

# Annual Comprehensive Financial Report



For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

**City of Beaufort,  
South Carolina**



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# Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year  
Ended June 30, 2023

City of Beaufort, South Carolina  
1911 Boundary Street

Beaufort, South Carolina 29902

Prepared by City Finance Department



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# Introductory Section



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December 15, 2023

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 annual comprehensive financial report of the City of Beaufort for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

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, 2023 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, 2023, 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 2022 population of the City according to the U.S. Census update by the Lowcountry Council of Governments was 13,722.

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 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, Tax Increment Financing District II Fund, Parks and Tourism Fund, American Rescue Plan Act Fund and Stormwater 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's current economic environment is back to pre-pandemic levels and in some cases exceeding these levels, with an unemployment rate of 3.3%, which is below the State average of 3.5% and a median household income of \$53,653 which continues to be about \$20,000 below the median income for the county. Twenty percent (20.1%) of the City's population lives below the poverty level. This is higher than the state average of 14.0%. However, future job growth and economic diversification of our industry 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 continues to have 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 return in its tourism industry since the pandemic. The hospitality industry saw growth over pre-pandemic levels of 2019 and the accommodations industry has returned to its pre-pandemic levels. The hotel industry is currently making major investments in new properties. 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 and just recently named “America’s Happiest Seaside Town”, by Coastal Living, to name a few.

Revenues from building permits, and business licenses show growth of 186% and 42%, respectively, since pre-pandemic levels. As noted above Hospitality and Accommodations tax revenues continue to show signs of recovery, returning to and in the case of Hospitality Tax revenue, exceeding pre-pandemic levels. Several annexations and several new industrial type businesses moving to Beaufort 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**

During fiscal year 2023, the City’s resource allocation decisions were guided primarily by the *City of Beaufort Strategic Plan 2021-2023*. This plan established four key strategic focus areas which included maintaining a Safe & Vibrant City, Economic Development and Innovation, Growth & Natural Resources, and Organizational Excellence. Each of these focus areas are supported by well-defined objectives which drove fiscal allocation.

In support of a Safe & Vibrant City, the city formally entered into a partnership with Beaufort County, the Town of Port Royal, the Town of Bluffton, the Town of Hilton Head Island, Jasper County and the City of Hardeeville to form the Beaufort Jasper Regional Housing Trust. Through formal agreement, the City made an initial investment of \$200,671 in the trust, with a funding source of American Rescue Plan Act received from Beaufort County with an additional \$317,876 committed over the next nine years. Whitehall Park, providing additional public waterfront access, was constructed and is now operated by the City. The project was funded and constructed by Beaufort County and the City now serves as the operating partner for the park. Additionally, concept plans for significant improvements to Southside Park and Washington Street Park were also approved, with construction expected to begin in Fiscal Year 2024.



To help address the many stormwater and drainage improvement needs that were identified by the Point and Downtown Drainage Study which was completed by Davis & Floyd, Inc. in August of 2022, the City sought grant funding from state sources. A grant for \$7,527,351 was awarded from the South Carolina Office of Resilience and a grant in the amount of \$9,460,299 was awarded by the South Carolina Infrastructure Investment Program. Federal grants through the community development block grant program and other sources accounted for over an additional \$1 million in funding. Total project cost to address the needs identified by the study are approximately \$28 million.

Collaborative efforts with Beaufort County continued with regard to the Lady's Island planning process as well as programs to provide pathways and multimodal transportation.

Under the focus area of Economic Development & Innovation, the City continued to support the collaborative efforts of economic engines like the Beaufort Digital Corridor and South Coast Cyber Center through leveraging private partnerships and public funds from the South Carolina state budget. The City continued to recruit industry and prospective buyers in the Commerce Park, with commitments from at least two future employers.

In the Focus Area of Managing Growth and Protecting Natural Resources, the City continued active participation and the Northern Regional Plan Implementation Committee and was also admitted this year to the Southern Lowcountry Regional Board as a voting member. A systematic review coordination and implementation of text amendments was begun this year as well. This process is focused on continuing to promote infill incentives, preserve the historic district, incentivize the development of affordable and workforce housing, and promote land use consistent with the Civic Master Plan, the Comprehensive Plan and other guiding documents.

To promote the focus area of Organizational Excellence, the City conducted an extensive strategic planning session, which was both open to the public and included key strategic partners. Plans were finalized to establish an online access portal to the City's budget, to include revenues and expenses in all funds. Lastly, when the FY24 budget was adopted it included items to allow for increased transparency and operations, more efficient connectivity with the public, technology to improve responsiveness, and software solutions to improve the management of employees as well as the processing of development applications, permits and plans.

### **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 annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This was the sixteenth (16<sup>th</sup>) 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 annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

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

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 in both good and bad times.

Respectfully submitted,

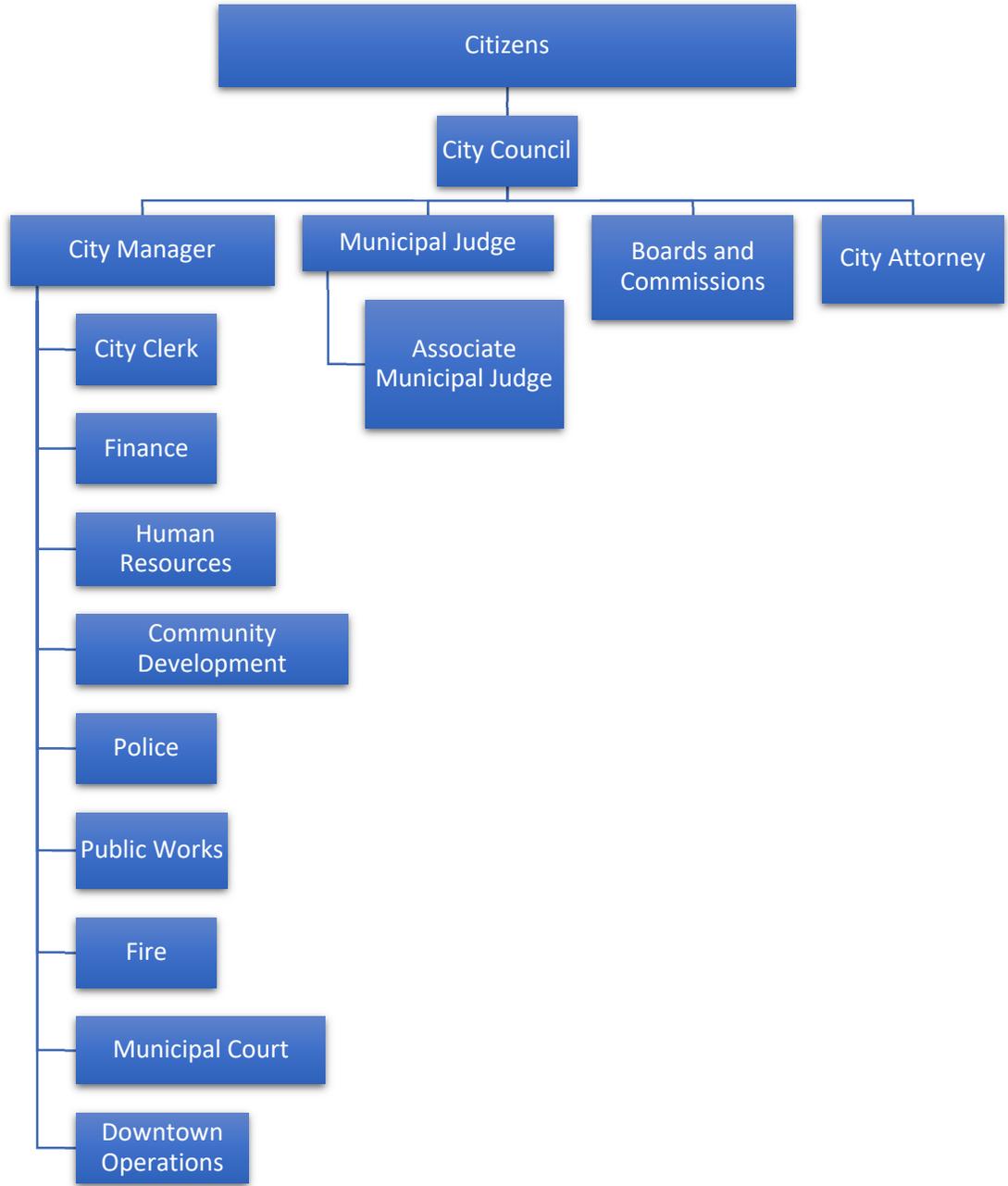
A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Scott M. Marshall".

Scott M. Marshall  
City Manager

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Alan R. Eisenman".

Alan Eisenman, CPA CGFO  
Finance Director

# City of Beaufort, South Carolina Organization Chart



**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

**CITY COUNCIL**

Stephen Murray  
Michael McFee  
Joshua Scallate  
Neil Lipsitz  
Mitch Mitchell

Mayor  
Mayor, Pro Tem  
Councilman, At Large  
Councilman, At Large  
Councilman, At Large

**ADMINISTRATION**

Scott Marshall  
Alan Eisenman, CPA CGFO  
Traci Guldner  
Sandra Rice  
Jay Phillips  
  
Gerald Eller  
Kay McIntyre

City Manager  
Finance Director  
City Clerk  
Senior Accountant  
Financial Systems  
Analyst  
Accounting Clerk  
Accounting Clerk





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of  
Achievement  
for Excellence  
in Financial  
Reporting

Presented to

**City of Beaufort  
South Carolina**

For its Annual Comprehensive  
Financial Report  
For the Fiscal Year Ended

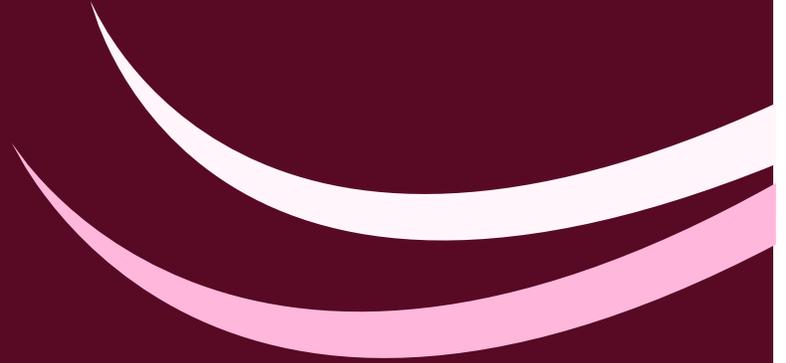
June 30, 2022

*Christopher P. Morill*

Executive Director/CEO



# Financial Section





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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

#### **Opinions**

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, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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, as of June 30, 2023, 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.

#### ***Basis for Opinions***

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

#### ***Emphasis of Matter***

The City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, as of July 1, 2022. This standard significantly changed the accounting for the City's arrangements and the related disclosures. See Note 3A and 3C. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### ***Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements***

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

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

***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

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

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

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

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

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**Required Supplementary Information**

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

**Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules; and the schedules of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance – budget to actual, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements of the City. 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 of the City. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for the purpose of additional analysis as required by Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements of the City. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules, the 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.

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***Other Information***

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

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

***Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 15, 2023, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Beaufort, South Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC*

Savannah, Georgia  
December 15, 2023

# 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, 2023. 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, 2023 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 \$51,796,875 (net position). Unrestricted net position is reported as (\$7,296,272) 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 (\$18,582,281) from net position, results in \$11,286,009 unrestricted net position available to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The government's total net position increased \$3,336,991. The increase demonstrates the City's fiscal conservatory approach as expenditures remained mostly flat while increased revenues signal an improved economic forecast.
- The City's total cash position at June 30, 2023 was \$31,324,769 compared to \$24,751,527 at June 30, 2022, an increase primarily due to the City's prudent spending while realizing a surge in economic growth.
- As of June 30, 2023, the City's long-term indebtedness, including the liability for accrued vacation and net pension liability, had increased a net of \$405,765 from June 30, 2022. Net pension liability contributed to an increase by \$2,279,025 and a decrease in debt of \$1,873,261 comprised mostly from scheduled debt payments led to the overall net increase.
- 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 35.3% of the governmental services to citizens and the community in fiscal year 2023.

## 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 custodial funds can be found on pages D-7 and D-8.

**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-9.

**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 \$51,796,875 at June 30, 2023.

The following table presents a summary of the City's Net Position at June 30, 2023.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<b>Assets:</b>				
Current and other assets	\$ 33,609,905	\$ 27,210,096	\$ 6,399,809	23.52%
Capital assets	<u>69,532,509</u>	<u>70,544,945</u>	<u>(1,012,436)</u>	<u>-1.44%</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<u><b>103,142,414</b></u>	<u><b>97,755,041</b></u>	<u><b>5,387,373</b></u>	<u><b>5.51%</b></u>
<b>Deferred outflows of resources:</b>				
Deferred loss on debt refunding	232,715	283,490	(50,775)	-17.91%
Deferred pension charges	<u>2,725,610</u>	<u>3,284,639</u>	<u>(559,029)</u>	<u>-17.02%</u>
<b>Total deferred outflows of resources</b>	<u><b>2,958,325</b></u>	<u><b>3,568,129</b></u>	<u><b>(609,804)</b></u>	<u><b>-17.09%</b></u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Long-term liabilities	40,878,483	40,361,834	516,649	1.28%
Other liabilities	<u>12,807,101</u>	<u>8,939,894</u>	<u>3,867,207</u>	<u>43.26%</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u><b>53,685,584</b></u>	<u><b>49,301,728</b></u>	<u><b>4,383,856</b></u>	<u><b>8.89%</b></u>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources:</b>				
Deferred pension credits	<u>618,280</u>	<u>3,661,558</u>	<u>(3,043,278)</u>	<u>-83.11%</u>
<b>Net position:</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	46,522,947	46,595,631	(72,684)	-0.16%
Restricted	12,570,200	9,916,356	2,653,844	26.76%
Unrestricted	<u>(7,296,272)</u>	<u>(8,052,103)</u>	<u>755,831</u>	<u>9.39%</u>
<b>Total net position</b>	<u><b>\$ 51,796,875</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 48,459,884</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 3,336,991</b></u>	<u><b>6.89%</b></u>

The largest portion of the City's total net position (89.8%) 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 (24.2%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used, and the remaining balance (a negative 14.0%) 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. 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 increased by a net \$3,336,991 during the current fiscal year.

## GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Governmental activities increased the City of Beaufort’s net position by \$3,336,991 accounting for a 7% increase to the overall net position of the City.

	2023	2022	Change	% Change
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Program Revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 15,409,619	\$ 14,156,310	\$ 1,253,309	8.85%
Operating grants and contributions	2,981,357	1,489,279	1,492,078	100.19%
Capital grants and contributions	33,716	781,756	(748,040)	-95.69%
General Revenues				
Taxes	14,255,727	13,397,247	858,480	6.41%
Other	1,688,307	536,147	1,152,160	214.90%
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>34,368,726</b>	<b>30,360,739</b>	<b>4,007,987</b>	<b>13.20%</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>				
General Government	9,015,738	5,542,094	3,473,644	62.68%
Law Enforcement	5,450,867	4,938,927	511,940	10.37%
Fire and emergency	6,827,431	6,033,411	794,020	13.16%
Public works	3,373,369	2,911,197	462,172	15.88%
Culture and recreation	1,918,674	1,784,359	134,315	7.53%
Streets	1,520,327	1,717,467	(197,140)	-11.48%
Community development	2,215,092	2,031,046	184,046	9.06%
Interest	710,237	606,843	103,394	17.04%
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>31,031,735</b>	<b>25,565,344</b>	<b>5,466,391</b>	<b>21.38%</b>
Change in net position	3,336,991	4,795,395	(1,458,404)	-30.41%
Net position - beginning of year	48,459,884	43,664,489	4,795,395	10.98%
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 51,796,875</u>	<u>\$ 48,459,884</u>	<u>\$ 3,336,991</u>	<u>6.89%</u>

Overall revenues increased \$4,007,987 or 13.2% over the preceding year. Key elements of significant changes in governmental activity revenues are as follows:

- Charges for service increased \$1,253,309 or 8.8% primarily as a result of development growth increasing licenses and permit revenues (\$755,168) and fire impact fees (\$410,758).
- Operating grants and contributions increased a net \$1,492,078 or 100% which is mostly due from a state grant for nursing retention and cybersecurity for \$1,748,300.
- Capital grants and contributions decreased by \$748,040 or 95.7% primarily as result of capital grants for infrastructure related to Whitehall Boardwalk project that was completed in prior year.
- Taxes increased a net \$858,480 or 6.4%. Property taxes increased \$359,366 from growth in assessed property values and accommodations and hospitality taxes increased \$452,011 as tourism activity improved and exceeded pre-pandemic levels.
- Other General Revenues increased a net \$1,152,160. The City recognized property sales of \$629,304 along with an increase in investment earnings of \$723,013 due to a rising interest rate market.

Overall expenses increased \$5,466,391 or 21.3% over the preceding year. Significant changes in expenses within governmental activities are as follows:

- General government expenses increased \$3,473,644 or 62.6% predominately from a combination of state grant fund distribution of \$1,723,300 for nursing retention and cybersecurity and recording amortization and principal expenses related to the City's implementation of *GASB 96 Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*.
- Fire and emergency expenses increased \$794,020 or 13.1% from a down payment for a future fire truck.
- Public works expenses increased \$462,172 or 15.8% due to lightning strike repairs and janitorial services at City Hall.

## **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, American Rescue Plan Act Fund, State Accommodation Tax Fund, Tax Increment Financing District II Fund (TIF II), Capital Projects Fund, Drug Control and Prevention Fund, Fire Impact Fees Fund and Cemetery Fund. The General Fund, TIF II Fund, Parks & Tourism Fund, Stormwater Fund, American Rescue Plan Act 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, 2023, the City governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$24,522,041, a net increase of \$3,008,012 from the prior year's balances.

Decrease in fund balance was reported in the Stormwater Fund of \$270,642. Increases were noted in the General Fund of \$672,021, the TIF II Fund of \$63,229, the Capital Projects Fund of \$545,921, the Parks and Tourism Fund of \$1,303,330, the American Rescue Plan Act Fund of \$161,069 and Other Governmental Funds of \$533,084. The net increase in the General Fund is primarily a result of higher than anticipated licenses and permits as businesses and the construction industry continues to rebound from the impact of COVID 19. The increase in the TIF II fund is due to higher interest rates on investments. The increase in the Parks and Tourism Fund is attributed to improved tourism activity for restaurants and new hotels came on board during the fiscal year. The net increase in the Capital Projects Fund is a result of transfers in from planned stormwater drainage projects and use of committed fund balance for Marina fuel system improvements. Decreases in the Stormwater Fund are the result of planned uses for capital project activities and Stormwater projects within the City including the downtown corridor.

51.0% (\$12,512,929) of the total Governmental Fund balance at June 30, 2023, is nonspendable or restricted in its use. \$12,465,379 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, 21.5% (\$5,278,074) 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 \$6,624,448 or 27.0% is unrestricted and unassigned and therefore available for spending at the City's discretion.

## **GENERAL, TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICT II, CAPITAL PROJECTS, PARKS AND TOURISM, AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT, AND STORMWATER FUNDS**

### **General Fund**

At June 30, 2023 the General Fund had a fund balance of \$11,630,551 representing 47.4% of the total Governmental ending fund balance. Of the General Fund's June 30, 2023 fund balance, 88.7% is *unrestricted* and of that amount 64.2% 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 26.9% of the General Fund's expenditures, while total fund balance of the General Fund represents 47.2% of that same amount.

General fund revenues increased \$2,736,761 or 12.7% from the prior year. The significant changes are primarily attributed to the following:

- Property taxes reported a 5.5% increase totaling \$452,202. This increase is primarily related to a growing tax base as the housing market reached unprecedented levels.
- Licenses and permits increased \$803,141 or 12.9% mostly due to record growth for business licenses as the economy continues to improve post pandemic.
- An increase of \$1,678,288 or 56.1% is reported in intergovernmental revenue as the City received a \$1,748,300 state grant for nursing retention and cybersecurity that was distributed to Beaufort Memorial Hospital and our local higher education partners to fund these important initiatives.
- Charges for services decreased \$505,494 or 30.1% as the City made a change effective January 2022 to charge residential garbage collection fees on their annual property tax bill, rather than on their monthly water bills.
- Interest earnings revenue increased \$293,209 or 1,246% as a result of a rising interest rate market on the City's investments.

The General Fund expenditures decreased \$461,593 or 1.8% over fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

Minor changes in expenditure activity between the current fiscal year and the prior fiscal year were realized in community development and debt service. Community development decreased \$9,694 and debt service increased \$183,454. More significant changes in the General Fund expenditures were a result of the following:

- General Government decreased \$2,382,920 or 27.1% over the prior year. Majority of the decrease is a result of the City's purchase of fire station and cybersecurity building last year, but offset by \$1,746,757 increase in support for nursing retention and cybersecurity initiatives with our local partners.
- Law enforcement saw a \$675,980 increase over the prior year. Net increases in personnel and benefits attributed to \$424,065 of the overall increase and a \$128,075 increase in capital purchases including a virtual training simulator and trained K9 dogs.
- Fire and emergency increased \$502,314 or 8.9% from increases in personnel and benefits of \$411,428 and an additional \$85,621 for fire services support from a local fire district.
- Public Works increased \$314,373 or 17.2% as most of the increase is due to added janitorial services and lightning strike repairs for City Hall along with new garage doors at Public Works facility.
- Streets increased \$235,512 or 32.5% from emergency traffic signal repairs and purchase of street lights in their approved capital budget.

### **Tax Increment Financing District II Fund (TIF II)**

The TIF II Fund expended \$43,799 or \$28,963 more than fiscal year 2022. This increase is associated with a vacant property demolition to improve scenic views on the Boundary Street corridor. Revenues of \$132,240 were \$119,609 higher than prior year due to a rising interest rate environment in investment earnings.

### **Capital Projects Fund**

The Capital Project Fund expended \$581,059 or \$971,676 less than fiscal year 2022. The decrease is attributable to more capital projects in the design and engineering stage, rather than the construction phase. Most of the current year activity is a result of three projects: upgrades to building located at 500 Carteret Street of \$67k, engineering for Southside Park improvements for \$196k, and costs associated with large stormwater drainage projects in The Point and surrounding areas of the City totaling \$244k. During fiscal year 2023, the City had ten (10) active capital projects that were underway and at various stages of completion.

### **Parks and Tourism Fund**

The Parks & Tourism fund expended \$3,864,039 in the current year which is \$355,737 more than the prior year and revenues of \$5,167,369 were \$521,081 more than FY 2022. The increase in revenue is due to tourism activity exceeding pre-pandemic levels as shown through hospitality and accommodations fees. Some cut back measures were taken last fiscal year by delaying planned activities until the tourism activity resumed back to normal, therefore attributing to an increase in personnel and operating expenditures this fiscal year.

### **American Rescue Plan Act Fund**

The American Rescue Plan Act fund expended \$859,684 in the current year mostly related to purchases for public works and fire equipment, support to our local educational partners for cybersecurity and nursing initiatives, and security enhancements to the City's information technology infrastructure. Revenues were \$1,118,714 from federal and local grants along with interest and unearned revenues of \$5,869,649 are shown as a liability on the balance sheet as grant revenues are not considered earned until they have been expended.

### **Stormwater Fund**

Stormwater operating revenue of \$1,213,255 which is only \$12,437 less than fiscal year 2022 as revenues remain stable in stormwater fees. Stormwater operating expenditures were \$1,203,337 and included \$511,247 for debt service payments. The other financing uses comprises of \$280,560 transfers out to the capital projects fund for drainage projects throughout the City.

## **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, 2023, the City's net capital assets totaled \$69,532,509 a net decrease of \$1,694,429 from fiscal year 2022. 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:

- The closing of \$1,555,603 of current year and prior year's construction in project costs mostly related to \$134,435 of stormwater infrastructure improvements for the Mossy Oaks areas to address drainage concerns, \$472,240 of building improvements to 500 Carteret Street, and \$948,928 for a new fire truck manufactured and ready for service in fiscal year 2023.
- Increase in machinery and equipment totaling \$580,414 comprised predominantly from purchase of cardiac monitors for the fire department, virtual training simulator for the police department, and street

lights and storm drain vacuum trailer 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-19.

**Long-term debt:** The long-term liabilities, including compensated absences and net pension liability, at June 30, 2023 totaled \$44,498,831.

The City's total indebtedness increased a net \$405,765 from the previous year. The increase is primarily from a change in net pension liability of \$2,279,025 during the fiscal year offset by scheduled debt payments of \$1,961,283.

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 \$8,660,245 of which \$5,791,880 is subject to that limitation or 66.8% 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-21.

## **GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

The budgetary comparison schedule of the General Fund, Tax Increment Financing District II Fund, Parks & Tourism Fund, American Rescue Plan Act 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 2023 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 account for cost of living raises, state grant awards and year-end adjustments.

The total actual revenues including other financing sources reported for the General Fund of \$25,291,104, was more than the final budgeted revenues of \$24,281,092 by \$1,010,012. This is mostly attributable to the issuance of leases and subscription arrangements from recently implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board pronouncements.

The total actual expenditures including other financing uses of the General Fund were \$24,619,083. This amount was \$826,337 more than the final budgeted amount due mostly to new subscription arrangements in the information technology department and non-departmental capital purchases for land and building improvements approved by City Council in the prior year budget.

## **ECONOMIC FACTORS, NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET**

The City continues to face limited abilities for growth, both in population and jobs. The fiscal impacts of COVID 19 are starting to show signs of recovery as the tourism, business and construction industries have started to return to pre-pandemic level of activities. The steady growth from building permits and business licenses help point to economic improvement in the future.

The City adopted a general fund budget for fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 in the amount of \$23,658,750.

## **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.



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## **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

	<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	26,157,245
Receivables, net	2,244,832
Inventories and other assets	40,304
Restricted assets	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	5,167,524
Capital Assets:	
Land, improvements and construction in progress	9,758,166
Other capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization	59,774,343
Total assets	103,142,414
 <b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	
Deferred loss on refunding	232,715
Pension related deferred outflows	2,725,610
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,958,325
 <b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Accounts payable	1,567,219
Accrued liabilities	777,390
Accrued interest	154,203
Unearned revenue	6,172,886
Deposits and escrow	457,716
Due to other governments	57,339
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	3,620,348
Due in more than one year	
Debt and compensated absences	22,296,202
Net pension liability	18,582,281
Total liabilities	53,685,584
 <b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	
Pension related deferred inflows	618,280
Total deferred inflows of resources	618,280
 <b>NET POSITION</b>	
Net Investment in capital assets	46,522,947
Restricted for:	
Perpetual care	
Nonexpendable	47,550
Capital projects	2,579,542
Redevelopment	3,674,010
Other purposes	6,269,098
Unrestricted	(7,296,272)
Total net position	\$ 51,796,875

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<u>Net (Expense)</u>
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Revenue and Changes in Net Position</u>
					<u>Total</u>
<b>Primary government</b>					
Governmental Activities					
General government	\$ 9,015,738	\$ 8,379,911	\$ 2,717,802	\$ -	\$ 2,081,975
Law enforcement	5,450,867	153,082	1,811	-	(5,295,974)
Fire and emergency	6,827,431	3,014,031	210,985	-	(3,602,415)
Public works	3,373,369	1,688,246	12,216	-	(1,672,907)
Culture and recreation	1,918,674	238,517	36,648	-	(1,643,509)
Streets	1,520,327	-	-	33,716	(1,486,611)
Community development	2,215,092	1,935,832	1,895	-	(277,365)
Interest on long-term debt	710,237	-	-	-	(710,237)
Total	<u>\$31,031,735</u>	<u>\$ 15,409,619</u>	<u>\$ 2,981,357</u>	<u>\$ 33,716</u>	<u>(12,607,043)</u>

**General revenues:**

Taxes:	
Property taxes, levied for general purposes	6,840,027
Property taxes, levied for debt service	1,803,489
Accommodations taxes	2,365,926
Hospitality taxes	2,844,406
Other taxes	401,879
Unrestricted investment earnings	781,598
Miscellaneous	906,709
Total general revenues	<u>15,944,034</u>
Change in net position	<u>3,336,991</u>
Net position - beginning	<u>48,459,884</u>
Net position - ending	<u>\$ 51,796,875</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

	General Fund	TIF II Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Parks and Tourism Fund	American Rescue Plan Act Fund	Stormwater Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,523,517	\$ 210,932	\$ 2,529,206	\$ 3,659,778	\$ 6,080,076	\$ 128,354	\$ 1,025,382	\$ 26,157,245
Taxes receivable, net	356,073	-	-	-	-	21,142	-	377,215
Other receivables	1,077,509	-	50,336	101,332	-	20,763	617,677	1,867,617
Inventories and other assets	40,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,304
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	3,463,078	-	-	-	1,680,475	23,971	5,167,524
Total assets	<u>13,997,403</u>	<u>3,674,010</u>	<u>2,579,542</u>	<u>3,761,110</u>	<u>6,080,076</u>	<u>1,850,734</u>	<u>1,667,030</u>	<u>33,609,905</u>
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES</b>								
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	920,560	-	57,271	162,467	40,493	27,379	359,049	1,567,219
Due to other governments	57,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,339
Unearned revenue	276,700	-	-	9,050	5,869,649	17,487	-	6,172,886
Accrued liabilities	638,915	-	-	112,576	-	22,842	3,057	777,390
Deposits and escrow	428,799	-	-	5,300	-	-	23,617	457,716
Total liabilities	<u>2,322,313</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,271</u>	<u>289,393</u>	<u>5,910,142</u>	<u>67,708</u>	<u>385,723</u>	<u>9,032,550</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	44,539	-	-	-	-	10,775	-	55,314
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>44,539</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,775</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55,314</u>
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Inventories	40,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,304
Cemetery	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,246	7,246
Restricted	1,268,700	3,674,010	2,522,271	3,471,717	169,934	110,081	1,248,666	12,465,379
Committed for:								
Land Acquisition	692,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	692,258
Vehicle and equipment replacement	1,269,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,269,000
Redevelopment	977,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	977,460
Capital Projects	651,791	-	-	-	-	1,662,170	-	2,313,961
Law enforcement	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,395	25,395
Assigned for:								
Subsequent year's budget	106,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,590
Unassigned	6,624,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,624,448
Total fund balances	<u>11,630,551</u>	<u>3,674,010</u>	<u>2,522,271</u>	<u>3,471,717</u>	<u>169,934</u>	<u>1,772,251</u>	<u>1,281,307</u>	<u>24,522,041</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 13,997,403</u>	<u>\$ 3,674,010</u>	<u>\$ 2,579,542</u>	<u>\$ 3,761,110</u>	<u>\$ 6,080,076</u>	<u>\$ 1,850,734</u>	<u>\$ 1,667,030</u>	<u>\$ 33,609,905</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET  
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
JUNE 30, 2023**

Total governmental fund balances: \$ 24,522,041

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 \$36,231,874 and accumulated amortization of \$1,208,079). 69,532,509

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. 55,314

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	\$	(154,203)	
Due within one year		(3,620,348)	
Due in more than one year		<u>(22,296,202)</u>	(26,070,753)

Net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in governmental funds. (18,582,281)

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. 2,958,325

Deferred inflows are not due and payable in the current period and therefore not reported in governmental funds balance sheet. (618,280)

Net position of governmental activities \$ 51,796,875

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	General Fund	TIF II Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Parks and Tourism Fund	American Rescue Plan Act Fund	Stormwater Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>REVENUES</b>								
Property taxes	\$ 8,679,053	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,679,053
Other taxes	-	-	-	4,258,847	-	-	1,030,485	5,289,332
Franchise fees	2,165,829	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,165,829
Fines and forfeitures	64,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,914
Licenses and permits	6,993,943	-	-	-	-	-	554,209	7,548,152
Intergovernmental	4,626,018	-	33,716	1,895	957,645	-	185,000	5,804,274
Charges for services	1,172,794	-	-	849,476	-	1,149,232	-	3,171,502
Investment earnings	316,729	132,240	46,637	55,471	161,069	64,023	5,429	781,598
Miscellaneous	266,287	-	629,304	1,680	-	-	9,438	906,709
Total revenues	<u>24,285,567</u>	<u>132,240</u>	<u>709,657</u>	<u>5,167,369</u>	<u>1,118,714</u>	<u>1,213,255</u>	<u>1,784,561</u>	<u>34,411,363</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>								
Current:								
General government	6,420,933	-	-	-	432,091	-	593,231	7,446,255
Law enforcement	5,164,439	-	-	1,137,932	-	-	32,972	6,335,343
Fire and emergency	6,106,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,106,212
Public works	2,141,005	32,750	-	-	-	692,090	-	2,865,845
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	1,455,133	-	-	-	1,455,133
Streets	958,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	958,950
Community development	1,315,613	-	-	854,098	-	-	-	2,169,711
Debt Service:								
Principal	1,981,141	-	-	257,255	-	315,000	-	2,553,396
Interest and other charges	517,200	-	-	51,842	-	196,247	-	765,289
Capital Outlay	-	11,049	581,059	107,779	427,593	-	500,000	1,627,480
Total expenditures	<u>24,605,493</u>	<u>43,799</u>	<u>581,059</u>	<u>3,864,039</u>	<u>859,684</u>	<u>1,203,337</u>	<u>1,126,203</u>	<u>32,283,614</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(319,926)</u>	<u>88,441</u>	<u>128,598</u>	<u>1,303,330</u>	<u>259,030</u>	<u>9,918</u>	<u>658,358</u>	<u>2,127,749</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>								
Issuance of leases	565,707	-	-	-	-	-	-	565,707
Issuance of subscription arrangements	314,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	314,556
Transfers in	125,274	-	417,323	-	-	-	-	542,597
Transfers out	(13,590)	(25,212)	-	-	(97,961)	(280,560)	(125,274)	(542,597)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>991,947</u>	<u>(25,212)</u>	<u>417,323</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(97,961)</u>	<u>(280,560)</u>	<u>(125,274)</u>	<u>880,263</u>
Net change in fund balances	672,021	63,229	545,921	1,303,330	161,069	(270,642)	533,084	3,008,012
Fund balances - beginning	10,958,530	3,610,781	1,976,350	2,168,387	8,865	2,042,893	748,223	21,514,029
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 11,630,551</u>	<u>\$ 3,674,010</u>	<u>\$ 2,522,271</u>	<u>\$ 3,471,717</u>	<u>\$ 169,934</u>	<u>\$ 1,772,251</u>	<u>\$ 1,281,307</u>	<u>\$ 24,522,041</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, 2023**

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds: \$ 3,008,012

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	2,360,479	
Less: current year amortization	(549,607)	
Less: current year depreciation	(3,505,301)	(1,694,429)

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. (35,537)

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	2,553,396	
Amortization of deferred loss on refunding	(50,775)	
Amortization of premiums	154,234	
Issuance of leases	(565,707)	
Issuance of subscription arrangements	(314,556)	1,776,592

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		45,894
Accrued interest not reflected on Governmental funds		31,235
Change in pension expense		205,224

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 3,336,991

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION  
FIDUCIARY FUNDS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

	<u><b>Custodial Funds</b></u>
<b>Assets</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 74,966
Total assets	<u>74,966</u>
 <b>Net Position</b>	
Restricted:	
Individual, organizations, and other governments	<u>74,966</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 74,966</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION  
FIDUCIARY FUNDS  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	<b>Custodial Funds</b>
<b>ADDITIONS</b>	
Other taxes	\$ 120,277
Miscellaneous	31,555
Total additions	151,832
 <b>DEDUCTIONS</b>	
Other custodial disbursements	226,881
Total deductions	226,881
Change in fiduciary net position	(75,049)
Net position - beginning	150,015
Net position - ending	\$ 74,966

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

**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, 2023**

**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. 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 principal and interest expenditures on general long-term debt, including lease liabilities, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are reported only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions, including entering into contracts giving the City the right to use leased assets, are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and financing through leases are reported as other financing sources.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

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 *American Rescue Plan Act Fund*, a special revenue fund, accounts for the activity related to governmental services and projects impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 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 Funds:

- *Fiduciary Funds (Custodial)* are used to account for the collection and disbursements of monies by the City on behalf of other governments and individuals. Therefore, the fiduciary financial statements are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. The City has four custodial 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 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

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

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.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

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 15<sup>th</sup> property tax due date. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on January 1<sup>st</sup> and are considered delinquent if not paid by March 15<sup>th</sup>.

The City's operating tax rate is 58.9 mills, debt service tax rate is 17.3 mills, reserve tax rate is 2.0 mills for a total of 78.2 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, 2023 are \$9,347.

**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 and right to use leased assets and subscription assets are depreciated/amortized, except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Infrastructure	15 - 40 years
Building and improvements	20 - 40 years
Right-to-use leased equipment	3 - 10 years
Machinery and equipment	3 - 10 years
Right-to-use leased vehicles	5 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. Leases**

The City is a lessee for noncancelable leases of equipment and vehicles. The City recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset in the government-wide financial statements. The City recognizes lease liabilities with an initial individual value of \$5,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

The City uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the City generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases. The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option prices that the City is reasonably certain to

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

exercise.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

**7. Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)**

The City has executed contracts that qualify as noncancellable subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs). The City recognizes a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset in the government-wide and enterprise fund financial statements. The City recognizes subscription assets resulting from SBITAs with an initial, individual value of \$5,000 or more. At the commencement of a SBITA, the City initially measures the subscription liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the SBITA term. Subsequently, the subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of payments made. The subscription asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the subscription liability, adjusted for payments made at or before the SBITA commencement date, plus certain implementation, and other costs. Subsequently, the subscription asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life – which is the shorter of the SBITA term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

Key estimates and judgments related to SBITA include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected SBITA payments to present value, (2) SBITA term, and (3) SBITA payments:

- The City uses the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor is not provided, the City generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for SBITAs.
- The SBITA term includes the noncancellable period of the SBITA. SBITA payments included in the measurement of the SBITA liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option prices that the SBITA is reasonably certain to exercise.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its SBITA and will remeasure the SBITA asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the SBITA liability.

SBITA assets are reported with other capital assets and SBITA liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the Statement of Net Position.

**8. 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

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

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, 2023, there are no amounts for arbitrage rebates.

**9. 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 assets 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 assets 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.

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**10. 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, leased and subscription assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, lease liabilities, 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.
- *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

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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 along with a 3% reserve for stabilization bringing the total fund balance target to 28% of next year's General Fund expenditure budget. No other fund balance policies exist.

**11. 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.

**12. 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, 2023, 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 (GAAP) for General Fund, Parks and Tourism Fund, American Rescue Plan Act 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 that are on a basis consistent with GAAP, although not legally required:

*Special revenue funds* – State Accommodations Tax Fund, and Fire Impact Fees Fund

All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

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**NOTE 3 – DETAILED NOTES ON FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES**

**A. Capital Assets**

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance June 30, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Ending Balance June 30, 2023
<b>Non-depreciable capital assets:</b>					
Land	\$ 8,318,383	\$ 260,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,578,383
Construction in progress	2,181,687	553,698	-	(1,555,603)	1,179,782
Total nondepreciable capital assets	<u>10,500,070</u>	<u>813,698</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,555,603)</u>	<u>9,758,165</u>
<b>Depreciable capital assets:</b>					
Infrastructure	43,564,967	-	-	134,435	43,699,402
Buildings and improvements	34,319,121	86,105	-	472,240	34,877,466
Machinery, furniture and equipment	13,727,785	580,413	(141,478)	948,928	15,115,648
Total depreciable capital assets	<u>91,611,873</u>	<u>666,518</u>	<u>(141,478)</u>	<u>1,555,603</u>	<u>93,692,516</u>
Subtotal capital assets	<u>102,111,943</u>	<u>1,480,216</u>	<u>(141,478)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>103,450,681</u>
<b>Amortizable lease and subscription assets:</b>					
Equipment- subscription arrangements	996,549	314,556	-	-	1,311,105
Equipment- leases	1,655,583	565,707	(10,614)	-	2,210,676
Total amortizable lease and subscription assets	<u>2,652,132</u>	<u>880,263</u>	<u>(10,614)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,521,781</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>					
Infrastructure	(14,310,275)	(1,497,631)	-	-	(15,807,906)
Buildings and improvements	(10,789,838)	(1,044,365)	-	-	(11,834,203)
Machinery, furniture and equipment	(7,767,938)	(963,305)	141,478	-	(8,589,765)
Total capital asset accumulated depreciation	<u>(32,868,051)</u>	<u>(3,505,301)</u>	<u>141,478</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(36,231,874)</u>
<b>Lease asset accumulated amortization:</b>					
Equipment- subscription arrangements	(314,556)	(153,277)	-	-	(467,833)
Equipment- leases	(354,530)	(396,330)	10,614	-	(740,246)
Total lease and subscription asset accumulated amortization	<u>(669,086)</u>	<u>(549,607)</u>	<u>10,614</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,208,079)</u>
Total Governmental Activities, capital and lease assets, net	<u>\$ 71,226,938</u>	<u>\$ (1,694,429)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 69,532,509</u>

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Depreciation and amortization expenses were charged to governmental activities as follows:

<u>Function</u>		
General Government	\$	910,944
Law Enforcement		102,071
Fire and Emergency		492,449
Culture and Recreation		473,196
Public Works		906,325
Streets		562,822
Community Development		57,494
Total Depreciation Expenses	\$	<u>3,505,301</u>

<u>Function</u>		
General Government	\$	462,309
Law Enforcement		41,885
Fire and Emergency		45,413
Total Amortization Expenses	\$	<u>549,607</u>

**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	\$ 125,274	\$ 13,590
TIF II	-	125,274
Capital Projects	417,323	-
Stormwater	-	280,560
ARPA Fund		97,961
Other Governmental	-	25,212
Total Transfers	<u>\$ 542,597</u>	<u>\$ 542,597</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.

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

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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.

**C. Long-term Debt**

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

	Beginning Balance June 30, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance June 30, 2023	Due within One Year
General obligation bonds	\$ 11,685,000	\$ -	\$ (910,000)	\$ 10,775,000	\$ 1,288,000
General obligation bonds premiums	335,928	-	(92,031)	243,897	-
Limited obligation bonds	6,800,000	-	(315,000)	6,485,000	330,000
Limited obligation bonds premiums	506,970	-	(62,203)	444,767	-
Revenue bonds	1,386,157	-	(257,255)	1,128,902	266,877
Financed purchases	4,334,227	-	(479,028)	3,855,199	367,254
Leases	962,573	565,707	(438,836)	1,089,444	425,090
Subscription arrangements	681,993	314,556	(153,277)	843,272	188,558
Compensated absences	1,096,963	845,100	(890,994)	1,051,069	754,569
Net pension liability	16,303,256	3,502,225	(1,223,200)	18,582,281	-
	<u>\$ 44,093,067</u>	<u>\$ 5,227,588</u>	<u>\$ (4,821,824)</u>	<u>\$ 44,498,831</u>	<u>\$ 3,620,348</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 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 balance at June 30, 2023 was \$5,400,000.

On December 28, 2021, the City issued \$5,375,000 of general obligation bonds, series 2021, at an interest rate of 1.50% maturing on June 30, 2037. Semi-annual interest payments are due on February 1 and August 1. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to for a new Fire Station and a building used for Cybersecurity. The balance at June 30, 2023 was \$5,375,000.

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Annual debt service requirement to maturity for the general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 1,288,000	\$ 301,825	\$ 1,589,825
2025	1,338,000	249,605	1,587,605
2026	1,393,000	195,060	1,588,060
2027	1,459,000	137,940	1,596,940
2028	1,504,000	99,630	1,603,630
2029 - 2033	2,141,000	211,665	2,352,665
2034 - 2037	1,652,000	62,400	1,714,400
	<u>\$ 10,775,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,258,125</u>	<u>\$ 12,033,125</u>

General obligation bonds are secured by a pledge of the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the City. No unusual events of default or termination exist for these debt issuances.

**Limited Obligation Bonds**

On September 2, 2020, the City issued \$7,400,000 of improvement and refunding limited obligation bonds, series 2020, at interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 4.0% maturing on July 1, 2040. Semi-annual interest payments are due on January 1 and July 1. The proceeds of these bonds were used to advance refund \$5,270,000 outstanding general obligation bonds series 2018 and an additional \$2,450,000 for Stormwater capital improvements within the City. The bonds were sold at a premium of \$631,119 and were issued to take advantage of lower interest rates. The debt issuance resulted in net present value benefit of \$568,822 and total cashflow savings of \$621,565 for the City. The balance at June 30, 2023 was \$6,485,000.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the limited obligation bonds are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 330,000	\$ 181,800	\$ 511,800
2025	345,000	168,600	513,600
2026	355,000	154,800	509,800
2027	370,000	140,600	510,600
2028	385,000	125,800	510,800
2029-2033	2,165,000	411,600	2,576,600
2034-2038	1,775,000	183,900	1,958,900
2039-2040	760,000	22,900	782,900
	<u>\$ 6,485,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,390,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,875,000</u>

**Revenue Bonds**

On July 27, 2011, the City issued \$3,500,000 of hospitality and accommodations fee revenue bonds, 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, 2023 was \$1,128,902.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
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Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the revenue bonds are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 266,877	\$ 42,221	\$ 309,098
2025	276,858	32,240	309,098
2026	287,212	21,885	309,097
2027	297,955	11,143	309,098
	<u>\$ 1,128,902</u>	<u>\$ 107,489</u>	<u>\$ 1,236,391</u>

Revenue bonds are secured by a pledge of the City's local hospitality and accommodations fee revenues. The revenue bonds contain an event of default that changes the timing of repayment of amounts to become immediately due if the City is unable to make payment.

**Financed Purchase Agreement**

A financed purchase agreement 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 financed purchase agreement is for \$3,093,290 at an interest rate of 2.611% maturing on July 1, 2032. Payments are due on July 1<sup>st</sup> and will be paid by the City's future energy savings. The balance at June 30, 2023 was \$2,256,258.

A financed purchase agreement was entered into on April 14, 2017 to upgrade various City vehicles and equipment. The financed purchase agreement is for \$656,244 at an interest rate of 1.94% and maturing on August 14, 2022. The finance purchase was paid off during fiscal year 2023.

A financed purchase agreement was entered into on October 15, 2020 for the purchase of a Fire Truck. The financed purchase agreement is for \$897,903 at an interest rate of 3.64% and maturing on October 15, 2030. Payments are due on October 15th and the balance at June 30, 2023 was \$737,790.

A financed purchase agreement was entered into on November 9, 2021 for the purchase of a Fire Truck. The financed purchase agreement is for \$948,928 at an interest rate of 1.72% and maturing on June 30, 2032. Payments are due on November 9<sup>th</sup> and the balance at June 30, 2023 was \$861,151.

The assets acquired through outstanding financed purchase agreements as of June 30, 2023 are as follows:

Assets:	<b>Governmental Activities</b>
Vehicles and equipment	\$ 3,827,926
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,351,814)</u>
	<u>\$ 2,476,112</u>

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The following is a schedule of future financed purchase payments at June 30, 2023.

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 367,254	\$ 94,602	\$ 461,856
2025	380,571	85,626	466,197
2026	391,877	76,310	468,187
2027	406,048	66,708	472,756
2028	395,783	56,745	452,528
2029 - 2033	1,913,666	132,800	2,046,466
	\$ 3,855,199	\$ 512,791	\$ 4,367,990

**Leases**

The City entered into lease agreements for periods between three and five years as lessee for the use of office equipment and vehicles. The leases have an imputed interest rate of 4.00% to 5.00%.

The following is a schedule of future lease payments at June 30, 2023.

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 425,090	\$ 51,069	\$ 476,159
2025	261,704	25,304	287,008
2026	169,220	16,181	185,401
2027	162,740	7,646	170,386
2028	70,690	1,379	72,069
	\$ 1,089,444	\$ 101,579	\$ 1,191,023

**Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)**

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the financial statements include the adoption of GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance the relevance and consistency of information about governments' subscription activities. This statement establishes a single model for subscription accounting based on the principle that subscriptions are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, an organization is required to recognize a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset. The City's subscription assets are reported within the applicable governmental or business-type activities capital asset roll-forwards in Note 3a. A summary of the outstanding subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) and the payments required to maturity are summarized below.

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Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 188,558	\$ 39,396	\$ 227,954
2025	190,746	30,057	220,803
2026	169,733	20,535	190,267
2027	152,135	12,784	164,919
2028	142,100	5,327	147,428
	<u>\$ 843,272</u>	<u>\$ 108,099</u>	<u>\$ 951,371</u>

**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, 2023 was \$108,253,059. The computation of legal debt limit as of June 30, 2023 is as follows:

General obligation debt limit (\$108,253,059 X 8%)	\$ 8,660,245
General obligation debt applicable to debt limit	<u>(5,791,880)</u>
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 2,868,365</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 and right to use leased assets. The amount is calculated as follows:

Net capital assets, including lease and subscription assets	\$ 69,532,509
Less:	
Accounts payable, capital projects fund	(57,271)
Outstanding long-term debt, including lease and subscription liabilities	(24,176,817)
Bond premium	(688,664)
Add:	
Deferred loss on refunding	232,715
Unspent bond proceeds	1,680,475
Net investment in capital assets	<u>\$ 46,522,947</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, 2023 consisted of \$3,674,010 for redevelopment projects from the Tax Increment Financing District (TIF II) and \$2,579,542 for active capital projects. In addition, restricted net position for other purposes as of June 30, 2023 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:

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	Restricted Net Position - Other Purposes		
	Through Enabling Legislation	By External Groups	Total
Utility Franchise Agreement	\$ -	\$ 330,669	\$ 330,669
Capital Reserve	938,031	-	938,031
Parks and Tourism	3,471,717	-	3,471,717
Stormwater Utility	110,081	-	110,081
American Rescue Plan Act	169,934	-	169,934
Tourism & Development Advisory Committee	854,371	-	854,371
Fire Impact Fees	393,941	-	393,941
Drug Prevention	354	-	354
	\$ 5,938,429	\$ 330,669	\$ 6,269,098

**F. Restricted Fund Balance**

Restricted fund balance at June 30, 2023 consists of:

- \$330,669 for utilities under a franchise agreement and \$938,031 for capital reserve in the General Fund.
- \$3,674,010 for the purpose of redevelopment within the TIF II District.
- \$2,522,271 for active projects reported within the Capital Projects fund.
- \$309,097 for debt service requirements and \$3,162,620 for operations in the Parks and Tourism Fund.
- \$110,081 for operations in the Stormwater Fund.
- \$169,934 for operations in the American Rescue Plan Act Fund.
- The other governmental funds restricted fund balance consists of \$854,371 for Tourism and Development, \$393,941 for fire impact fees and \$354 for drug prevention and education.

**NOTE 4 – OTHER INFORMATION**

**A. Employee Pension and Other Benefit Plans**

The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), created July 1, 2012, is the state agency responsible for the administration and management of the 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. PEBA has an 11-member Board of Directors, appointed by the Governor and General Assembly leadership, which serves as custodian, co-trustee and co-fiduciary of the Systems and the assets of the retirement funds. The Retirement System Investment Commission (Commission as the governing body, RSIC as the agency), created by the General Assembly in 2005, has exclusive authority to invest and manage the retirement trust funds’ assets. The Commission, an eight-member board, serves as co-trustee and co-fiduciary for the assets of the retirement trust funds. By law, the State Fiscal Accountability Authority (SFAA), which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the actuary of the Systems.

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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 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems' Pension Trust Funds. The ACFR is publicly available through PEBA's website at [www.peba.sc.gov](http://www.peba.sc.gov), or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223. PEBA is a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina and therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the annual comprehensive financial report for 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 and participating charter schools, public higher education institutions, other participating local subdivisions of government and first-term individuals elected to the South Carolina General Assembly.

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 and teachers and first-term individuals elected to the South Carolina General Assembly. 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.
- **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; be a coroner in a full-time permanent position; or be a peace officer employed by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Mental Health. Probate judges and coroners may elect membership in

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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 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.

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**Contributions**

Actuarial valuations are performed annually by an external consulting actuary to ensure applicable contribution rates satisfy the funding parameters specified in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Under these provisions, SCRS and PORS contribution requirements must be sufficient to maintain an amortization period for the financing of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) over a period that does not exceed the number of years scheduled in state statute. The Retirement Funding and Administration Act of 2017 increased, but also established a ceiling for SCRS and PORS employee contribution rates. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased to a capped rate of 9.00 percent for SCRS and 9.75 percent for PORS. The legislation also increased employer contribution rates beginning July 1, 2017 for both SCRS and PORS by two percentage points and further scheduled employer contribution rates to increase by a minimum of one percentage point each year in accordance with state statute. The General Assembly postponed the one percent increase in the SCRS and PORS employer contribution rates that was scheduled to go into effect beginning July 1, 2020. In accordance with the legislative funding schedule, employer contribution rates will continue to increase by 1 percentage point each year until reaching 18.56 percent for SCRS and 21.24 percent for PORS but may be increased further, if the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year. The board shall increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the amortization period set in statute.

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

Required employee contribution rates<sup>1</sup> are as follows:

	<b>Fiscal Year 2023</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2022</b>
<b>South Carolina Retirement System</b>		
Employee Class Two	9.00%	9.00%
Employee Class Three	9.00%	9.00%
<b>South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System</b>		
Employee Class Two	9.75%	9.75%
Employee Class Three	9.75%	9.75%

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- Required employer contribution rates<sup>1</sup> are as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022
<b>South Carolina Retirement System</b>		
Employee Class Two	17.41%	16.41%
Employee Class Three	17.41%	16.41%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%
<b>South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System</b>		
Employee Class Two	19.84%	18.84%
Employee Class Three	19.84%	18.84%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.20%	0.20%
Employer Accidental Death Program	0.20%	0.20%

<sup>1</sup> 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 GASB67 less that System’s fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of June 30, 2022, 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	\$ 56,454,779,872	\$32,212,626,932	\$ 24,242,152,940	\$ 6,777,031	57.1%
PORS	8,937,686,946	5,938,707,767	2,998,979,179	11,805,250	66.4%

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 20-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.

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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 2022 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the table below. For actuarial purposes, the 7.0 percent assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the TPL includes a 4.75 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

<b>Allocation/ Exposure</b>	<b>Policy Target</b>	<b>Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return</b>	<b>Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return</b>
<b>Public Equity</b>	46.0%	6.79%	3.12%
<b>Bonds</b>	26.0%	-0.35%	-0.09%
<b>Private Equity</b>	9.0%	8.75%	0.79%
<b>Private Debt</b>	7.0%	6.00%	0.42%
<b>Real Assets</b>	<b>12.0%</b>		
Real Estate (Private)	9.0%	4.12%	0.37%
Infrastructure (Private)	3.0%	5.88%	0.18%
Total Expected Return	100.0%		4.79%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
Total Expected Nominal Return			<u>7.04%</u>

As of June 30, 2022, the change in net pension liability for the SCRS and the PORS plans is calculated as follows:

<b>Change in the Net Pension Liability</b>	<b>SCRS</b>	<b>PORS</b>
<b>Total Pension liability</b>		
Service Cost	\$ 298,848	\$ 858,386
Interest	1,056,241	2,356,210
Difference between actual and expected experience	(39,959)	(307,765)
Assumption Changes	-	-
Benefit Payments	(945,237)	(1,910,505)
<b>Net Change in Total Pension Liability</b>	369,893	996,326
Total Pension Liability - Beginning 6/30/2021	15,740,185	34,470,508
Total Pension Liability - Ending 6/30/2022 <b>(a)</b>	<u>\$ 16,110,078</u>	<u>\$ 35,466,834</u>
<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>		
Contributions - Employer	\$ 527,766	\$ 1,148,209
Contributions - Nonemployer	23,774	51,745
Contributions - Member	277,457	643,742
Refunds of contributions to members	(44,800)	(128,685)
Retirement benefits	(891,728)	(1,681,682)
Death benefits	(8,611)	(14,658)
Net investment income	(232,696)	(612,653)
Administrative Expense	5,029	12,821
Net transfers to affiliated systems	731	11,433
<b>Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>	(343,078)	(569,728)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning 6/30/2021	9,676,085	24,231,307
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending 6/30/2022 <b>(b)</b>	<u>\$ 9,333,007</u>	<u>\$ 23,661,579</u>
Net Pension Liability 6/30/2022 <b>(a) - (b)</b>	<u>\$ 6,777,031</u>	<u>\$ 11,805,250</u>

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

At June 30, 2023, 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:

	<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>
<b>South Carolina Retirement System</b>		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 58,880	\$ 29,534
Assumption changes	217,355	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	10,451	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	2,706	89,532
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	527,484	-
Total	\$ 816,876	\$ 119,066
<b>South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System</b>		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 198,068	\$ 233,370
Assumption changes	491,589	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	35,649	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	36,566	265,844
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,146,862	-
Total	\$ 1,908,734	\$ 499,214

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City contributions subsequent to the measurement date were \$527,484 for the South Carolina Retirement System plan and \$1,146,862 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, 2024. 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
<b>Year ended June 30:</b>		
2023	\$ 101,920	\$ 114,277
2024	55,057	128,425
2025	(163,391)	(438,911)
2026	176,740	458,867

**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 for the period ending June 30, 2019 for first use in the July 1, 2021 actuarial valuation.

The June 30, 2022, 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, 2020. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans' fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, using generally accepted actuarial principles. There was no legislation enacted during the 2022 legislative session that had a material change in the benefit provisions for any of the systems.

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the TPL as of June 30, 2022.

	SCRS	PORS
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return <sup>1</sup>	7.00%	7.00%
Projected salary increases	3.0% to 11% (varies by service) <sup>1</sup>	3.5% to 10.5% (varies by service) <sup>1</sup>
Benefit adjustments	lesser of 1% or \$500 annually	lesser of 1% or \$500 annually

<sup>1</sup> 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 2020 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table (2020 PRSC), was developed using the Systems' mortality experience. These base rates are adjusted

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
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for future improvement in mortality using 80% of Scale UMP projected from the year 2020.

Assumptions used in the determination of the June 30, 2022, TPL are as follows:

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

**Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.0 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 7.0 percent as well as what the employers’ NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00 percent lower (6.0 percent) or 1.00 percent higher (8.0 percent) than the current rate.

<b>Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate</b>			
<b>System</b>	<b>1.00% Decrease (6%)</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate (7%)</b>	<b>1.00% Increase (8%)</b>
SCRS	\$ 8,689,125	\$ 6,777,031	\$ 5,187,566
PORS	16,461,615	11,805,250	7,993,453

**Additional Financial and Actuarial Information**

Information contained in these Notes to the Schedules of Employer and Non-employer Allocations and Schedules of Pension Amounts by Employer (Schedules) was compiled from the Systems’ audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, and the accounting valuation report as of June 30, 2023. Additional financial information supporting the preparation of the Schedules (including the unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements and required supplementary information) is available in the Systems’ ACFR.

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

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized its proportionate share of collective pension expense of \$568,686 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 \$59,372 for a total of \$628,058 for the SCRS plan. Additionally, for the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized its proportionate share of collective pension expense of \$1,149,908 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 \$-67,825 for a total of \$1,082,083 for the PORS plan.

**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 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.

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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, 2023, the City paid the Fire District \$367,864 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.

### **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, American Rescue Plan Act 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 FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<b>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</b>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>(Negative)</u>
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 8,757,485	\$ 8,757,485	\$ 8,679,053	\$ (78,432)
Franchise fees	2,034,920	2,151,920	2,165,829	13,909
Fines and forfeitures	72,000	72,000	64,914	(7,086)
Licenses and permits	5,122,000	6,940,832	6,993,943	53,111
Intergovernmental	2,678,250	4,536,907	4,626,018	89,111
Charges for services	1,584,532	1,162,532	1,172,794	10,262
Investment earnings	10,000	316,000	316,729	729
Miscellaneous	10,000	219,000	266,287	47,287
Total revenues	<u>20,269,187</u>	<u>24,156,676</u>	<u>24,285,567</u>	<u>128,891</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Current:				
General government				
City council	180,728	249,286	275,320	(26,034)
City manager	860,404	1,075,608	1,123,644	(48,036)
Finance	921,193	939,109	873,304	65,805
Human resources	311,950	363,740	381,921	(18,181)
Information technology	482,110	519,820	763,904	(244,084)
Court and legal	545,665	575,634	491,983	83,651
Non-departmental	251,596	2,143,441	2,510,857	(367,416)
	<u>3,553,646</u>	<u>5,866,638</u>	<u>6,420,933</u>	<u>(554,295)</u>
Law enforcement				
Police	4,823,238	4,914,449	4,771,479	142,970
School resource officers	420,758	431,376	335,325	96,051
Crossing guards	17,787	18,224	20,880	(2,656)
Victims rights	73,241	74,950	36,755	38,195
	<u>5,335,024</u>	<u>5,438,999</u>	<u>5,164,439</u>	<u>274,560</u>
Fire and emergency				
City of Beaufort fire	5,790,150	6,071,227	6,106,212	(34,985)
	<u>5,790,150</u>	<u>6,071,227</u>	<u>6,106,212</u>	<u>(34,985)</u>
Public works				
Administration	536,759	543,754	438,622	105,132
Maintenance	590,678	601,838	635,593	(33,755)
Solid waste	1,006,115	1,006,115	1,066,790	(60,675)
	<u>2,133,552</u>	<u>2,151,707</u>	<u>2,141,005</u>	<u>10,702</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE  
GENERAL FUND  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<b>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</b>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>(Negative)</u>
Streets	1,015,869	1,063,235	958,950	104,285
	<u>1,015,869</u>	<u>1,063,235</u>	<u>958,950</u>	<u>104,285</u>
Community development	1,287,524	1,350,365	1,315,613	34,752
	<u>1,287,524</u>	<u>1,350,365</u>	<u>1,315,613</u>	<u>34,752</u>
Total current	<u>19,115,765</u>	<u>21,942,171</u>	<u>22,107,152</u>	<u>(164,981)</u>
Debt service:				
Principal	1,389,029	1,413,019	1,981,141	(568,122)
Interest	398,058	437,556	517,200	(79,644)
Total debt service	<u>1,787,087</u>	<u>1,850,575</u>	<u>2,498,341</u>	<u>(647,766)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>20,902,852</u>	<u>23,792,746</u>	<u>24,605,493</u>	<u>(812,747)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(633,665)</u>	<u>363,930</u>	<u>(319,926)</u>	<u>(683,856)</u>
<b>Other financing sources (uses):</b>				
Issuance of leases	-	-	565,707	565,707
Issuance of subscription arrangements	-	-	314,556	314,556
Transfers in	305,416	124,416	125,274	858
Transfers out	-	-	(13,590)	13,590
Total financing sources (uses)	<u>305,416</u>	<u>124,416</u>	<u>991,947</u>	<u>894,711</u>
Net change in fund balance	(328,249)	488,346	672,021	183,675
Fund balance, beginning of year (as restated)	<u>10,958,530</u>	<u>10,958,530</u>	<u>10,958,530</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 10,630,281</u>	<u>\$ 11,446,876</u>	<u>\$ 11,630,551</u>	<u>\$ 183,675</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE  
TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICT II – SPECIAL REVENUE FUND  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Investment earnings	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 132,240	\$ 132,240
Total revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>132,240</u>	<u>132,240</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Current:				
Public works	-	-	32,750	(32,750)
Capital Outlay	-	-	11,049	(11,049)
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,799</u>	<u>(43,799)</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>88,441</u>	<u>176,039</u>
<b>Other financing (uses):</b>				
Transfers out	-	-	(25,212)	25,212
Total other financing uses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(25,212)</u>	<u>25,212</u>
Net change in fund balance	-	-	63,229	(63,229)
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>3,610,781</u>	<u>3,610,781</u>	<u>3,610,781</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 3,610,781</u>	<u>\$ 3,610,781</u>	<u>\$ 3,674,010</u>	<u>\$ (63,229)</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE  
PARKS AND TOURISM – SPECIAL REVENUE FUND  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Other taxes	\$ 3,565,000	\$ 4,243,430	\$ 4,258,847	\$ 15,417
Intergovernmental	-	-	1,895	1,895
Charges for services	531,200	812,900	849,476	36,576
Investment earnings	-	-	55,471	55,471
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	1,680	680
Total revenues	<u>4,097,200</u>	<u>5,057,330</u>	<u>5,167,369</u>	<u>110,039</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Current:				
Law enforcement	1,271,202	1,305,151	1,137,932	167,219
Culture and recreation	1,564,620	1,629,081	1,455,133	173,948
Community development	639,110	933,675	854,098	79,577
Debt Service:				
Principal	257,255	257,255	257,255	-
Interest and other charges	51,842	51,842	51,842	-
Capital Outlay	298,900	303,015	107,779	195,236
Total expenditures	<u>4,082,929</u>	<u>4,480,019</u>	<u>3,864,039</u>	<u>615,980</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>14,271</u>	<u>577,311</u>	<u>1,303,330</u>	<u>726,019</u>
Net change in fund balance	14,271	577,311	1,303,330	726,019
Fund balance, beginning of year	2,168,387	2,168,387	2,168,387	-
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 2,182,658</u>	<u>\$ 2,745,698</u>	<u>\$ 3,471,717</u>	<u>\$ 726,019</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE  
AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT (ARPA) – SPECIAL REVENUE FUND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental	\$ 4,094,515	\$ 4,094,515	\$ 957,645	\$ (3,136,870)
Investment earnings	2,000	2,000	161,069	159,069
Total revenues	<u>4,096,515</u>	<u>4,096,515</u>	<u>1,118,714</u>	<u>(2,977,801)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Current:				
General government	318,598	560,445	432,091	128,354
Capital Outlay	149,000	647,647	427,593	220,054
Total expenditures	<u>467,598</u>	<u>1,208,092</u>	<u>859,684</u>	<u>348,408</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>3,628,917</u>	<u>2,888,423</u>	<u>259,030</u>	<u>(3,326,209)</u>
<b>Other financing (uses):</b>				
Transfers out	(250,000)	(347,961)	(97,961)	(250,000)
Total other financing uses	<u>(250,000)</u>	<u>(347,961)</u>	<u>(97,961)</u>	<u>(250,000)</u>
Net change in fund balance	3,378,917	2,540,462	161,069	2,379,393
Fund balance, beginning of year	8,865	8,865	8,865	-
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 3,387,782</u>	<u>\$ 2,549,327</u>	<u>\$ 169,934</u>	<u>\$ 2,379,393</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE  
STORMWATER – SPECIAL REVENUE FUND  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Charges for services	\$ 1,210,761	\$ 1,224,753	\$ 1,149,232	\$ (75,521)
Investment earnings	2,000	64,000	64,023	23
Total revenues	<u>1,212,761</u>	<u>1,288,753</u>	<u>1,213,255</u>	<u>(75,498)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Current:				
Public works	707,261	721,253	692,090	29,163
Debt Service:				
Principal	305,000	305,000	315,000	(10,000)
Interest and other charges	200,500	200,500	196,247	4,253
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>1,212,761</u>	<u>1,226,753</u>	<u>1,203,337</u>	<u>23,416</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>62,000</u>	<u>9,918</u>	<u>(98,914)</u>
<b>Other financing (uses):</b>				
Transfers out	-	(281,000)	(280,560)	440
Total other financing (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>(281,000)</u>	<u>(280,560)</u>	<u>440</u>
Net change in fund balance	-	(219,000)	(270,642)	51,642
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>2,042,893</u>	<u>2,042,893</u>	<u>2,042,893</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 2,042,893</u>	<u>\$ 1,823,893</u>	<u>\$ 1,772,251</u>	<u>\$ 51,642</u>

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

**South Carolina Retirement System**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
City's portion of the net pension liability	0.027956%	0.028021%	0.028584%	0.028824%	0.026851%	0.025134%	0.024068%	0.024341%	0.024845%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 6,777,031	\$ 6,064,060	\$ 7,303,611	\$ 6,581,770	\$ 6,016,455	\$ 5,658,068	\$ 5,140,889	\$ 4,616,388	\$ 4,277,485
City's covered payroll	\$ 3,326,658	\$ 3,165,121	\$ 3,188,887	\$ 3,043,762	\$ 2,782,490	\$ 2,428,511	\$ 2,089,001	\$ 2,282,245	\$ 2,255,560
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	203.72%	191.59%	229.03%	216.24%	216.23%	232.99%	246.09%	202.27%	187.42%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	57.06%	60.75%	50.71%	54.40%	54.10%	53.34%	52.91%	56.99%	59.90%

**South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
City's portion of the net pension liability	0.393640%	0.397961%	0.396833%	0.419708%	0.403053%	0.39987%	0.39475%	0.37724%	0.37597%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 11,805,250	\$ 10,239,196	\$ 13,159,828	\$ 12,028,582	\$ 11,421,119	\$ 10,954,572	\$ 10,012,658	\$ 8,221,932	\$ 7,197,673
City's covered payroll	\$ 6,231,960	\$ 5,984,065	\$ 5,967,285	\$ 6,084,648	\$ 5,575,979	\$ 5,331,851	\$ 4,645,640	\$ 4,668,346	\$ 4,514,553
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	189.43%	171.11%	220.53%	197.69%	204.83%	205.46%	215.53%	176.12%	154.18%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	66.45%	70.37%	58.79%	62.69%	61.73%	60.94%	60.40%	64.57%	67.50%

**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 FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30**

**South Carolina Retirement System**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 527,484	\$ 469,088	\$ 472,417	\$ 419,398	\$ 353,532	\$ 293,149	\$ 257,776	\$ 248,765	\$ 239,090
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>527,484</u>	<u>469,088</u>	<u>472,417</u>	<u>419,398</u>	<u>353,532</u>	<u>293,149</u>	<u>257,776</u>	<u>248,765</u>	<u>239,090</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>								
Covered payroll	\$ 3,411,024	\$ 3,326,658	\$ 3,165,121	\$ 3,188,887	\$ 3,043,762	\$ 2,782,490	\$ 2,428,511	\$ 2,089,001	\$ 2,282,245
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	15.46%	14.10%	14.93%	13.15%	11.61%	10.54%	10.61%	11.91%	10.48%

**South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,146,862	\$ 1,039,755	\$ 1,041,698	\$ 997,774	\$ 854,262	\$ 766,808	\$ 691,465	\$ 620,025	\$ 580,619
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>1,146,862</u>	<u>1,039,755</u>	<u>1,041,698</u>	<u>997,774</u>	<u>854,262</u>	<u>766,808</u>	<u>691,465</u>	<u>620,025</u>	<u>580,619</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 6,844,598	\$ 6,231,960	\$ 5,984,065	\$ 5,967,285	\$ 6,084,648	\$ 5,575,979	\$ 5,331,851	\$ 4,645,640	\$ 4,668,346
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	16.76%	16.68%	17.41%	16.72%	14.04%	13.75%	12.97%	13.35%	12.44%

**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, 2023**

**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	\$ 20,902,852	\$ 2,889,894	\$ -	\$ 23,792,746

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

## OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AND FIDUCIARY 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.

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.

Fire Impact Fees Fund- This fund was established to account for the fire impact fees collected on new development. The expenditures are restricted for capital improvement related Fire services by City ordinance.

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 - CUSTODIAL FUNDS:

The 1% 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 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, 2023**

	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>			<u>Permanent Fund</u>	<u>Total-Other Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>State</u>	<u>Fire Impact Fees Fund</u>	<u>Drug Control and Prevention Fund</u>	<u>Cemetery Fund</u>	
	<u>Accommodations Tax Fund</u>				
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 783,495	\$ 209,246	\$ 25,395	7,246	\$ 1,025,382
Other receivables	432,677	185,000	-	-	617,677
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	23,971	-	23,971
Total assets	<u>1,216,172</u>	<u>394,246</u>	<u>49,366</u>	<u>7,246</u>	<u>1,667,030</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	358,744	305	-	-	359,049
Other accrued expenses	3,057	-	-	-	3,057
Deposits and escrow	-	-	23,617	-	23,617
Total liabilities	<u>361,801</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>23,617</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>385,723</u>
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable:					
Cemetery	-	-	-	7,246	7,246
Restricted	854,371	393,941	354	-	1,248,666
Committed for:					
Law enforcement	-	-	25,395	-	25,395
Total fund balances	<u>854,371</u>	<u>393,941</u>	<u>25,749</u>	<u>7,246</u>	<u>1,281,307</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 1,216,172</u>	<u>\$ 394,246</u>	<u>\$ 49,366</u>	<u>\$ 7,246</u>	<u>\$ 1,667,030</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>			<u>Permanent Fund</u>	<u>Total-Other Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>State</u>	<u>Fire Impact Fees Fund</u>	<u>Drug Control and Prevention Fund</u>	<u>Cemetery Fund</u>	
	<u>Accommodations Tax Fund</u>				
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Other taxes	\$ 1,030,485	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,030,485
Licenses and permits	-	554,209	-	-	554,209
Intergovernmental	-	185,000	-	-	185,000
Investment earnings	2,933	2,284	212	-	5,429
Miscellaneous	-	-	9,438	-	9,438
Total revenues	<u>1,033,418</u>	<u>741,493</u>	<u>9,650</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,784,561</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Current:					
General government	593,231	-	-	-	593,231
Law enforcement	24,047	-	8,925	-	32,972
Capital Outlay	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Total expenditures	<u>617,278</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>8,925</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,126,203</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>416,140</u>	<u>241,493</u>	<u>725</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>658,358</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>					
Transfers out	(125,274)	-	-	-	(125,274)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(125,274)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(125,274)</u>
Net change in fund balances	290,866	241,493	725	-	533,084
Fund balances - beginning	563,505	152,448	25,024	7,246	748,223
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 854,371</u>	<u>\$ 393,941</u>	<u>\$ 25,749</u>	<u>\$ 7,246</u>	<u>\$ 1,281,307</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATE ACCOMMODATIONS TAX SPECIAL REVENUE FUND  
BUDGET TO ACTUAL  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Other taxes	\$ 633,333	\$ 633,333	\$ 1,030,485	\$ 397,152
Investment earnings	-	-	2,933	2,933
Total revenues	<u>633,333</u>	<u>633,333</u>	<u>1,033,418</u>	<u>400,085</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General government	553,870	553,870	593,231	(39,361)
Law enforcement	24,047	24,047	24,047	-
Total expenditures	<u>577,917</u>	<u>577,917</u>	<u>617,278</u>	<u>(39,361)</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>55,416</u>	<u>55,416</u>	<u>416,140</u>	<u>360,724</u>
<b>Other financing uses:</b>				
Transfers out	<u>(55,416)</u>	<u>(55,416)</u>	<u>(125,274)</u>	<u>69,858</u>
Total other financing uses	<u>(55,416)</u>	<u>(55,416)</u>	<u>(125,274)</u>	<u>69,858</u>
Net change in fund balance	-	-	290,866	290,866
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>563,505</u>	<u>563,505</u>	<u>563,505</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 563,505</u>	<u>\$ 563,505</u>	<u>\$ 854,371</u>	<u>\$ 290,866</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
 FIRE IMPACT FEES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND  
 BUDGET TO ACTUAL  
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Licenses and permits	\$ 130,000	\$ 445,000	\$ 554,209	\$ 109,209
Intergovernmental	-	185,000	185,000	-
Investment earnings	-	-	2,284	2,284
Total revenues	<u>130,000</u>	<u>630,000</u>	<u>741,493</u>	<u>111,493</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Capital Outlay	-	500,000	500,000	-
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>130,000</u>	<u>130,000</u>	<u>241,493</u>	<u>111,493</u>
Net change in fund balance	130,000	130,000	241,493	111,493
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>152,448</u>	<u>152,448</u>	<u>152,448</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 282,448</u>	<u>\$ 282,448</u>	<u>\$ 393,941</u>	<u>\$ 111,493</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION  
 CUSTODIAL FUNDS  
 JUNE 30, 2023**

	<u>1% Fire Fund</u>	<u>Beaufort 300 Fund</u>	<u>Beaufort History Museum Fund</u>	<u>Beaufort Pride of Place Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 11,463	\$ 40,600	\$ 22,903	\$ 74,966
Total assets	<u>-</u>	<u>11,463</u>	<u>40,600</u>	<u>22,903</u>	<u>74,966</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>					
Restricted:					
Individual, organizations, and other governments	-	11,463	40,600	22,903	74,966
Total net position	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,463</u>	<u>\$ 40,600</u>	<u>\$ 22,903</u>	<u>\$ 74,966</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION**  
**CUSTODIAL FUNDS**  
**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	<u>1% Fire Fund</u>	<u>Beaufort 300 Fund</u>	<u>Beaufort History Museum Fund</u>	<u>Beaufort Pride of Place Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>ADDITIONS</b>					
Other taxes	\$ 120,277	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120,277
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	31,555	31,555
Total additions	<u>120,277</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,555</u>	<u>151,832</u>
<b>DEDUCTIONS</b>					
Other custodial disbursements	<u>120,277</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>106,604</u>	<u>226,881</u>
Total deductions	<u>120,277</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>106,604</u>	<u>226,881</u>
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position	-	-	-	(75,049)	(75,049)
Net position - beginning	-	11,463	40,600	97,952	150,015
Net position - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,463</u>	<u>\$ 40,600</u>	<u>\$ 22,903</u>	<u>\$ 74,966</u>



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**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF COURT FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES (PER ACT 96)  
STATE MANDATED SCHEDULE  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

**FOR THE STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE:**

<b>COUNTY / MUNICIPAL FUNDS COLLECTED BY CLERK OF COURT</b>	<b><u>General Sessions</u></b>	<b><u>Magistrate Court</u></b>	<b><u>Municipal Court</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
<b>Court Fines and Assessments:</b>				
Court fines and assessments collected	N/A	N/A	\$ 121,622	\$ 121,622
Court fines and assessments remitted to State Treasurer	N/A	N/A	72,737	72,737
<b>Total Court Fines and Assessments retained</b>	<b><u>N/A</u></b>	<b><u>N/A</u></b>	<b>\$ 48,885</b>	<b>\$ 48,885</b>
<b>Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services:</b>				
Surcharges collected and retained	N/A	N/A	2,482	2,482
Assessments retained	N/A	N/A	6,183	6,183
<b>Total Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services</b>	<b><u>N/A</u></b>	<b><u>N/A</u></b>	<b>8,665</b>	<b>8,665</b>

**FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION (DCVC)**

<b><u>VICTIM SERVICE FUNDS COLLECTED</u></b>	<b><u>Municipal</u></b>	<b><u>County</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
<b>Carryforward from Previous Year – Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ (532,246)</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ (532,246)</b>
<b><u>Victim Service Revenue:</u></b>			
Victim Service Fines Retained by City/County Treasurer	-	N/A	-
Victim Service Assessments Retained by City/County Treasurer	6,183	N/A	6,183
Victim Service Surcharges Retained by City/County Treasurer	2,482	N/A	2,482
Interest Earned	-	N/A	-
Grant Funds Received			
Grant from:	-	N/A	-
General Funds Transferred to Victim Service Fund	-	N/A	-
<b>Contribution Received from Victim Service Contracts:</b>			
(1) Town of	-	N/A	-
(2) Town of	-	N/A	-
(3) City of	-	N/A	-
<b>Total Funds Allocated to Victim Service Fund + Beginning Balance (A)</b>	<b>\$ (523,581)</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ (523,581)</b>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF COURT FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES (PER ACT 96)  
STATE MANDATED SCHEDULE  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

<b><u>Expenditures for Victim Service Program:</u></b>	<b><u>Municipal</u></b>	<b><u>County</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 35,786	N/A	\$ 35,786
Operating Expenditures	969	N/A	969
<b>Victim Service Contract(s):</b>			
(1) Entity's Name	-	N/A	-
(2) Entity's Name	-	N/A	-
<b>Victim Service Donation(s):</b>			
(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	-
<b>Total Expenditures from Victim Service Fund/Program (B)</b>	<b>36,755</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>36,755</b>
Total Victim Service Funds Retained by Municipal/County Treasurer (A-B)	(560,336)	N/A	(560,336)
<b>Less: Prior Year Fund Deficit Repayment</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carryforward Funds – End of Year</b>	<b>\$ (560,336)</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ (560,336)</b>



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# Statistical Section

# STATISTICAL SECTION

## DESCRIPTION

This part of the City of Beaufort's annual comprehensive 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 annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant years.

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

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
<b>Governmental Activities</b>					
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 46,522,947	\$ 46,595,631	\$ 45,440,050	\$ 43,040,371	\$ 38,221,670
Restricted	12,570,200	9,916,356	7,471,636	7,220,054	8,948,671
Unrestricted	<u>(7,296,272)</u>	<u>(8,052,103)</u>	<u>(9,247,197)</u>	<u>(9,292,394)</u>	<u>(6,192,142)</u>
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 51,796,875</u>	<u>\$ 48,459,884</u>	<u>\$ 43,664,489</u>	<u>\$ 40,968,031</u>	<u>\$ 40,978,199</u>

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
<b>Governmental Activities</b>					
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 36,555,711	\$ 29,160,304	\$ 29,112,934	\$ 28,179,673	\$ 26,411,278
Restricted	9,021,806	15,820,888	13,175,311	10,487,290	10,890,417
Unrestricted	<u>(4,373,517)</u>	<u>(4,544,230)</u>	<u>(3,660,046)</u>	<u>(3,572,875)</u>	<u>6,314,601</u>
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 41,204,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,436,962</u>	<u>\$ 38,628,199</u>	<u>\$ 35,094,088</u>	<u>\$ 43,616,296</u>

**Notes:**

*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)**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Governmental activities				
General government	\$ 9,015,738	\$ 7,573,140	\$ 5,622,440	\$ 5,889,918
Public safety	12,278,298	10,972,338	12,190,735	12,150,542
Public services	9,027,462	6,413,023	5,997,996	6,136,043
Interest on long-term debt	710,237	606,843	789,596	591,375
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>\$ 31,031,735</u>	<u>\$ 25,565,344</u>	<u>\$ 24,600,767</u>	<u>\$ 24,767,878</u>
<b>Program Revenues</b>				
Governmental activities				
Charges for services				
General government	\$ 10,315,743	\$ 9,332,181	\$ 7,904,385	\$ 7,408,144
Public safety	3,167,113	2,321,482	2,118,959	1,722,096
Public services	1,926,763	2,502,647	2,134,616	2,128,561
Operating grants and contributions	2,981,357	1,489,279	509,273	988,942
Capital grants and contributions	33,716	781,756	2,506,849	719,770
Total governmental activities revenues	<u>\$ 18,424,692</u>	<u>\$ 16,427,345</u>	<u>\$ 15,174,082</u>	<u>\$ 12,967,513</u>
<b>Net (Expense)/Revenue</b>				
Total governmental activities net expense	<u>\$ (12,607,043)</u>	<u>\$ (9,137,999)</u>	<u>\$ (9,426,685)</u>	<u>\$ (11,800,365)</u>
<b>General Revenues and Other</b>				
<b>Changes in Net Position</b>				
Governmental activities				
Taxes	\$ 14,255,727	\$ 13,397,247	\$ 11,926,124	\$ 10,869,475
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	-	-	-	-
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	-	-	-	390,000
Interest income	781,598	58,585	35,078	247,969
Miscellaneous	906,709	477,562	161,941	282,753
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 15,944,034</u>	<u>\$ 13,933,394</u>	<u>\$ 12,123,143</u>	<u>\$ 11,790,197</u>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>				
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 3,336,991</u>	<u>\$ 4,795,395</u>	<u>\$ 2,696,458</u>	<u>\$ (10,168)</u>

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
\$ 6,155,414	\$ 4,826,840	\$ 5,548,240	\$ 4,623,201	\$ 4,598,349	\$ 4,764,777
11,527,765	10,845,635	10,223,519	8,565,972	8,171,466	7,831,204
6,074,859	5,535,592	5,175,024	4,879,267	4,700,664	4,105,738
723,984	397,273	446,028	709,655	718,125	757,289
<u>\$ 24,482,022</u>	<u>\$ 21,605,340</u>	<u>\$ 21,392,811</u>	<u>\$ 18,778,095</u>	<u>\$ 18,188,604</u>	<u>\$ 17,459,008</u>
\$ 7,528,399	\$ 6,956,364	\$ 6,974,204	\$ 6,576,756	\$ 6,223,870	\$ 6,033,965
1,581,370	1,423,457	1,280,293	1,229,528	1,143,215	1,103,511
2,173,450	1,932,169	1,911,753	2,001,627	2,070,558	2,080,772
783,084	755,781	454,443	91,013	79,673	18,470
850,698	765,735	743,405	337,963	588,062	278,243
<u>\$ 12,917,001</u>	<u>\$ 11,833,506</u>	<u>\$ 11,364,098</u>	<u>\$ 10,236,887</u>	<u>\$ 10,105,378</u>	<u>\$ 9,514,961</u>
<u>\$ (11,565,021)</u>	<u>\$ (9,771,834)</u>	<u>\$ (10,028,713)</u>	<u>\$ (8,541,208)</u>	<u>(8,083,226)</u>	<u>(7,944,047)</u>
\$ 10,823,839	\$ 9,937,739	\$ 11,535,590	\$ 11,321,774	\$ 10,508,203	\$ 9,928,502
-	-	-	-	270,576	-
-	-	-	504,685	-	-
369,425	190,527	28,747	20,645	24,419	14,185
145,956	410,606	273,139	228,215	188,173	578,770
<u>\$ 11,339,220</u>	<u>\$ 10,538,872</u>	<u>\$ 11,837,476</u>	<u>\$ 12,075,319</u>	<u>\$ 10,991,371</u>	<u>\$ 10,521,457</u>
<u>\$ (225,801)</u>	<u>\$ 767,038</u>	<u>\$ 1,808,763</u>	<u>\$ 3,534,111</u>	<u>\$ 2,908,145</u>	<u>\$ 2,577,410</u>



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

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Revenues</b>				
Taxes	\$ 13,968,385	\$ 13,031,672	\$ 11,725,512	\$ 10,585,918
Licenses and permits	7,548,152	6,334,252	5,236,266	4,766,245
Fines and forfeitures	64,914	67,402	89,699	89,625
Franchise fees	2,165,829	2,075,579	1,977,222	1,960,626
Intergovernmental	5,804,274	4,608,895	5,343,740	3,573,580
Charges for services	3,171,502	3,642,975	2,838,356	2,870,505
Interest	781,598	58,584	35,077	247,968
Miscellaneous	906,709	338,077	167,190	282,754
	<u>34,411,363</u>	<u>30,157,436</u>	<u>27,413,062</u>	<u>24,377,221</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Current				
General government	9,458,431	11,555,513	5,114,461	5,241,445
Public safety	12,607,254	11,290,018	10,859,558	10,792,728
Public services	5,271,765	4,431,187	4,150,837	4,314,420
	<u>27,337,450</u>	<u>27,276,718</u>	<u>20,124,856</u>	<u>20,348,593</u>
Debt service				
Principal	2,553,396	2,396,708	1,903,540	1,965,444
Interest	765,288	741,032	900,241	682,217
	<u>3,318,684</u>	<u>3,137,740</u>	<u>2,803,781</u>	<u>2,647,661</u>
Capital outlay				
	<u>1,627,480</u>	<u>4,090,119</u>	<u>8,450,085</u>	<u>5,028,938</u>
	<u>32,283,614</u>	<u>34,504,577</u>	<u>31,378,722</u>	<u>28,025,192</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (under) Expenditures	<u>2,127,749</u>	<u>(4,347,141)</u>	<u>(3,965,660)</u>	<u>(3,647,971)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Debt issued	880,263	7,488,387	8,031,119	-
Debt repaid	-	-	(5,315,146)	-
Transfers in	542,597	1,491,075	5,623,229	1,423,084
Transfers out	(542,597)	(1,491,075)	(5,623,229)	(1,423,084)
Sale of capital asset	-	-	-	-
	<u>880,263</u>	<u>7,488,387</u>	<u>2,715,973</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances				
	<u>\$ 3,008,012</u>	<u>\$ 3,141,246</u>	<u>\$ (1,249,687)</u>	<u>\$ (3,647,971)</u>
Debt Service as a Percentage of				
Noncapital Expenditures	11.09%	12.75%	12.46%	12.14%

**Fiscal Year Ending June 30,**

<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
\$ 10,418,587	\$ 9,914,291	\$ 11,171,205	\$ 10,914,651	\$ 10,528,206	\$ 9,704,332
4,447,687	4,153,137	4,005,648	3,791,718	3,689,739	3,472,518
169,793	255,531	316,080	331,234	272,105	284,414
2,070,518	2,147,811	2,135,337	2,134,882	2,095,821	2,029,367
3,298,411	2,961,378	2,406,466	1,586,691	1,795,770	1,386,698
3,246,146	2,594,847	2,760,528	2,662,939	2,522,518	2,610,188
369,425	190,528	28,747	20,644	24,420	14,185
113,181	410,606	518,139	205,929	206,372	578,770
<u>24,133,748</u>	<u>22,628,129</u>	<u>23,342,150</u>	<u>21,648,688</u>	<u>21,134,951</u>	<u>20,080,472</u>
4,852,036	4,669,253	5,036,337	4,751,391	3,934,440	4,142,365
10,503,311	10,335,878	9,510,579	8,212,557	8,811,868	7,674,772
4,587,856	6,668,599	5,586,442	3,903,168	3,817,730	3,566,643
<u>19,943,203</u>	<u>21,673,730</u>	<u>20,133,358</u>	<u>16,867,116</u>	<u>16,564,038</u>	<u>15,383,780</u>
1,990,825	1,253,695	1,751,889	1,650,181	1,518,996	1,461,024
715,122	495,069	513,263	673,649	722,904	776,582
<u>2,705,947</u>	<u>1,748,764</u>	<u>2,265,152</u>	<u>2,323,830</u>	<u>2,241,900</u>	<u>2,237,606</u>
2,295,841	5,684,350	2,024,881	2,915,195	2,241,040	1,414,426
<u>24,944,991</u>	<u>29,106,844</u>	<u>24,423,391</u>	<u>22,106,141</u>	<u>21,046,978</u>	<u>19,035,812</u>
(811,243)	(6,478,715)	(1,081,241)	(457,453)	87,973	1,044,660
6,000,000	656,244	3,093,290	10,812,436	398,041	-
-	-	-	(9,850,831)	-	-
4,293,720	4,565,898	540,966	262,478	3,020,814	1,991,916
(4,293,720)	(4,565,898)	(540,966)	(262,478)	(3,020,814)	(1,991,916)
-	-	-	718,174	-	-
<u>6,000,000</u>	<u>656,244</u>	<u>3,093,290</u>	<u>1,679,779</u>	<u>398,041</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>\$ 5,188,757</u>	<u>\$ (5,822,471)</u>	<u>\$ 2,012,049</u>	<u>\$ 1,222,326</u>	<u>\$ 486,014</u>	<u>\$ 1,044,660</u>
11.85%	8.95%	10.90%	12.60%	12.53%	13.08%

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GENERAL FUND**  
**LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS**  
**(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)**

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,						
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
<b>Revenues</b>							
Property taxes	\$ 8,679,053	\$ 8,226,851	\$ 8,031,522	\$ 7,389,653	\$ 6,913,981	\$ 6,465,632	\$ 5,847,926
Other taxes	-	-	-	-	-	2,850,059	2,729,335
Licenses and permits	6,993,943	6,190,802	5,227,274	4,766,245	4,447,687	4,153,137	4,005,648
Fines and forfeitures	64,914	67,402	89,699	89,625	169,793	251,583	316,080
Franchise fees	2,165,829	2,075,579	1,977,222	1,960,626	2,070,518	2,147,811	2,135,337
Intergovernmental	4,626,018	2,963,662	2,835,209	2,849,811	2,447,713	2,195,643	1,663,061
Charges for services	1,172,794	1,678,288	1,317,317	1,304,627	1,319,387	2,331,961	2,477,564
Interest	316,729	23,520	18,730	71,267	132,271	36,827	11,631
Miscellaneous	266,287	322,702	148,464	258,893	98,308	410,206	195,608
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>24,285,567</b>	<b>21,548,806</b>	<b>19,645,437</b>	<b>18,690,747</b>	<b>17,599,658</b>	<b>20,842,859</b>	<b>19,382,190</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>							
<b>Current</b>							
General government	6,420,933	8,803,853	3,229,431	3,539,182	2,830,557	2,893,988	3,257,996
Law enforcement	5,164,439	4,488,459	4,178,991	4,004,287	4,044,470	5,413,761	5,231,082
Fire and emergency	6,106,212	5,603,898	5,474,539	5,425,162	5,122,518	4,807,043	4,276,013
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	1,409,268	3,595,732
Public works	2,141,005	1,826,632	1,655,331	1,620,718	1,609,194	4,329,484	1,015,595
Streets	958,950	723,438	782,896	801,659	923,912	804,064	945,215
Community and economic development	1,315,613	1,305,919	1,073,923	889,138	789,239	820,372	753,123
	<b>22,107,152</b>	<b>22,752,199</b>	<b>16,395,111</b>	<b>16,280,146</b>	<b>15,319,890</b>	<b>20,477,980</b>	<b>19,074,756</b>
<b>Debt service</b>							
Principal	1,981,141	1,843,727	1,369,499	1,416,022	1,357,709	1,253,695	1,209,676
Interest and other charges	517,200	471,160	385,558	414,750	465,160	495,069	490,261
	<b>2,498,341</b>	<b>2,314,887</b>	<b>1,755,057</b>	<b>1,830,772</b>	<b>1,822,869</b>	<b>1,748,764</b>	<b>1,699,937</b>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>24,605,493</b>	<b>25,067,086</b>	<b>18,150,168</b>	<b>18,110,918</b>	<b>17,142,759</b>	<b>22,226,744</b>	<b>20,774,693</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues</b>							
Over (under) Expenditures	(319,926)	(3,518,280)	1,495,269	579,829	456,899	(1,383,885)	(1,392,503)
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>							
Issuance of general obligation bonds	-	5,375,000	-	-	-	656,244	3,093,290
Issuance of leases	565,707	266,556	-	-	-	-	-
issuance of subscription arrangements	314,556	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	125,274	119,472	103,565	48,334	55,076	51,323	48,719
Transfers out	(13,590)	(852,500)	(159,244)	(362,930)	(1,035,102)	(288,391)	(492,247)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>991,947</b>	<b>4,908,528</b>	<b>(55,679)</b>	<b>(314,596)</b>	<b>(980,026)</b>	<b>419,176</b>	<b>2,649,762</b>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<b>672,021</b>	<b>1,390,248</b>	<b>1,439,590</b>	<b>265,233</b>	<b>(523,127)</b>	<b>(964,709)</b>	<b>1,257,259</b>
Establishment of special revenue funds	-	-	-	-	(705,625)	-	-
Fund balances-beginning (as restated)	10,958,530	9,568,282	8,104,236	7,839,003	8,362,130	10,032,464	8,775,205
<b>Fund balances-ending</b>	<b>\$ 11,630,551</b>	<b>\$ 10,958,530</b>	<b>\$ 9,543,826</b>	<b>\$ 8,104,236</b>	<b>\$ 7,839,003</b>	<b>\$ 9,067,755</b>	<b>\$ 10,032,464</b>

\* Presented to comply with bond covenant.

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – STORMWATER FUND**  
**LAST EIGHT FISCAL YEARS**  
**(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)**

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,							
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
<b>Revenues</b>								
Charges for services	\$ 1,149,232	\$ 1,219,564	\$ 1,114,110	\$ 1,129,623	\$ 1,092,475	\$ 850,119	\$ 841,600	\$ 873,156
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Investment earnings	64,023	6,128	7,979	36,102	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>1,213,255</b>	<b>1,225,692</b>	<b>1,122,089</b>	<b>1,169,725</b>	<b>1,092,475</b>	<b>850,119</b>	<b>841,600</b>	<b>873,156</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>								
<b>Current</b>								
Personnel	692,090	406,498	403,744	407,794	445,231	137,966	176,516	175,963
Contractual services	-	50,065	75,993	98,419	126,785	127,953	137,180	162,574
Other operations	-	206,831	73,319	88,679	147,222	310,715	119,536	117,642
	692,090	663,394	553,056	594,892	719,238	576,634	433,232	456,179
<b>Debt service</b>								
Principal	315,000	305,000	295,000	319,000	411,000	-	-	-
Interest and other charges	196,247	208,755	444,626	188,792	162,980	-	-	-
	511,247	513,755	739,626	507,792	573,980	-	-	-
<b>Capital outlay</b>								
	-	-	191,370	150,529	45,977	55,000	14,516	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>1,203,337</b>	<b>1,177,149</b>	<b>1,484,052</b>	<b>1,253,213</b>	<b>1,339,195</b>	<b>631,634</b>	<b>447,748</b>	<b>456,179</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues</b>								
Over (under) Expenditures	9,918	48,543	(361,963)	(83,488)	(246,720)	218,485	393,852	416,977
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>								
Debt issued	-	-	7,400,000	-	6,000,000	-	-	-
Bond premiums	-	-	631,119	-	-	-	-	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	(5,315,146)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	(280,560)	(464,714)	(5,124,790)	(531,044)	(305,431)	(129,197)	(448,696)	(105,221)
	(280,560)	(464,714)	(2,408,817)	(531,044)	5,694,569	(129,197)	(448,696)	(105,221)
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<b>(270,642)</b>	<b>(416,171)</b>	<b>(2,770,780)</b>	<b>(614,532)</b>	<b>5,447,849</b>	<b>89,288</b>	<b>(54,844)</b>	<b>311,756</b>
Fund balances - beginning	2,042,893	2,459,064	5,229,844	5,844,376	396,527	307,239	362,083	50,327
Fund balances - ending	<b>\$ 1,772,251</b>	<b>\$ 2,042,893</b>	<b>\$ 2,459,064</b>	<b>\$ 5,229,844</b>	<b>\$ 5,844,376</b>	<b>\$ 396,527</b>	<b>\$ 307,239</b>	<b>\$ 362,083</b>

\*Presented to comply with bond covenant.

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Property Tax	Accommodations and Hospitality Taxes	Franchise Fees	Stormwater Utility Fees	Total
2023	\$ 8,679,053	\$ 5,210,332	\$ 2,165,829	\$ 1,149,232	\$ 17,204,446
2022	8,226,851	4,804,821	2,075,579	1,219,564	16,326,815
2021	8,031,522	3,693,990	1,977,222	1,114,110	14,816,844
2020	7,389,653	3,196,265	1,960,626	1,129,623	13,676,167
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

**STORMWATER FEE COLLECTIONS**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Stormwater Utility Fees Subject to Collection	Gross Collections <sup>1</sup>	Percentage Collected
2023	\$ 1,237,029	\$ 1,215,887	98.29%
2022	1,213,419	1,188,682	97.96%
2021	1,193,985	1,133,223	94.91%
2020	1,180,352	1,144,221	96.94%
2019	1,123,911	1,120,300	99.68%
2018	889,990	865,399	97.24%
2017	886,514	859,094	96.91%

**Notes:**

*Schedule includes governmental funds*

<sup>1</sup> Utility fee collections are reported gross prior to the reduction of the Beaufort County administrative billing fee.

**Source:**

*City records*



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**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
2022	\$ 91,475,380	\$ 2,603,369,927	\$ 8,884,809	\$ 87,001,590	\$ 7,892,870	\$ 121,718,760
2021	85,999,980	2,469,307,327	10,000,581	92,465,890	7,085,630	118,093,833
2020	82,394,160	2,401,160,627	9,111,823	85,901,860	6,114,910	102,627,470
2019	79,262,830	2,353,416,973	9,783,254	97,904,260	6,235,460	102,627,470
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

**Source:**

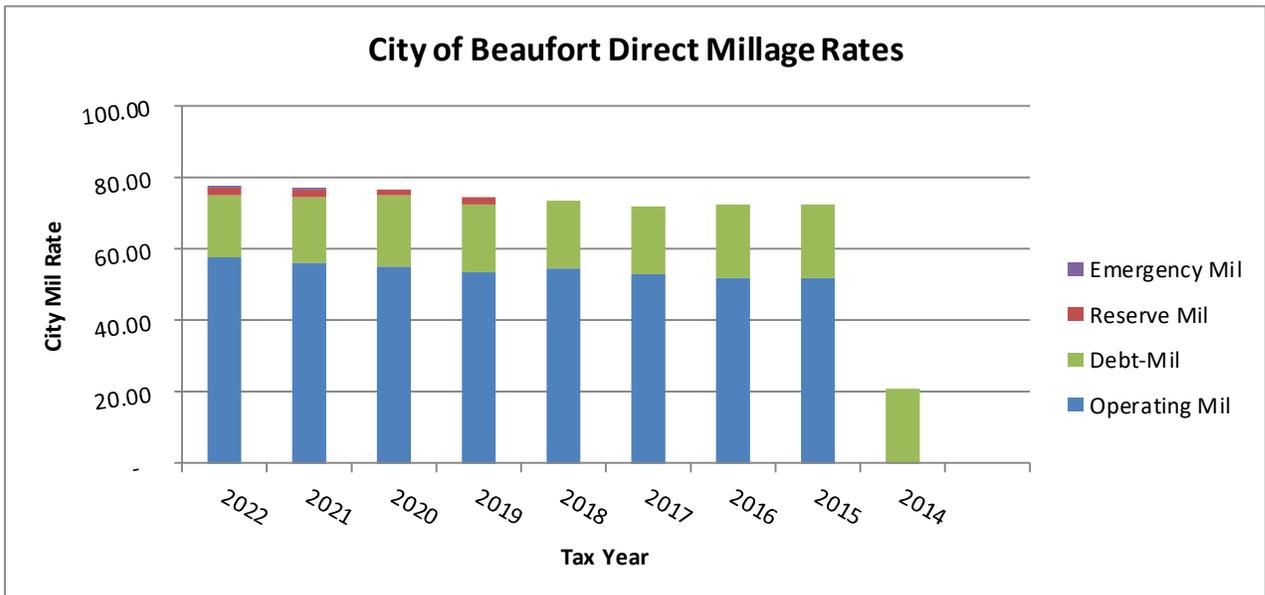
*Beaufort County Tax Assessor*

	<u>Total</u>		
<u>Assessed</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Ratio of Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Value</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Assessed to Total</u>	<u>Direct</u>
		<u>Estimated Value</u>	<u>Rate</u>
\$ 108,253,059	\$ 2,812,090,277	3.85%	78.20
103,086,191	2,679,867,050	3.85%	78.20
97,620,893	2,589,689,957	3.77%	79.30
95,281,544	2,553,948,703	3.73%	75.77
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

**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	
2022	78.20	161.90	53.90	294.00
2021	78.20	157.90	64.80	300.90
2020	79.30	150.60	65.22	295.12
2019	75.77	145.70	65.38	286.85
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

	Total Direct - City				Total Direct
	Operating Mil	Debt-Mil	Reserve Mil	Emergency Mil	
2022	58.90	17.30	2.00	-	78.20
2021	57.70	18.00	2.00	0.50	78.20
2020	56.30	20.00	2.00	1.00	79.30
2019	54.80	18.97	2.00	-	75.77
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



Source:  
City staff

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

<u>Taxpayer<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2023</u>			<u>2014</u>		
	<u>Taxable</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Taxable</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
	<u>Assessed</u>		<u>City Net</u>	<u>Assessed</u>		<u>City Net</u>
	<u>Value<sup>1</sup></u>		<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>		<u>Value</u>
Wal-Mart Real Estate Business Trust	\$ 2,021,330	1	2.35%			
USPG Portfolio Eight, LLC	1,506,570	2	1.75%			
Cross Creek Owner, LLC	1,170,000	3	1.36%			
303 Associates, LLC	1,098,600	4	1.28%			
Ribaut Holdings, LLC	1,056,100	5	1.23%			
Beaufort Plaza, Inc.	1,013,570	6	1.18%			
RMV Hotels, LLC	864,050	7	1.00%			
Beaufort Hotel One, LLC	629,380	8	0.73%			
HMV Hotels, LLC	625,420	9	0.73%			
Lowes Home Center, Inc.	578,500	10	0.67%			
South Carolina Electric & Gas Co.				\$ 1,952,990	1	2.02%
Ribaut Holdings, LLC				1,058,620	2	1.09%
Hargray CATV Company, Inc				952,830	3	0.98%
Wal-Mart Real Estate Business Trust				855,560	4	0.88%
303 Associates, LLC				836,070	5	0.86%
Beaufort Plaza, Inc.				801,240	6	0.83%
USPG Portfolio Two, LLC				782,580	7	0.81%
Lowes Home Center, Inc.				713,870	8	0.74%
Mitul Enterprises, LP				698,740	9	0.72%
Beaufort Venture LLC				611,340	10	0.63%
	<u>\$ 10,563,520</u>		<u>12.3%</u>	<u>\$ 9,263,840</u>		<u>9.56%</u>

**Source:**

<sup>1</sup> Information obtained from the Beaufort County Tax Assessor

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

<b>Tax Year<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Collected Within the Calendar Year of Levy</b>			<b>Collections for Subsequent Years</b>	<b>Total Collections to Date</b>	
	<b>Total Tax Levy<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage of Levy</b>		<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage of Levy</b>
2022	\$ 7,634,108	\$ 7,321,109	95.90%	-	\$ 7,321,109	95.90%
2021	7,235,356	6,906,870	95.46%	-	6,906,870	95.46%
2020	6,959,769	6,367,492	91.49%	-	6,367,492	91.49%
2019	6,713,352	6,330,690	94.30%	-	6,330,690	94.30%
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%	-	6,649,940	95.51%

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> Taxes are assessed for the calendar year beginning January 1.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

Fiscal Year Ending	Governmental Activities							Financed Purchases	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income <sup>a</sup>	Per Capita <sup>a</sup>
	Tax Increment	General Obligation	Limited Obligation		Revenue	Subscription Arrangements					
	Bonds	Bonds	Premiums	Bonds	Bonds	Leases					
June 30,											
2023	\$ -	\$ 10,775,000	\$ 688,664	\$ 6,485,000	\$ 1,128,902	\$ 1,089,444	\$ 843,272	\$ 3,855,199	\$ 24,865,481	4.96%	\$ 1,812
2022	-	11,685,000	842,898	6,800,000	1,386,157	962,573	-	4,334,227	26,010,855	5.88%	2,007
2021	-	7,410,000	1,011,054	7,105,000	1,634,138	1,047,676	-	2,879,464	21,087,332	4.77%	1,550
2020	-	13,745,000	549,701	-	1,873,179	-	-	3,183,962	19,351,842	5.00%	1,440
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

**Notes:**

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

**Sources:**

<sup>a</sup> 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, 2022**

	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage Applicable<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt</u>
Overlapping Debt Repaid with Property Taxes			
Beaufort County, South Carolina			
General obligation bonded debt	164,609,853	7.27%	\$ 11,970,298
Beaufort County School District			
General obligation bonded debt	427,697,600	25.34%	108,378,572
Installment purchase revenue bond	14,765,000	25.34%	<u>3,741,451</u>
Subtotal - Overlapping Debt			<u>124,090,321</u>
City of Beaufort Direct Debt			<u>26,010,855</u>
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt			<u><u>\$ 150,101,176</u></u>

**Note:**

<sup>1</sup> 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**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>General Obligation Bonds</b>	<b>Less: Amounts Available in Debt Service Fund</b>	<b>Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding</b>	<b>Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Per Capita<sup>b</sup></b>
2023	\$ 10,775,000	\$ -	\$ 10,775,000	9.95%	\$ 785
2022	11,685,000	-	11,685,000	11.34%	852
2021	12,527,898	-	12,527,898	12.15%	967
2020	8,421,054	-	8,421,054	8.63%	619
2019	14,294,701	-	14,294,701	15.00%	1,064
2018	15,104,000	-	15,104,000	13.67%	1,131
2017	10,520,000	-	10,520,000	10.07%	766
2016	11,480,000	-	11,480,000	11.43%	854
2015	12,405,000	-	12,405,000	12.41%	932
2014	12,725,000	-	12,725,000	13.04%	969

**Sources:**

<sup>a</sup> See the schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property for property tax data.

<sup>b</sup> 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**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Total Assessed Value of Taxable property	\$ 108,253,059	\$ 103,086,191	\$ 97,620,893	\$ 95,281,544
Less Exemptions for Bond Purposes	-	-	-	-
Net Assessed Value for Bond Purposes	<u>\$ 108,253,059</u>	<u>\$ 103,086,191</u>	<u>\$ 97,620,893</u>	<u>\$ 95,281,544</u>
Debt Limit Percentage	8%	8%	8%	8%
Debt Limit	\$ 8,660,245	\$ 8,246,895	\$ 7,809,671	\$ 7,622,524
Total Net Debt Applicable to Limit General obligation bonds (net of set aside)	<u>5,791,880</u>	<u>5,862,132</u>	<u>770,454</u>	<u>6,316,460</u>
Legal Debt Margin	<u>\$ 2,868,365</u>	<u>\$ 2,384,763</u>	<u>\$ 7,039,217</u>	<u>\$ 1,306,064</u>
Total Net Debt Applicable to the Limit as a Percentage of Debt Limit	66.88%	71.08%	9.87%	82.87%

**Source:**  
Beaufort County Tax Assessor

<b>Fiscal Year Ending</b>		<b>June 30,</b>			
<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
\$ 110,500,550	\$ 104,474,910	\$ 100,408,720	\$ 99,924,620	\$ 97,606,240	\$ 94,903,900
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 110,500,550</u>	<u>\$ 104,474,910</u>	<u>\$ 100,408,720</u>	<u>\$ 99,924,620</u>	<u>\$ 97,606,240</u>	<u>\$ 94,903,900</u>
8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
\$ 8,840,044	\$ 8,357,993	\$ 8,032,698	\$ 7,993,970	\$ 7,808,499	\$ 7,592,312
<u>6,900,308</u>	<u>1,564,226</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,180,000</u>	<u>1,355,000</u>	<u>1,690,000</u>
<u>\$ 1,939,736</u>	<u>\$ 6,793,767</u>	<u>\$ 7,032,698</u>	<u>\$ 6,813,970</u>	<u>\$ 6,453,499</u>	<u>\$ 5,902,312</u>
78.06%	18.72%	12.45%	14.76%	17.35%	22.26%

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

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Population<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Personal Income<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Per Capita Personal Income<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Unemployment Rate<sup>a</sup></b>
2023	13,722	\$ 501,319,548	\$ 36,534	3.30%
2022	12,960	442,441,440	34,139	3.20%
2021	13,607	442,105,037	32,491	3.60%
2020	13,436	386,876,184	28,794	7.40%
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%

**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**

<u>Employers</u>	<u>December 31, 2012</u>			<u>December 31, 2003</u>		
	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total City Employment</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total City Employment</u>
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, 2022 and December 31, 2013 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,									
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
General government	35	31	38	37	30	32	27	28	28	23
Public safety	114	113	111	109	113	110	98	93	90	97
Public services	24	25	24	27	26	22	22	22	18	28
	<u>173</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>148</u>

**Source:**  
*City personnel records*

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

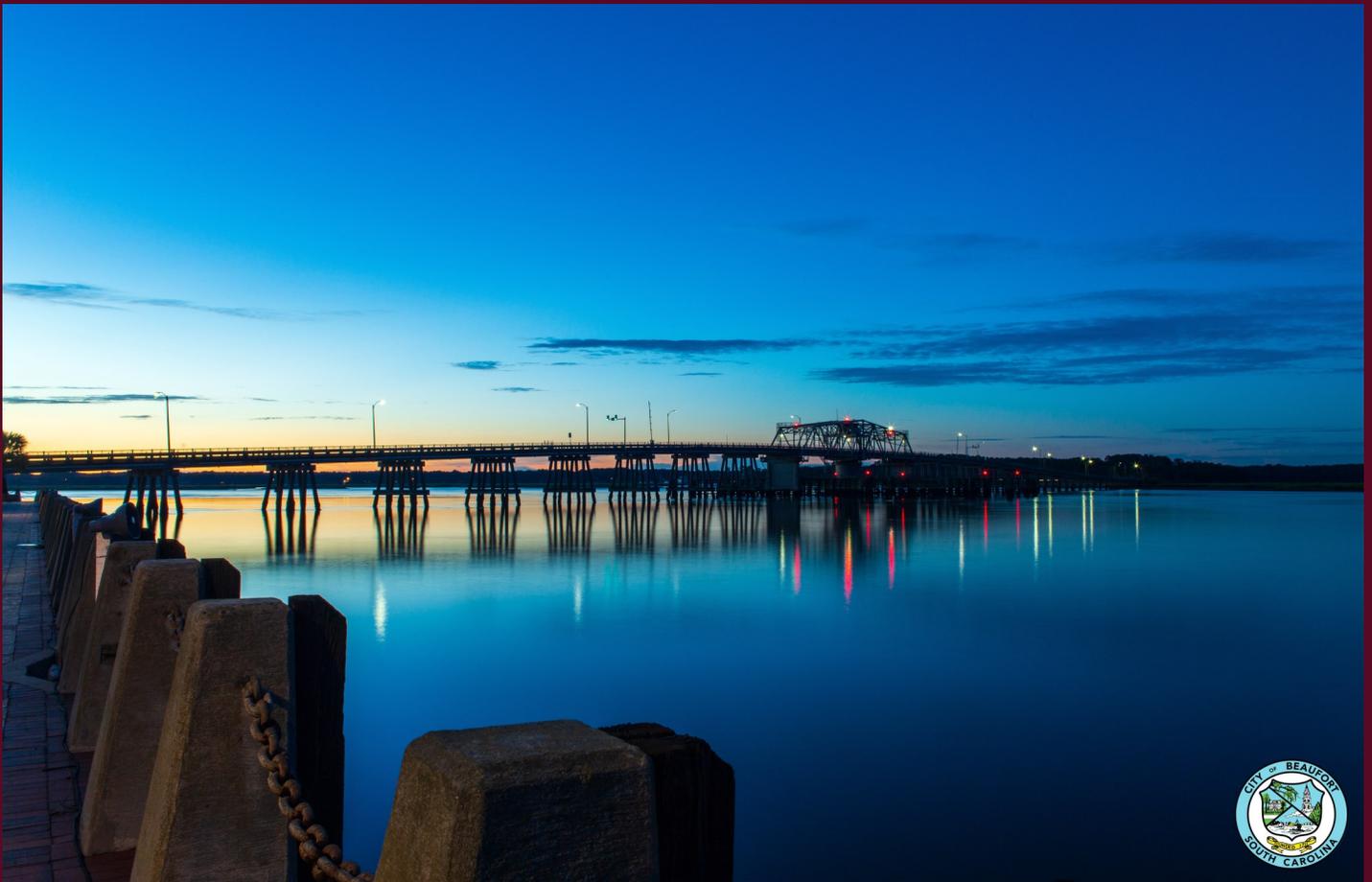
	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,									
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
<b>Public Safety</b>										
Police										
Arrests	650	578	528	626	770	843	1,026	1,107	816	963
<b>Fire</b>										
Number of emergency calls	4,890	4,283	4,157	4,468	3,666	3,077	2,852	2,576	2,211	2,327
Inspections	632	574	596	718	800	617	705	533	605	242
<b>Public Services</b>										
Parks										
Number of parks	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
<b>Solid Waste<sup>1</sup></b>										
Missed garbage	209	N/A	N/A	143	260	440	442	113	67	40
Missed recycling	98	N/A	N/A	90	84	170	210	72	26	21
Missed yard waste	165	N/A	N/A	107	136	302	131	23	24	31
<b>Planning</b>										
Building permits issued	1,122	1,243	1,099	1,127	1,188	1,195	1,426	1,332	1,278	1,315
Building permit fees	\$ 1,298,805	\$ 944,414	\$ 411,366	\$ 487,549	\$ 373,848	\$ 334,870	\$ 376,254	\$ 244,837	\$ 254,637	\$ 245,906
Certificate of occupancy	162	56	75	62	58	46	42	22	35	34
Certificate of completion	36	7	6	14	22	49	54	33	33	44

**Source:**  
City records

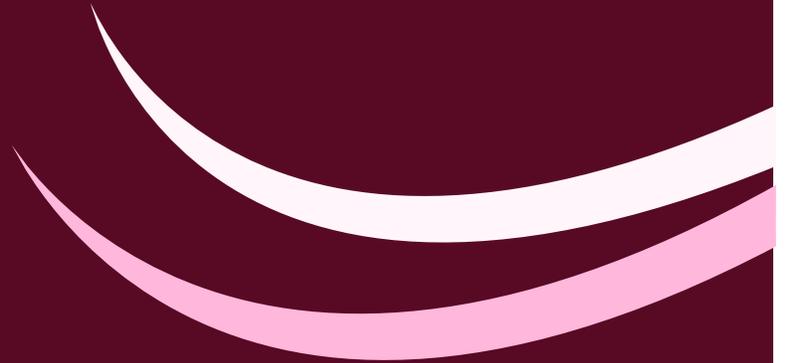
**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,									
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
<b>Public Safety</b>										
Police Station	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Fire</b>										
Fire stations	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2
<b>Public Services</b>										
Parks	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24

**Source:**  
*City records*



# Compliance Section





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**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

<u>Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title</u>	<u>Assistance Listing Number</u>	<u>Project / Award Number</u>	<u>Federal Award Expended</u>	<u>Passed Through to Subrecipients</u>
<b><u>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</u></b>				
<b>(Passed through South Carolina Department of Commerce)</b>				
Community Development Block Grant- Depot Road Pathway Improvements	14.228	4-SP-20-001	\$ 3,300	\$ 3,300
Community Development Block Grant- Calhoun Streetscape improvements	14.228	4-CE-21-002	5,000	-
<b>Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>			<u>8,300</u>	<u>3,300</u>
<b><u>U.S. Department of the Interior</u></b>				
<b>(Passed through South Carolina Department of Archives and History)</b>				
2020 Federal Historic Preservation Grant	15.904	SC-20-10013	11,857	-
2021 Federal Historic Preservation Grant	15.904	SC-21-10015	12,500	-
<b>Total U.S. Department of the Interior</b>			<u>24,357</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><u>U.S. Department of Homeland Security</u></b>				
Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG)	97.044	EMW-2020-FG-12163	204,984	-
FEMA Public Assistance- Hurricane Ian	97.036	FEMA 4677-DR-SC	36,648	-
<b>Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security</b>			<u>241,632</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><u>U.S. Department of Justice</u></b>				
Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership	16.607		1,811	-
<b>Total U.S. Department of Justice</b>			<u>1,811</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><u>U.S. Department of the Treasury</u></b>				
Cornavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027		957,645	-
<b>Total U.S. Department of the Treasury</b>			<u>957,645</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total Expenditures of Federal Awards</b>			<u>\$ 1,231,934</u>	<u>\$ 3,300</u>

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

**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, 2023 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, 2023.



**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**

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**To the Honorable Mayor and Members  
of the City Council  
City of Beaufort, South Carolina  
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, 2023, 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 15, 2023.

**Report on 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") as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

---

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

**Purpose of This Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City'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 City of Beaufort, South Carolina's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

*Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC*

Savannah, Georgia  
December 15, 2023



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

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

**Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program**

**Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

We have audited the **City of Beaufort, South Carolina's** (the "City") compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. The City's major federal program is identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the City's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2023.

***Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program***

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). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

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### ***Responsibilities of Management for Compliance***

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the City's federal programs.

### ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the City's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances 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 the City's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

### **Report on 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 a 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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*

Savannah, Georgia  
December 15, 2023

CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

SECTION I  
SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

**Financial Statements**

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP. Unmodified

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

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

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? \_\_\_ Yes  X  No

**Federal Awards**

Internal control over major programs:  
Material weaknesses identified? \_\_\_ Yes  X  No

Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses? \_\_\_ Yes  X  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 2 CFR 200.516(a)? \_\_\_ Yes  X  No

Identification of major program:

AL Number  
21.027

Name of Federal Program or Cluster  
U.S. Department of the Treasury  
Coronavirus State and Local  
Fiscal Recovery Funds

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

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?  X  Yes \_\_\_ No

**CITY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

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**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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