs to invest in Beaufort County
- Provide retention and expansion support to current and new cybersecurity firms
- Work with Beaufort County schools to create broad student interest in cybersecurity

DEVELOPMENT

Funding of \$5.2 million will allow our partners to prepare for faculty, facilities, and curriculum initiatives required to begin classes and initiate the NSA/DHS CAE designation process. Local, state, and federal sources will be required along with a strong and continuous effort to develop the patronage of individual and corporate donors. Scholarships, raised locally, will assist deserving students wishing to pursue a career in cyber defense or cybersecurity.