

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Allendale, South Carolina
Year Ended June 30, 2019

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FINANCIAL SECTION

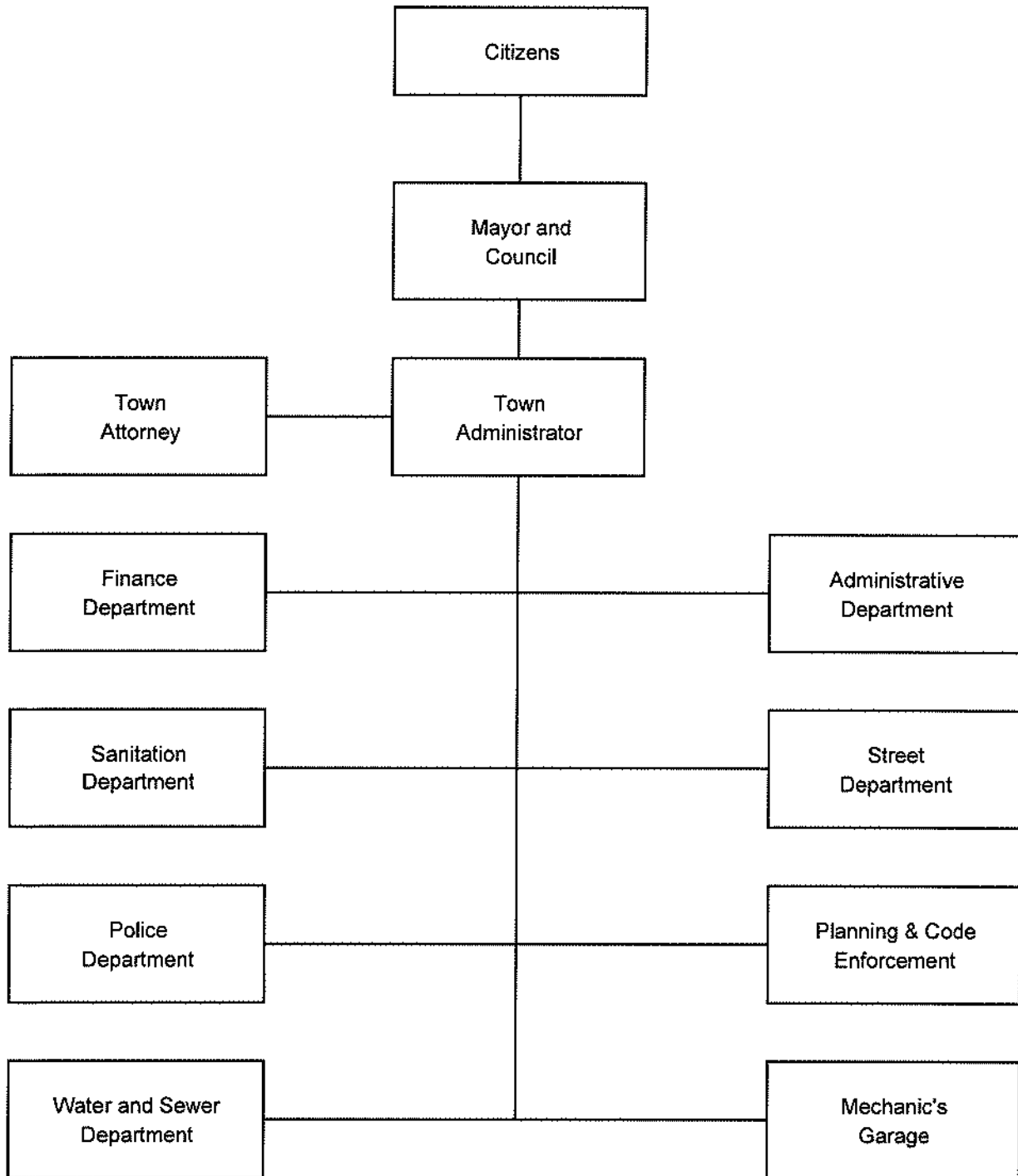
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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

**LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019**

Title	Name
Mayor	Ronnie Jackson
Council Member	Lee Harley-Fitts
Council Member	James Grant
Council Member	Dewan Smith
Council Member	Lottie Lewis
Council Member	Larry Cohen
Council Member	Vernie Harney
Town Administrator	Henry B. Youmans, Jr.
Town Attorney	Martin Harvey, Esquire
Town Clerk	Algela Dobson
Water and Sewer Superintendent	Alan Stanley
Police Chief	Robert Sullivan
Sanitation Superintendent	Lonzado Badger

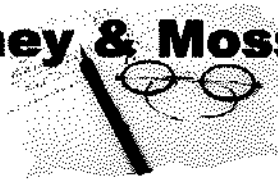
ORGAINZATION CHART
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019



FINANCIAL SECTION

Hamilton McKinney & Moss

Certified Public Accountants



Members:
American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
South Carolina Association of Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Town Council
Of the Town of Allendale, South Carolina

Scope

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Allendale, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 9 through 19 and the schedules of proportionate share of net pension liability and employer contributions on pages 59 and 60 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statement in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context.

We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The supplementary information section, general fund schedule of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance—budget (GAAP) to actual and the schedule of fines, assessments and surcharges, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. These schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary general fund schedule of revenues—budget to actual and schedule of expenditures—budget to actual and the schedule of fines, assessments and surcharges are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 5, 2020 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the Town's basic financial statements. The Individual fund statements and schedules and the schedule of fines, assessments and surcharges described in the accompanying table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Hamilton, M. Henney & Moss

August 18, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

This section of the annual financial report of the Town of Allendale, South Carolina presents an analysis of the Town's financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2019. This information is presented in conjunction with the audited basic financial statements, which follow this section.

Using the Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (on page 21) provide information about the activities of the Town as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Town's finances. Fund financial statements start on page 22. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the Town's most significant funds.

Reporting the Town as a Whole

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

Our analysis of the Town as a whole begins on page 20. One of the most important questions asked about the Town's finances is, "Is the Town as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the fiscal year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the Town as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Town's net assets and changes in them. You can think of the Town's net assets (the difference between assets and liabilities) as one way to measure the Town's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Town's net assets are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other nonfinancial factors, however, such as changes in the Town's property tax and business license base and economic conditions effecting it's base and the condition of the Town's water, sewer and wastewater treatment systems, in order to assess the overall health of the Town.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statements of Activities, we divide the Town into two kinds of activities.

Governmental activities--Most of the Town's basic services are reported here, including the legislative, judicial, administration, finance, community development, public works, police and general government functions. Taxes, licenses, fines, fees, permits, and state and federal revenues and grants finance most of these activities

Business-type activities--The Town charges a fee to customers to help cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. The Town's water, sewer, wastewater treatment, industrial pretreatment, and sanitation functions are reported here.

Reporting the Town's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Our analysis of the Town's major funds begins on Page 20. The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds--not the Town as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law and by bond covenants. However, the Town Council establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money. The Town uses two kinds of funds--governmental and proprietary with different accounting approaches.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

Fund Financial Statements--continued

Governmental funds--most of the Town's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Town's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources, that can be spent in the near future to finance the Town's functions. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and The Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation at the bottom of the fund financial statements.

Proprietary funds--When the Town charges customers for the services it provides, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. In fact, the Town's enterprise fund is the same as the business-type activities we report in the government-wide statements but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.

The Town as a Whole

For the year ended June 30, 2019 net assets changed as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Beginning net position	\$ 2,491,465	\$ 1,446,207	\$ 3,937,672
Increase (decrease) in net position	<u>359,498</u>	<u>(2,765)</u>	<u>356,733</u>
Ending net position	<u>2,850,963</u>	<u>1,443,442</u>	<u>4,294,405</u>
Percentage change in net position	14.4%	-0.2%	9.1%

This reflects an increase of \$356,733 increase in governmental activities primarily due to a 33% increase in property tax revenues and a 31% increase business licenses and franchise fee revenues. It also reflects a slight decrease in business-type activities of \$2,765 even with \$235,784 in depreciation charges to operations which did not involve cash outflows from operating activities during the year.

NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current and other assets-- net of internal balances	\$ 1,141,866	\$ 625,133	\$ 742,150	\$ 507,211
Internal balances	958,407	937,430	(958,407)	(937,430)
Capital assets	<u>2,311,562</u>	<u>2,420,212</u>	<u>4,328,904</u>	<u>4,566,163</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,411,835</u>	<u>\$ 4,218,859</u>	<u>\$ 4,112,647</u>	<u>\$ 4,401,537</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 252,533</u>	<u>\$ 477,673</u>	<u>\$ 150,523</u>	<u>\$ 263,871</u>

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NET POSITION--continued

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current liabilities	\$ 111,616	\$ 141,844	\$ 166,487	\$ 160,743
Long-term liabilities	<u>1,155,190</u>	<u>1,680,021</u>	<u>2,367,907</u>	<u>2,688,426</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 1,266,806</u>	<u>\$ 1,821,865</u>	<u>\$ 2,534,394</u>	<u>\$ 2,849,169</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 546,599</u>	<u>\$ 430,586</u>	<u>\$ 285,334</u>	<u>\$ 167,099</u>
Net position				
Invested in capital assets	\$ 2,259,539	\$ 2,337,011	\$ 2,825,198	\$ 2,994,232
Restricted	40,401	15,029	199,951	128,953
Unrestricted	<u>551,023</u>	<u>116,969</u>	<u>(1,581,707)</u>	<u>(1,676,978)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 2,850,963</u>	<u>\$ 2,469,009</u>	<u>\$ 1,443,442</u>	<u>\$ 1,446,207</u>
			Total Government	
			2019	2018
Current and other assets			\$ 1,884,016	\$ 1,132,344
Internal balances			-	-
Capital assets			<u>6,640,466</u>	<u>6,986,375</u>
Total assets			<u>\$ 8,524,482</u>	<u>\$ 8,118,719</u>
Deferred outflows of resources			<u>\$ 403,056</u>	<u>\$ 741,544</u>
Other liabilities			\$ 278,103	\$ 302,587
Long-term liabilities			<u>3,523,097</u>	<u>4,368,447</u>
Total liabilities			<u>\$ 3,801,200</u>	<u>\$ 4,671,034</u>
Deferred inflows of resources			<u>\$ 831,933</u>	<u>\$ 597,685</u>
Net position				
Invested in capital assets			5,084,737	5,331,243
Restricted			240,352	143,982
Unrestricted			<u>(1,030,684)</u>	<u>(1,560,009)</u>
Total net position			<u>\$ 4,294,405</u>	<u>\$ 3,915,216</u>

By far the largest portion of the Town's net position (114%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, utility plant, machinery and equipment), net of any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these assets to provide services to citizens, consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in 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 Town's net position (2%) represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they are used.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
 June 30, 2019

CHANGE IN NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues				
Program revenues				
Charges for service	\$ 42,083	\$ 50,925	\$ 1,682,402	\$ 1,524,838
Capital grants and contributions	7,974	1,050	-	-
General revenues				
Taxes	518,429	483,388	-	-
Lease revenue	24,400	25,669	-	-
Business licenses	90,003	63,331	-	-
Franchise fees	415,157	421,876	-	-
Zoning fees and building permits	7,397	4,292	-	-
Merchant inventory tax	9,933	9,933	-	-
Accommodations tax	77,732	75,123	-	-
Local option sales tax	333,699	325,029	-	-
Local government aid	87,027	76,682	-	-
Interest income	84	64	607	21
Other	14,579	40,788	-	-
Insurance recoveries	341	21,534	-	-
Total revenues	<u>1,628,838</u>	<u>1,599,684</u>	<u>1,683,009</u>	<u>1,524,859</u>
Expenses				
Governmental activities				
Legislative	112,148	109,699	-	-
Judicial	80,126	45,412	-	-
Administrative	91,626	35,960	-	-
Finance	114,181	125,776	-	-
Community Development	98,745	107,591	-	-
Public works	17,757	269,182	-	-
Police	663,015	855,498	-	-
General government	116,169	153,968	-	-
Interest on long-term obligations	4,094	6,207	-	-
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	-
Business-type activities				
Water and sewer	-	-	565,283	911,698
Wastewater treatment	-	-	557,475	574,074
Sanitation	-	-	533,020	217,918
	<u>1,297,861</u>	<u>1,709,293</u>	<u>1,655,778</u>	<u>1,703,690</u>
Increase (decrease) in net position before transfers	\$ 330,977	\$ (109,609)	\$ 27,231	\$ (178,831)
Loss of disposal of assets	-	-	(1,475)	-
Transfers	<u>28,521</u>	<u>50,951</u>	<u>(28,521)</u>	<u>(50,951)</u>
Change in net position	<u>\$ 359,498</u>	<u>\$ (58,658)</u>	<u>\$ (2,765)</u>	<u>\$ (229,782)</u>

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

CHANGE IN NET POSITION--continued

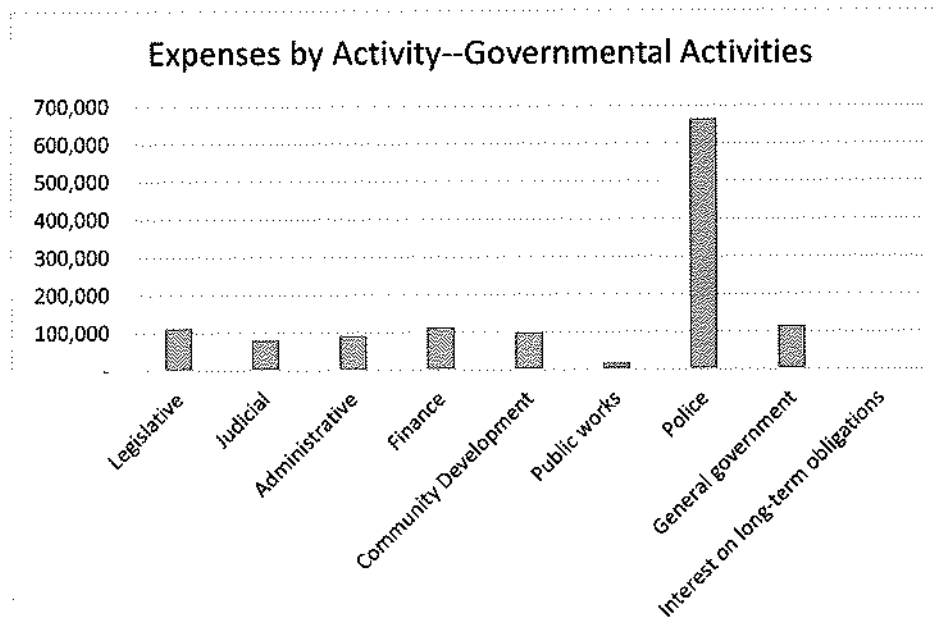
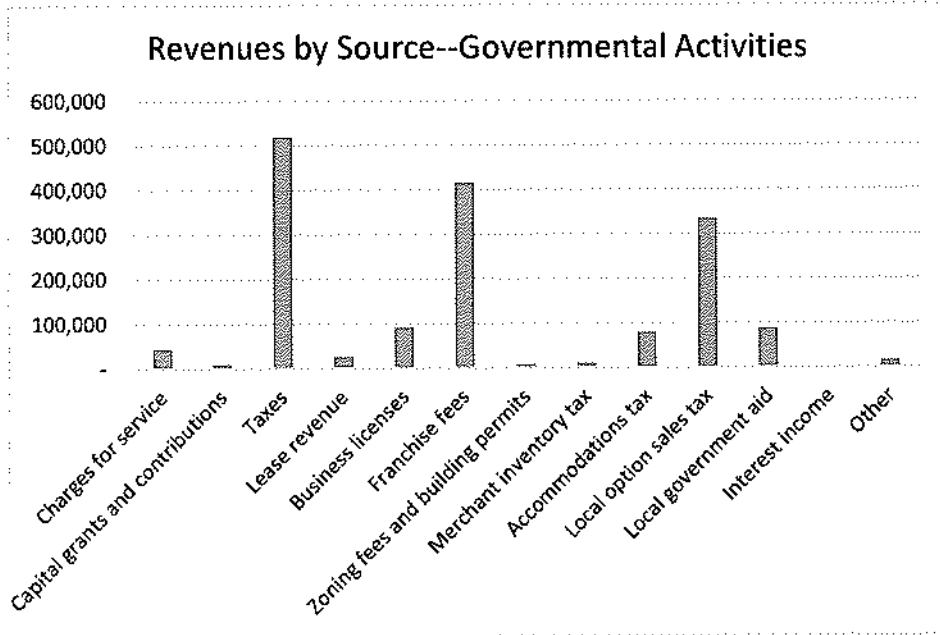
	Total Government	
	2019	2018
Revenues		
Program revenues		
Charges for service	\$ 1,724,485	\$ 1,575,763
Capital grants and contributions	7,974	1,050
General revenues		
Taxes	518,429	483,388
Lease revenue	24,400	25,669
Business licenses	90,003	63,331
Franchise fees	415,157	421,876
Zoning fees and building permits	7,397	4,292
Merchant inventory tax	9,933	9,933
Accommodations tax	77,732	75,123
Local option sales tax	333,699	325,029
Local government aid	87,027	76,682
Interest income	691	85
Other	14,579	40,788
Loss of disposal of assets	(1,475)	-
Insurance recoveries	341	21,534
	3,310,372	3,124,543
Total revenues		
Expenses		
Governmental activities		
Legislative	112,148	109,699
Judicial	80,126	45,412
Administrative	91,626	35,960
Finance	114,181	125,776
Community Development	98,745	107,591
Public works	17,757	269,182
Police	663,015	855,498
General government	116,169	153,968
Interest on long-term obligations	4,094	6,207
Business-type activities		
Water and sewer	565,283	911,698
Wastewater treatment	557,475	574,074
Sanitation	533,020	217,918
	2,953,639	3,412,983
	3,310,372	3,124,543
Increase (decrease) in net position	\$ 356,733	\$ (288,440)

To aid in the understanding of the Statement of Activities some additional explanation is given. Of particular interest is the format that is significantly different from that of a typical Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance. You will notice that expenses are listed in the first column with revenues from that particular function reported to the right. The result is a Net (Expense)/Revenue. The reason for this kind of format is to highlight the relative financial burden of each of the functions on the Town's taxpayers. It also identifies how much each function draws from the general revenues or if it is self-financing through fees and grants. All other governmental revenues are reported as general. It is important to note that all taxes are classified as general revenue even if restricted for a specific purpose.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019**

CHANGE IN NET POSITION--continued

The most significant revenues of the governmental activities are general taxes and fees-in-lieu of taxes (33%), business licenses and franchise fees (31%), and state revenues (31%). Program revenues are 3% of total revenues of the governmental activities. Public safety (police) expenses are the most significant (51%) of all governmental activities expenses followed by general government (9%).

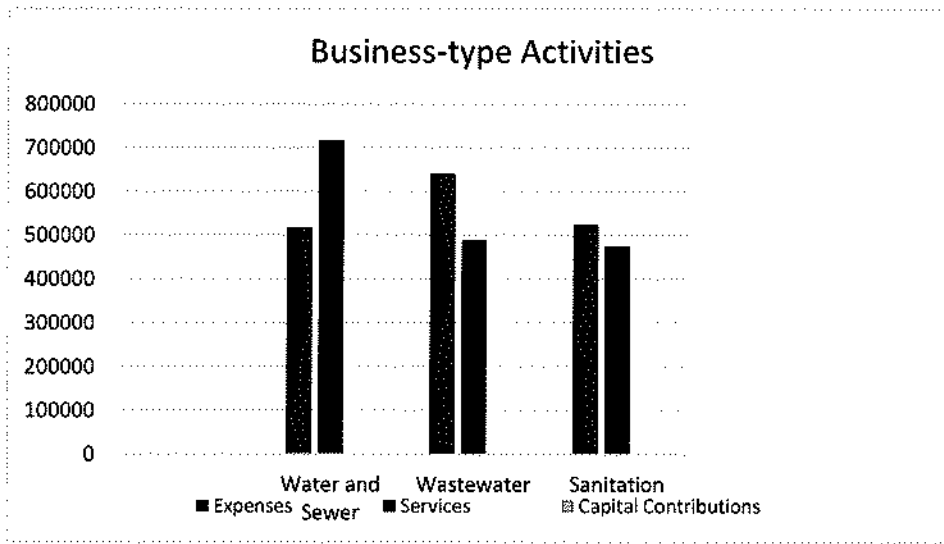


MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
 June 30, 2019

CHANGE IN NET POSITION--continued

Business-type Activities

In reviewing the departmental net income (expense) the water and sewer, wastewater treatment, and sanitation operations are showing a net gain of \$25,756. Rate increases were implemented during fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 which were aimed toward helping the business-type actives to keep abreast with inflation and increased overhead cost associated with increased capacity. The Town is continuing to review rates and implement rate increases that can potentially bring operations to a breakeven Pointe, as well as be affordable to it's constituency. It must also be pointed out that, although, these functions are showing a modest net gain arising from operations determined on an accrual basis of accounting, these functions produced a positive cash flows from operations of \$312,162 by comparison, as shown on the Proprietary Fund Statement of Cash Flows on page 30. This is the direct result of the add-back adjustments of depreciation and amortization charges against operations totaling \$235,784 which do not involve an outlay of cash.



Capital Assets

At June 30, 2019, the Town had a total adjusted basis of \$6,640,466 in capital assets compared to \$6,986,375 at June 30, 2018. This represents a net decrease of \$345,909 from last year as a result of net asset disposals of \$1,475 and depreciation charges of \$345,909. A summary of capital assets is as follows:

	Cost of Basis June 30,		Accumulated Depreciation June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Governmental activities				
Land	\$ 123,741	\$ 123,741	\$ -	\$ -
Land improvements	325,780	325,780	156,520	150,532
Buildings and improvements	658,224	658,224	492,251	478,183
Mechanic garage	64,761	64,761	33,403	31,900
Furniture and fixtures	25,533	25,533	25,533	25,533
Office equipment	220,553	220,553	212,513	205,163
Vehicles, machinery and work equipment	1,762,781	1,762,781	1,627,598	1,566,554
Community development project	1,847,718	1,847,718	169,711	151,014
	<u>5,029,091</u>	<u>5,029,091</u>	<u>2,717,529</u>	<u>2,608,879</u>

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

Capital Assets--continued

Business-type activities				
Land	41,285	41,285	-	-
Buildings and improvements	31,120	31,120	23,480	22,757
Vehicles, machinery and work equipment	848,412	1,009,266	808,874	955,900
Waterworks and sewer system and improvements	3,524,343	3,524,343	2,492,398	2,445,255
Wastewater treatment facility	6,952,398	6,952,398	3,752,326	3,578,729
Planning, survey and engineering	878,276	878,276	869,852	867,884
	<u>12,275,834</u>	<u>12,436,688</u>	<u>7,946,930</u>	<u>7,870,525</u>
Government-wide totals	<u>\$ 17,304,925</u>	<u>\$ 17,465,779</u>	<u>\$ 10,664,459</u>	<u>\$ 10,479,404</u>

	Net Capital Assets June 30,	
	2019	2018
Governmental activities		
Land	\$ 123,741	\$ 123,741
Construction in progress	-	-
Land improvements	169,260	175,248
Buildings and improvements	165,973	180,041
Mechanic garage	31,358	32,861
Furniture and fixtures	-	-
Office equipment	8,040	15,390
Vehicles, machinery and work equipment	135,183	196,227
Community development project	<u>1,678,007</u>	<u>1,696,704</u>
	2,311,562	2,420,212
Business-type activities		
Land	41,285	41,285
Buildings and improvements	7,640	8,363
Vehicles, machinery and work equipment	39,538	53,366
Waterworks and sewer system and improvements	1,031,945	1,079,088
Wastewater treatment facility	3,200,072	3,373,669
Planning, survey and engineering	<u>8,424</u>	<u>10,392</u>
	<u>4,328,904</u>	<u>4,566,163</u>
Government- wide capital assets, net	<u>\$ 6,640,466</u>	<u>\$ 6,986,375</u>

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

Debt Obligations

At year-end, the Town has \$1,555,729 in outstanding revenue bonds payable, general obligation bonds payable and capital lease obligations compared to \$1,655,134 last year resulting in a 6 percent decrease as shown in the following table:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenue Bonds				
Backed by fee revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,503,706	\$ 1,571,933
General Obligation Bonds				
Backed by Town	-	24,763	-	-
Capital lease obligations				
Backed by Town	52,023	58,438	-	-
	<u>\$ 52,023</u>	<u>\$ 83,201</u>	<u>\$ 1,503,706</u>	<u>\$ 1,571,933</u>
	Government-wide Totals			
	June 30,			
	2019	2018		
Revenue Bonds				
Backed by fee revenue	\$ 1,503,706	\$ 1,571,933		
General Obligation Bonds				
Backed by Town	-	24,763		
Capital lease obligations				
Backed by Town	52,023	58,438		
	<u>\$ 1,555,729</u>	<u>\$ 1,655,134</u>		

Implementation of GASB Statements 67 and 68

The Town implemented the financial accounting and reporting provisions of Governmental Accounting Board (GASB) Statements 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans* and 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, which established accounting and financial reporting requirements related to pensions for governments whose employees are provided with pensions through pension plans that are covered by the scope of GASB Statement 67, as well for nonemployee governments that have a legal obligation to contribute to those plans. As a result, the Town experienced a major prior period adjustment reducing in its total previously stated government-wide net position at June 30, 2014, the year of its initial implementation, by \$2,065,964 net position. This represented a 31% decrease due to a change in the way it reported its participation in the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority in order to comply with the provisions of these newly implemented GASB statements.

GASB Statement 67 impacts reporting by public pension plans that administer benefits and was effective for fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2013. PEBA, admittatur for the South Carolina Retirement Systems (Systems), implemented the requirements of this statement int the Systems' June 30, 2014 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

GASB Statement 68 impacts reporting by employers participating in the Systems that issue financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP basis) and was effective for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2014. GASB Statement 68 has a significant impact on accounting and financial reporting of pension costs and obligations for employers participating in the Systems that prepare GAAP-based financial statements in that it separates the accounting for pension costs and obligations from the funding of pension costs and obligations. GASB 68 requires participating employers to:

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

Implementation of GASB Statements 67 and 68--continued

- Recognize and report in their financial statements a proportionate share of the plan's net pension liability (NPL) on the face of their government-wide financial statements.
- Record pension expense in accordance with an actuarially determined pension expense rather than in accordance with actual contributions remitted to the plans based on rates established by state law.
- Record deferred inflows and outflows for some of the changes in the NPL, which defers a portion of the change to future periods.
- Include significantly expanded note disclosures and required supplementary information as it relates to the employer's participation in the plans.

The implementation of GASB Statement 68 does not directly impact contribution rates. The amounts being recorded by participating employers in order to comply with the requirements of GASB 68 are for accounting/reporting purposes only and are completely separate from the funding calculation. The new GASB requirements completely disconnect the accounting for pensions from the funding of pensions. Contribution requirements will continue to be set in accordance with Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, whereby rates are either set in statute or calculated as part of the annual actuarial valuation for funding purposes and voted on by the PEBA Board and the Budget & Control Board (State Fiscal Accountability Authority as of July 1, 2015).

The NPL required to be recorded in participating employer financial statements is an accounting estimate of the employer's proportionate share of the plan's unfunded portion of the total pension liability at a specific point in time. The unfunded portion will change from one year to the next and is based on assumptions about the probability of the occurrence of events far into the future. Those assumptions include life expectancy, anticipated length of covered service, projected salaries, and expected pension trust fund investment returns. It is important to point out that participating employers are not allowed to make additional contributions in an attempt to pay down or pay off their proportionate share of the NPL. In addition, employers cannot discontinue their participation in the plan as the election to participate is irrevocable.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The Town's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2018 budget, tax rates, and fees that will be charged for the business-type activities. The Town's population is steadily growing and the demand for Town services is increasing. The Town's general fund budget is expected to remain steady and should, again, provide an excess of revenues over expenditures for the upcoming year. Over the past several years, The Town has been awarded over 2.5 million dollars in various grant awards and lease programs. These funds will be used toward the revitalization of it's downtown area. It anticipates that the proposed revitalization projects will build economic development as well as tourism.

The Town expects the following changes to have a positive impact on next year's budget:

- The addition of \$3.00 public works fee is expected to continue to generate additional general
- Anticipated fees-in-lieu of taxes from one of the Town's largest industrial taxpayers is expected to generate additional general fund revenues
- The Town expects to generate additional state and federal funding through USDA towards the purchase of police vehicles and other equipment. This will substantially decrease capital-outlay burdens on the Town's local revenue resources.
- Anticipated water rate increases are expected to continue to substantially increase future water and sewer enterprise fund revenues to adequately cover future anticipated expenses.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget--continued

The Town expects the following changes to potentially have a negative impact on next year's budget:

- The millage tax increase cap imposed by the State of South Carolina continues to have a negative economic impact on the Town's fiscal budget, due to the fact that the Town has had a progressive decline in its population.
- Anticipated budget cuts by the State will directly impact the Town's general fund budget through declining state shared revenues.
- If the State of South Carolina approves a proposed cap of business license fees at \$100 per business the potential impact could substantially reduce business license fees to be collected by the Town.
- The rising costs for insurance, utilities, and maintenance and employee benefits is expected to continually increase the Town's expenditures.
- In early 2020, an outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) emerged globally. As a result, there have been mandates from federal, state and local authorities resulting in an overall decline in economic activity. The ultimate impact of COVID-19 on the financial position of the Town and its future operations could be substantially adverse but is not reasonably estimable at this time.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Town Finance Director, P.O. Box 551, Allendale, S.C. 29810.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	\$ 830,945	\$ 149,854	\$ 980,799
Receivables	270,420	344,635	615,055
Inventory	-	8,262	8,262
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,101,365	502,751	1,604,116
Capital assets not being depreciated	123,741	41,285	165,026
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,187,821	4,287,619	6,475,440
Other assets			
Restricted cash	40,501	136,884	177,385
Restricted investments, at cost	-	63,067	63,067
Internal balances, net	958,407	(958,407)	-
Goodwill	-	39,448	39,448
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	998,908	(719,008)	279,900
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS	4,411,835	4,112,647	8,524,482
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension plans	252,533	150,523	403,056
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>\$ 4,664,368</u>	<u>\$ 4,263,170</u>	<u>\$ 8,927,538</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 70,270	\$ 58,633	\$ 128,903
Accrued liabilities	33,451	36,860	70,311
Noncurrent liabilities due within one year			
Bonds payable	-	70,994	70,994
Obligations under capital lease	7,895	-	7,895
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	111,616	166,487	278,103
Noncurrent liabilities due in more than one year			
Bonds payable	-	1,432,712	1,432,712
Obligations under capital lease	44,128	-	44,128
Refundable deposits	-	43,448	43,448
Net pension liability	1,111,062	891,747	2,002,809
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,155,190	2,367,907	3,523,097
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,266,806	2,534,394	3,801,200
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unearned revenue from franchise fees	182,165	-	182,165
Pension plans	364,434	285,334	649,768
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	546,599	285,334	831,933
NET POSITION			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	2,259,539	2,825,198	5,084,737
Restricted for			
Debt service	-	199,951	199,951
Victims assistance	25,372	-	25,372
Capital additions	15,029	-	15,029
Unrestricted and unassigned	551,023	(1,581,707)	(1,030,684)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL NET POSITION	2,850,963	1,443,442	4,294,405
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION	<u>\$ 4,664,368</u>	<u>\$ 4,263,170</u>	<u>\$ 8,927,538</u>

See notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Year Ended June 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental activities						
Legislative	\$ 112,148	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (112,148)	\$ -	\$ (112,148)
Judicial	80,126	-	-	(80,126)	-	(80,126)
Administrative	91,626	-	-	(91,626)	-	(91,626)
Finance	114,181	-	-	(114,181)	-	(114,181)
Community Development	98,745	-	-	(98,745)	-	(98,745)
Public works	17,757	-	-	(17,757)	-	(17,757)
Police	663,015	42,083	-	(620,932)	-	(620,932)
General government	116,169	-	7,974	(108,195)	-	(108,195)
Interest on long-term obligations	4,094	-	-	(4,094)	-	(4,094)
	<u>1,297,861</u>	<u>42,083</u>	<u>7,974</u>	<u>(1,247,804)</u>		<u>(1,247,804)</u>
Business-type activities						
Water and sewer	565,283	716,889	-	151,606	151,606	151,606
Wastewater treatment	557,475	489,539	-	(67,936)	(67,936)	(67,936)
Sanitation	533,020	475,974	-	(57,046)	(57,046)	(57,046)
	<u>1,655,778</u>	<u>1,682,402</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,624</u>	<u>26,624</u>	<u>26,624</u>
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	\$ 2,953,639	\$ 1,724,485	\$ 7,974			(1,221,180)
General revenues						
Taxes				518,429	-	518,429
Lease revenue				24,400	-	24,400
Business licenses				90,003	-	90,003
Franchise fees				415,157	-	415,157
Zoning fees and building permits				7,397	-	7,397
Merchant inventory tax				9,933	-	9,933
Accommodations tax				77,732	-	77,732
Local option sales tax				333,699	-	333,699
Local government aid				87,027	-	87,027
Interest income				84	607	691
Other				14,579	-	14,579
Loss on sale of assets				-	(1,475)	(1,475)
Insurance recoveries				341	-	341
Transfers				28,521	(28,521)	-
				<u>1,607,302</u>	<u>(29,389)</u>	<u>1,577,913</u>
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES						
				359,498	(2,765)	356,733
				<u>2,491,465</u>	<u>1,446,207</u>	<u>3,937,672</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION BEGINNING NET POSITION						
				\$ 2,850,963	\$ 1,443,442	\$ 4,294,405
ENDING NET POSITION						

See notes to financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

	General Fund
Assets	
Cash	\$ 830,945
Receivables	270,420
Advances to other funds	769,088
Prepaid expenses	-
Restricted cash	<u>40,501</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 1,910,954</u></u>
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 70,270
Accrued liabilities	<u>33,451</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	103,721
Deferred inflows of resources	
Unearned revenue from franchise fees	182,165
Fund balance	
Restricted	40,501
Nonspendable--prepaid expenses	-
Unrestricted, reported in	
General fund	<u>1,584,567</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	<u>1,625,068</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCE	<u><u>\$ 1,910,954</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

**RECONCILIATION THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019**

Fund balances--total governmental funds		\$ 1,625,068
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds, net of accumulated depreciation		
Capital assets of governmental activities	\$ 5,029,091	
Less accumulated depreciation on capital assets	2,717,529	2,311,562
Long-term deferred outflows are not available to pay current period expenditures and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statements, but are reported in the governmental activities of the statement of net position		
Deferred outflows of resources--pension plans		247,254
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds		
General obligation bonds payable		-
Obligations under capital lease agreements		(52,023)
Net pension liability		(1,079,792)
Long-term deferred inflows related to pension expense do not consume current financial resources and are, therefore, not reported in the fund financial statements		
Deferred inflows of resources--pension plans		(354,429)
Internal service funds are used to charge the cost of the mechanic's garage to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of of position--net of capital assets		
		153,323
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		\$ 2,850,963

See notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund
Revenues	
Local sources	\$ 1,097,469
Federal sources	7,974
State sources	508,391
Other sources	<u>14,663</u>
	TOTAL REVENUES
	1,628,497
Expenditures	
Current	
Legislative	87,430
Judicial	71,496
Administrative	81,556
Finance	152,669
Community Development	51,237
Public works	99,881
Police	600,668
General government	110,906
Debt service	
Principal	31,178
Interest	<u>4,094</u>
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES
	<u>1,291,115</u>
	EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES
	337,382
Other financing source	
Transfers-in (out)	108
Insurance recoveries	<u>341</u>
	TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES
	<u>449</u>
	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE
	337,831
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>1,287,237</u>
	FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR
	<u><u>\$ 1,625,068</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

**RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Net change in fund balance—total governmental funds reported above	\$ 337,831
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets</p>	
Depreciation expense	(107,147)
<p>Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets</p>	
Principal payments on general long-term debt	31,178
<p>Amortization of deferred charges shown in governmental activities are not expended financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds</p>	
<p>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</p>	
Pension expense	69,223
<p>Internal service funds are used to charge the cost of the mechanic's garage to individual funds. The interfund transfers of the internal service fund is included in governmental activities in the statement of activities—net of capital assets</p>	
	28,413
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ 359,498

See notes to financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET (GAAP) TO ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues				
Local sources	\$ 942,200	\$ 942,200	\$ 1,097,469	\$ 155,269
Federal sources	103,300	103,300	7,974	(95,326)
State sources	446,933	446,933	508,391	61,458
Other sources	21,800	21,800	14,663	(7,137)
	<u>1,514,233</u>	<u>1,514,233</u>	<u>1,628,497</u>	<u>114,264</u>
Expenditures				
Current				
Legislative	102,184	102,184	87,430	14,754
Judicial	72,637	72,637	71,496	1,141
Administrative	90,650	90,650	81,556	9,094
Finance	153,565	153,565	152,669	896
Community Development	61,337	61,337	51,237	10,100
Public works	107,332	107,332	99,881	7,451
Police	631,914	631,914	600,668	31,246
General government	168,106	168,106	110,906	57,200
Capital outlays	133,865	133,865	-	133,865
Debt service				
Principal	39,044	39,044	31,178	7,866
Interest	-	-	4,094	(4,094)
	<u>1,560,634</u>	<u>1,560,634</u>	<u>1,291,115</u>	<u>269,519</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	(46,401)	(46,401)	337,382	383,783
Other financing source				
Proceeds from issuance of debt	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers-out	35,200	35,200	108	(35,092)
Insurance recoveries	15,000	15,000	341	(14,659)
	<u>50,200</u>	<u>50,200</u>	<u>449</u>	<u>(49,751)</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$ 3,799	\$ 3,799	337,831	\$ 334,032
Fund balance at beginning of year			<u>1,287,237</u>	
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR			<u><u>\$ 1,625,068</u></u>	

See notes to financial statements

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

	Enterprise Fund					Totals	
	Major Funds			Sanitation Department	Total		Internal Service Fund Mechanic Garage
	Water and Sewer System	Wastewater Treatment Facility	-				
Assets							
Current assets							
Cash	\$ 149,854	-	-	-	\$ 149,854	\$ 149,854	
Receivables--service customers	330,529	-	-	-	330,529	330,529	
Inventory	8,262	-	-	-	8,262	8,262	
	<u>502,751</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>502,751</u>	<u>502,751</u>	
Capital assets, not being depreciated							
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	41,285	-	-	-	41,285	41,285	
Other assets							
Advances to other funds	1,064,087	3,200,072	23,460	23,460	4,287,619	4,318,976	
Restricted cash	-	1,641,154	-	-	1,641,154	1,830,473	
Restricted investments, at cost	136,884	-	-	-	136,884	136,884	
Goodwill	63,067	-	-	-	63,067	63,067	
	<u>39,448</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,448</u>	<u>39,448</u>	
	<u>239,399</u>	<u>1,641,154</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,880,553</u>	<u>2,069,872</u>	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,847,522	\$ 4,841,226	\$ 23,460	\$ 23,460	\$ 6,712,208	\$ 6,932,884	
Deferred outflows of resources							
Pension plans	85,182	32,627	32,714	32,714	150,523	155,802	
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$ 1,932,704	\$ 4,873,853	\$ 56,174	\$ 56,174	\$ 6,862,731	\$ 7,088,686	

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

Liabilities									
Current liabilities									
Accounts payable	25,761	7,890	24,982	58,633	-	-	58,633	-	58,633
Accrued liabilities	20,395	10,061	6,404	36,860	-	-	36,860	-	36,860
Current maturities of long-term debt	42,665	28,329	-	70,994	-	-	70,994	-	70,994
Long-term debt	88,821	46,280	31,386	166,487	-	-	166,487	-	166,487
Revenue bonds payable	617,133	815,579	-	1,432,712	-	-	1,432,712	-	1,432,712
Other liabilities	617,133	815,579	-	1,432,712	-	-	1,432,712	-	1,432,712
Advances from other funds	2,297,807	-	301,754	2,599,561	-	-	2,599,561	-	2,599,561
Refundable deposits	43,448	-	-	43,448	-	-	43,448	-	43,448
Net pension liability	504,645	193,295	193,807	891,747	31,270	31,270	891,747	31,270	923,017
	<u>2,845,900</u>	<u>193,295</u>	<u>495,561</u>	<u>3,534,756</u>	<u>31,270</u>	<u>31,270</u>	<u>3,566,026</u>		<u>3,566,026</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,551,854	1,055,154	526,947	5,133,955	31,270	31,270	5,165,225		5,165,225
Deferred inflows of resources									
Pension plans	161,472	61,849	62,013	285,334	10,005	10,005	295,339		295,339
Net assets									
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	445,574	2,356,164	23,460	2,825,198	31,357	31,357	2,856,555		2,856,555
Restricted for capital additions	136,884	-	-	136,884	-	-	136,884		136,884
Restricted for debt service	63,067	-	-	63,067	-	-	63,067		63,067
Unrestricted	(2,426,147)	1,400,686	(556,246)	(1,581,707)	153,323	153,323	(1,428,384)		(1,428,384)
	<u>(1,780,622)</u>	<u>3,756,850</u>	<u>(532,786)</u>	<u>1,443,442</u>	<u>184,680</u>	<u>184,680</u>	<u>1,628,122</u>		<u>1,628,122</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION	\$ 1,932,704	\$ 4,873,853	\$ 56,174	\$ 6,862,731	\$ 225,955	\$ 225,955	\$ 7,088,686		\$ 7,088,686

See notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Enterprise Funds					Internal Service Fund Mechanic Garage	Totals
	Major Funds						
	Water and Sewer System	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Sanitation Department	Total	Total		
Operating revenues	\$ 700,239	\$ 489,539	\$ 475,974	\$ 1,665,752	\$ -	\$ 1,665,752	
Charges and fees	16,650	-	-	16,650	-	16,650	
Other	-	-	-	-	23,264	23,264	
Internal service charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL REVENUE	716,889	489,539	475,974	1,682,402	23,264	1,705,666	
Operating expenses	223,491	85,987	86,215	395,693	13,910	409,603	
Personal services	77,550	31,008	66,856	175,414	7,551	182,965	
Payroll taxes and benefits	34,060	92,016	1,000	127,076	2,295	129,371	
Utilities	5,940	2,650	1,016	9,606	1,575	11,181	
Telephone	4,548	2,263	5,656	12,467	-	12,467	
Professional fees	7,192	6,903	10,833	24,928	1,008	25,936	
Insurance and bonding	10,954	57	-	11,011	-	11,011	
Printing, postage and office supplies	27,252	1,416	8,425	37,093	955	38,048	
Vehicle operation and maintenance	6,979	-	9,580	16,559	-	16,559	
External service	31,386	38,041	9,147	78,574	-	78,574	
Internal service	18,608	1,251	3,240	23,099	-	23,099	
Pump and equipment maintenance	-	-	-	-	704	704	
Materials and supplies	2,612	27,623	-	30,235	-	30,235	
Engineering	4,672	-	-	4,672	-	4,672	
Chemicals and pretreatment contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Street repairs	-	-	4,699	4,699	-	4,699	
Cart and dumpster replacements	-	-	252,419	252,419	-	252,419	
Refuse collection contract	8,347	40,327	-	48,674	-	48,674	
Laboratory tests	6,185	-	4,517	10,702	325	11,027	
Uniforms	14,618	-	-	14,618	-	14,618	
Licenses and permits	-	-	22,159	22,159	-	22,159	
Landfill fees	57,617	173,597	4,570	235,784	1,503	237,287	
Depreciation expense	5,508	678	554	6,740	-	6,740	
Other	(12,267)	15,185	42,134	45,052	(6,562)	38,490	
Net change in pension-related liabilities	535,252	519,002	533,020	1,587,274	23,264	1,610,538	

See notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	181,637	(29,463)	(57,046)	95,128	
OPERATING GAIN (LOSS)					95,128
Non-operating revenues (expenses)					
Interest income	607	-	-	607	607
Loss on sale of assets	-	-	(1,475)	(1,475)	(1,475)
Debt service--interest	(30,031)	(38,473)	-	(68,504)	(68,504)
	<u>152,213</u>	<u>(67,936)</u>	<u>(58,521)</u>	<u>25,756</u>	<u>25,756</u>
Transfers	47,392	(83,781)	7,868	(28,521)	(108)
	<u>199,605</u>	<u>(151,717)</u>	<u>(50,653)</u>	<u>(2,765)</u>	<u>25,648</u>
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION	<u>(1,980,227)</u>	<u>3,908,567</u>	<u>(482,133)</u>	<u>1,446,207</u>	<u>1,602,474</u>
Net assets at beginning of year					<u>156,267</u>
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ (1,780,622)</u>	<u>\$ 3,756,850</u>	<u>\$ (532,786)</u>	<u>\$ 1,443,442</u>	<u>\$ 1,628,122</u>

See notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Enterprise Funds					Totals	
	Major Funds			Sanitation Department	Total		Internal Service Fund Mechanic Garage
	Water and Sewer System	Wastewater Treatment Facility					
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Receipts from customers	\$ 644,525	\$ 489,539	\$ 475,974	\$ 1,610,038	\$ -	\$ 1,610,038	
Payments to suppliers	(163,723)	(221,287)	(323,298)	(708,308)	(6,953)	(715,261)	
Payments to employees and benefit providers	(302,014)	(117,547)	(153,448)	(573,009)	(21,460)	(594,469)	
Internal activity—payments from (to) other funds	(6,979)		(9,580)	(16,559)	23,264	6,705	
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	171,809	150,705	(10,352)	312,162	(5,149)	307,013	
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Advances/transfers from (to) other funds	65,885	(83,781)	10,352	(7,544)	5,149	(2,395)	
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	65,885	(83,781)	10,352	(7,544)	5,149	(2,395)	
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Principal paid on capital debt	(39,774)	(28,451)	-	(68,225)	-	(68,225)	
Interest paid on capital debt	(30,031)	(38,473)	-	(68,504)	-	(68,504)	
NET CASH USED BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(69,805)	(66,924)	-	(136,729)	-	(136,729)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Interest on investments	607	-	-	607	-	607	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	607	-	-	607	-	607	
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	168,496	-	-	168,496	-	168,496	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	118,242	-	-	118,242	-	118,242	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 286,738	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 286,738	\$ -	\$ 286,738	

See notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Year Ended June 30, 2019

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 181,637	\$ (29,463)	\$ (57,046)	\$ 95,128	\$ -	\$ 95,128
Operating income (loss)	57,617	173,597	4,570	235,784	1,503	237,287
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities						
Depreciation expense						
Change in assets and liabilities						
Increase (decrease) in cash from operations	(72,241)	-	-	(72,241)	-	(72,241)
Accounts receivable	5,800	-	-	5,800	-	5,800
Prepaid expenses	12,360	(8,063)	367	4,664	(91)	4,573
Accounts payable	(972)	(551)	(377)	(1,900)	-	(1,900)
Accrued liabilities	(125)	-	-	(125)	-	(125)
Refundable deposits	(12,267)	15,185	42,134	45,052	(6,561)	38,491
Net pension-related liabilities						
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 171,809	\$ 150,705	\$ (10,352)	\$ 312,162	\$ (5,149)	\$ 307,013

See notes to financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Town of Allendale, South Carolina (Town) was originally incorporated on December 20, 1873. On June 9, 1976, the Town adopted the Council form of government pursuant to the Home Rule Statute, Act No. 283 of 1995. The Certificate of Incorporation was issued by the Secretary of the State on September 2, 1976. The Town operates under the Council form of government with the Mayor and six council members comprising the governing body. As authorized by its Code of Ordinances, the Town provides public safety (police), public works (streets), health and sanitation, licensing and regulation and general administrative services to its constituents.

The Town complies with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). GAAP includes all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. GASB is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. In both the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements for the proprietary funds, Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, have been applied unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case, GASB pronouncements are followed. FASB and APB are the accepted standard setting bodies for establishing financial and reporting principles for business-type or enterprise reporting principles.

Financial Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the Town's financial reporting entity, management has considered all potential component units associated with the Town. The decision to include a potential component unit in the financial reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth by GAAP regardless of legal arrangements. The basic criterion for including a potential component unit is the Town's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability to exercise financial interdependency. Other manifestations include the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters.

A second criterion is the scope of public service provided by the potential component unit and considering the extent to which the activity benefits the Town or its constituents, to the extent to which the activity is conducted within the Town's geographic boundaries and is generally available to its constituents.

A third criterion is the existence of special financing relationships between the potential component unit and the Town, regardless of whether the Town is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, the Town's financial reporting entity comprises the primary government, the Town of Allendale, and its blended component unit, The Allendale Neighborhood Development Corporation.

Blended Component Units

Blended component units are separate legal entities that meet the component unit criteria described above and whose governing body is the same or substantially the same as the Town Council or the component unit provides services entirely to the Town. These component units' funds are blended into those of Town by appropriate activity type to compose the primary government presentation. Currently the Town has no blended component units.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—continued

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 Town has no discretely presented component units.

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, inter-governmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditure/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the Town or meets the following criteria:

- a.) Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type; and
- b.) Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

The funds of the financial reporting entity are described below:

Governmental Funds

General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town and is always classified as a major fund. It is used to account for all activities except those legally or administratively required to be accounted for in other funds.

Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for certain purposes. Currently, the Town has no Special Revenue Funds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—continued

Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for resources restricted for the acquisition or construction of specific capital projects or items. The capital projects fund is used to account for the acquisition of capital assets with transfers and/or advances made from other funds that are earmarked for capital projects.

The Town also accounts for the master plan development costs, real estate acquisition costs, architectural and engineering costs, and land improvement and survey costs for the "Flat Street Redevelopment Plan and Urban Redevelopment Project" provided by Town ordinance No. 2002-04 enacted on March 12, 2002 as this project continues and is activated. There were no capital projects transactions during the year ended June 30, 2019.

Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund accounts for the accumulation of financial resources for the payment of interest and principal on the general long-term debt of the Town other than debt service payments made by enterprise funds. Ad valorem taxes are used for the payment of principal and interest on the Town's judgment. Currently, the Town has no requirements to utilize a Debt Service Fund.

Permanent Fund

The Permanent Fund accounts for assets held by the Town pursuant to a trust agreement. The principal portion of this fund must remain intact, but the earnings may be used to achieve the objectives of the fund. Currently, the Town has no Permanent Funds.

Proprietary Fund

Enterprise Fund

Enterprise funds are used to account for business-like activities provided to the general public. These activities are financed primarily by user charges and the measurement of financial activity focuses on net income measurement similar to the private sector. The reporting entity includes the Town of Allendale Water and Sewer Fund and the Town of Allendale Sanitation Fund.

The Town of Allendale Water and Sewer Fund is comprised of three divisions as follows:

- a.) Waterworks and Sewer Systems - This division provides water and sewer services to the residents of the Town.
- b.) Allendale-Fairfax Wastewater Treatment Facility - This division provides joint sewer treatment services for residents of both the Town of Allendale and the neighboring Town of Fairfax. This division provides joint monitoring services to insure that certain businesses within both the Town of Allendale and the neighboring Town of Fairfax are properly pre-treating their industrial waste, in accordance with regulations of the Clean Water Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-217).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—continued

The Town of Allendale Sanitation Fund is comprised solely of the Town's sanitation division which provides sanitation services to residents of the Town of Allendale.

Fiduciary Funds (not included in government-wide statements)

Agency Funds

Agency funds account for assets held by the Town in a purely custodial capacity. Currently, the Town has no Agency Funds.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "which" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Measurement Focus

On the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-like activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus as defined in Item b.) below.

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus or the "economic resources" measurement focus is used as appropriate.

- a.) All governmental funds utilize a "current financial resources" measurement focus. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.
- b.) The proprietary fund utilizes and "economic resources" measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net assets (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. All assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with their activities are reported. Proprietary fund equity is classified as net assets.
- c.) Agency funds are not involved in the measurement of results of operations: therefore, measurement focus is not applicable to them.

Basis of Accounting

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-like activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset is used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—continued

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds and agency funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when "measurable and available." Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or within sixty days after year end. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for general obligation bond principal and interest which are reported when due.

All proprietary funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used.

Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Cash and Investments

For purpose of the Statement of Net Assets, "cash, including time deposits" includes all demand savings accounts, and certificates of deposits of the Town. For the purpose of the proprietary fund Statement of Cash Flows, "cash and cash equivalents" include all demand and savings accounts, and certificates of deposit or short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Investments of the promissory note trustee accounts are not considered cash equivalents.

The Town is authorized by ordinance to invest in obligations to the U.S. Treasury and commercial paper. The Town's investments consist of short-term certificates of deposits with a remaining maturity date of one year or less at the time of purchase. These investments are carried at cost.

Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Those related to goods and services type transactions are classified as "due to and from other funds." Short-term interfund loans are reported as "interfund receivables and payables." Long-term interfund loans (noncurrent portion) are reported as "advances from and to other funds." Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Assets.

Receivables

In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities include property taxes, business licenses, and intergovernmental revenues and grants. Business-type activities report utilities and sanitation charges as their major receivables.

In the fund financial statements, material receivables in governmental funds include revenue accruals such as Local option sales tax, property taxes, business licenses, and grants and other similar intergovernmental revenues 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 but not deferred in the government-wide financial statements in accordance with the accrual basis. In instances in which differences between the use of the full accrual method and the modified accrual method (i.e. 60 day rule) of revenue recognition is not considered to be material the Town utilizes the modified-accrual basis for both government-wide and governmental fund financial reporting where both are reasonably expected to result in similar results.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—continued

Inventories and Prepaid Expenses

Inventories of materials and supplies are stated at average cost, which approximates market. The costs of inventories and prepaid expenses are accounted for using the base consumption method (expensed when consumed).

Fixed Assets

The accounting treatment over property, plant, and equipment (fixed assets) depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

Government-wide Statements

In the government-wide financial statements, fixed assets are accounted for as capital assets. All fixed asset are valued at historical cost, or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated fixed assets which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. The Town has maintained historical cost records on the majority of its fixed assets and, accordingly, carries these assets at historical cost.

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Assets. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives of type of assets is as follows:

Buildings	25 - 50 years
Improvements	10 - 50 years
Machinery and equipment	3 - 20 years
Utility system	25 - 50 years
Infrastructure	25 - 50 years

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, fixed assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Fixed assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same as in the government-wide statements.

Restricted Assets

Restricted assets include cash and investments of the proprietary fund that are legally restricted as their use. The primary restricted assets are related to promissory note trustee accounts and utility customer deposits.

Goodwill

Goodwill purchased prior to November 1, 1970 is considered to have an unlimited life and consequently has not been subjected to amortization. Management annually reviews its purchased goodwill for impairment and recognizes impairment losses as fair market values of related assets acquired in the business combination falls below its related book values

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES--continued

Long-Term Debt

The accounting treatment of long-term debt depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term debt consists primarily of bonds payable and obligations under capital lease agreements.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payment of principal and interest reported as expenditures. The accounting for proprietary fund is the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Equity Classifications

Government-wide Statements

Equity is classified as net assets and displayed in three components:

- a.) Invested in capital assets, net of related debt - Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b.) Restricted net position - Consists of net assets with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c.) Unrestricted net position - All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

Fund Statements

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as reserved and unreserved, with unreserved further split between designated and undesignated. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—continued

Revenues, Expenditures and Expenses

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function for both governmental and business-type activities.

In the fund financial statements, expenditures are classified as follows:

Governmental Funds—by character	Current (further classified by function)
	Debt service
	Capital outlay

Proprietary Fund—by operating and nonoperating

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report expenditures of financial resources. Proprietary funds report expenses relating to use of economic resources.

Interfund Transfers

Permanent reallocation of resources between funds of the reporting entity are classified as interfund transfers. For the purposes of the Statement of Activities, all interfund transfers between individual governmental funds have been eliminated.

Budgets

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general and proprietary funds. All annual appropriations lapse at the fiscal year end. Project length financial plans are adopted for all capital projects funds whenever such projects are in force.

Encumbrances

The Town does not record encumbrances. Normally, encumbrances represent executory contracts including purchase orders that are outstanding commitments of the Town and are reported as a reservation of the respective fund balance of the Governmental Funds and an appropriation of retained earnings of the Proprietary Fund. They do not constitute an expenditure (expense) or liability until such time the goods are received or the service rendered, but are an extension of formal budgetary integration of the Governmental Funds and a commitment of the Proprietary Fund.

Compensated Absences

Vested or accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported by the governmental fund that will pay it as an expenditure and a fund liability. Vested or accumulated vacation leave of proprietary funds is recorded as an expense and liability of those funds as the benefits accrue to employees. No liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits. However, a liability is recognized for that portion of accumulated sick leave benefits that is estimated will be taken as "terminal leave" prior to retirement, where applicable.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—continued

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the Town's financial position and results of operations and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. There are two types of subsequent events.

- a.) Recognized subsequent events are events or transactions that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing financial statements. Recognized subsequent events generally result in the retroactive adjustment of the related amounts recorded in the financial statement.
- b.) Non-recognized subsequent events, consists of events or transactions that provided evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but arose subsequent to that date. Non-recognized subsequent events do not generally result in changes in amounts recorded, but are reported in footnote disclosures, if significant.

Implementation of New Accounting Pronouncements

Beginning in fiscal year ended June 20, 2015, the Town implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, which established accounting and financial reporting requirements related to pensions for governments whose employees are provided with pensions through pension plans that are covered by the scope of GASB Statement 67, as well for nonemployer governments that have a legal obligation to contribute to those plans.

NOTE B - COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

By its nature as a local governmental unit, the Town and its component units are subject to various federal, state and local laws and contractual requirements. The Town's compliance with significant laws and regulations and demonstration of its stewardship over the Town's resources follows:

Legal Compliance - Budgets

During May and June of each fiscal year, departments and related agencies of the Town submit requests for appropriations to the Town's Finance Director for processing in formulation of the Town's upcoming fiscal year budget. The budget is prepared by fund, function and activity, and includes information on the current year estimates and requested appropriations for the next fiscal year. A proposed budget is formulated and presented to Town Council for review and revision. The revised budget is submitted and exposed for debate during formal budget hearings open to the public. Changes to the budget resulting from these hearings must be within the revenues and reserves estimated as available by the Town's Finance Director or the estimated revenues must be changed by an affirmative vote of majority of the Town Council. The budget for each upcoming fiscal year is usually adopted before June 30th of the prior fiscal year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE B - COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY--continued

Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the program level. During the year no supplementary appropriations were necessary.

Deposits and Investments - Laws and Regulations

In accordance with South Carolina State law the Town is authorized to invest in the following types of investments:

- a.) Direct obligations of the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities to which the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government is pledged
- c.) Savings and loan associations to the extent they are secured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- d.) Certificates of deposit where the certificates are collaterally secured by securities of the type described in (a) and (b) above held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, with a market value not less than the amount of the certificate of deposit so secured, including interest.

Property Taxes

Real property and all personal property taxes, other than automobile property taxes, attach as an enforceable lien on January 1st of each year. Real property taxes are levied in September of each year and are payable before January 15th of the subsequent year. Automobile property taxes attach a lien and are levied throughout the year depending on when the vehicle's license tag expires. These taxes are assessed and collected by Allendale County, South Carolina under a joint billing and collection agreement. Other personal property taxes are levied in September of each year and are payable by January 15th of the subsequent year.

In the fund financial statements, property taxes are recorded as revenue in the period they are levied and become due and available within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter, within 60 days of each year end, to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Additional amounts due to be collected after the 60-day period are considered immaterial in total and no additional accrual in the government-wide financial statements is recorded.

Debt Restrictions and Covenants

General Obligation Debt

The State of South Carolina limits the amount of outstanding general obligation bonded debt of the Town for non-utility or non-street purposes to no more than 8 percent of net assessed property valuation. For the year ended June 30, 2018 the Town had \$83,201 in outstanding general obligation debt.

Revenue Bonds Payable

Water and sewer revenue is restricted by revenue bond indentures to the extent necessary to retire outstanding bond obligations. In addition to principal and interest payments, the Town is required to fund and maintain certain restricted cash reserves as follows:

- b.) Operation and maintenance funds - an amount estimated to be needed for the cost of operating and maintaining the water and sewer system.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
 June 30, 2019

NOTE B - COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY--continued

- c.) Depreciation funds - 1/12th of the amount budgeted for the year for replacing or restoring obsolete items of the water and sewer system.
- d.) Contingency funds - 1/12th of the amount budgeted for the year for improvements, betterments, and extensions of the water and sewer system.

NOTE C - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

At June 30, 2019 the Town's deposits totaled \$555,326 and its bank balances totaled \$611,484. The bank balances were classified into three categories of custody risk assumed by the Town based upon how its deposits were insured or secured with collateral at June 30, 2019. The categories of credit risk are defined as follows:

Category 1 - Insured by FDIC or collateralized with securities held by the Town (or public trust) or by its agent in its name.

Category 2 - Uninsured but collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the Town's name.

Category 3 - Uninsured and uncollateralized; or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or by its trust department or agent but not in the Town's name; or collateralized with no written or approved collateral agreement.

	Category			Bank Balance
	1	2	3	
Demand deposits	\$ 250,000	\$ 683,955	\$ 81,597	\$ 1,015,552
Certificates of deposit	63,066	-	-	63,066
	<u>\$ 313,066</u>	<u>\$ 683,955</u>	<u>\$ 81,597</u>	<u>\$ 1,078,618</u>
Carrying value on government-wide statement of net position:				
Unrestricted cash				\$ 980,799
Restricted cash, including certificates of deposit				240,452
				<u>\$ 1,221,251</u>

NOTE D - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Taxes and licenses	\$ 33,591	\$ -	\$ 33,591
Service customers	-	599,363	599,363
Business licenses	3,675	-	3,675
Intergovernmental--State of South Carolina	232,904	-	232,904
Other	250	14,106	14,356
	<u>270,420</u>	<u>613,469</u>	<u>880,214</u>
less allowance for uncollectibles	-	268,834	268,834
	<u>\$ 270,420</u>	<u>\$ 344,635</u>	<u>\$ 611,380</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE E - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as following:

	Balance at 30-Jun-18	Additions	Disposals	Balance at 30-Jun-19
Governmental activities				
Capital assets				
Not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 123,741	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123,741
Being Depreciated				
Land improvements	325,780	-	-	325,780
Buildings and improvements	658,224	-	-	658,224
Mechanic garage	64,761	-	-	64,761
Furniture and fixtures	25,533	-	-	25,533
Office equipment	220,553	-	-	220,553
Vehicles, machinery and work equipment	1,762,781	-	-	1,762,781
Community development projects	1,847,718	-	-	1,847,718
	<u>4,905,350</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,905,350</u>
Less accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements	150,532	5,988	-	156,520
Buildings and improvements	478,183	14,068	-	492,251
Mechanic garage	31,900	1,503	-	33,403
Furniture and fixtures	25,533	-	-	25,533
Office equipment	205,163	7,350	-	212,513
Vehicles, machinery and work equipment	1,566,554	61,044	-	1,627,598
Community development projects	151,014	18,697	-	169,711
	<u>2,608,879</u>	<u>108,650</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,717,529</u>
Net being depreciated, net	<u>2,296,471</u>	<u>(108,650)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,187,821</u>
Governmental activities, net	<u>\$ 2,420,212</u>	<u>\$ (108,650)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,311,562</u>
Depreciation expense by activity				
Legislative		\$ 9,863		
Administration		3,993		
Community development		23,074		
Public works		18,429		
Police		46,525		
General government		<u>5,263</u>		
		107,147		
Mechanic garage		<u>1,503</u>		
		<u>\$ 108,650</u>		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE E - CAPITAL ASSETS--continued

	Balance at 30-Jun-18	Additions	Disposals	Balance at 30-Jun-19
Business-type activities				
Capital assets				
Not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 41,285	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,285
	41,285	-	-	41,285
Being depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	31,120	-	-	31,120
Vehicles, machinery and work equipment	1,009,266	-	160,854	848,412
Waterworks and sewer system	3,524,343	-	-	3,524,343
Wastewater treatment facility	6,952,398	-	-	6,952,398
Planning, survey and engineering	878,276	-	-	878,276
	12,395,403	-	160,854	12,234,549
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and improvements	22,757	723	-	23,480
Vehicles, machinery and work equipment	955,900	12,353	159,379	808,874
Waterworks and sewer system	2,445,255	47,143	-	2,492,398
Wastewater treatment facility	3,578,729	173,597	-	3,752,326
Planning, survey and engineering	867,884	1,968	-	869,852
	7,870,525	235,784	159,379	7,946,930
Net being depreciated, net	4,524,878	(235,784)	1,475	4,287,619
Business-type activities, net	\$ 4,566,163	\$ (235,784)	\$ 1,475	\$ 4,328,904

NOTE F - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund balances at June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	Receivables	Payables
Major Governmental Funds		
General Fund	\$ 769,088	\$ -
Major Enterprise Funds		
Water and Sewer Fund	-	2,297,807
Wastewater Treatment Fund	1,641,154	-
Sanitation Fund	-	301,754
Internal Service Fund	189,319	-
	\$ 2,599,561	\$ 2,599,561

The interfund balances reflect amounts due from one fund to another for obligations of that fund that has been satisfied by the other. The Town has not addressed the repayment of these interfund repayments and historically has made repayment whenever funds are available for repayment and anticipates that repayment will not be paid within one year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
 June 30, 2019

NOTE F - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS--continued

Net Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Major Governmental Funds		
General Fund	\$ 108	\$ -
Major Enterprise Funds		
Water and Sewer Fund	\$ 47,392	\$ -
Wastewater Treatment Fund	-	83,781
Sanitation Fund	7,868	-
Internal Service Fund	28,413	-
	<u>\$ 83,781</u>	<u>\$ 83,781</u>

During the course of normal operations the Town transfers of unrestricted monies between funds as it sees necessary to carry on the operations of its various activities to serve the public. The Town has not addressed the repayment of these interfund transfers repayments and historically has made repayment whenever funds are available and has not addressed whether such transfers will be considered permanent.

NOTE G - REVENUE BONDS PAYABLE

Revenue bonds were issued to acquire or construct proprietary fund assets and the revenue derived from these assets are pledged to repay the related bond principal and interest. All revenue bond transactions are accounted for as business-type activities.

The following is a summary of bond transactions for the year ended June 30, 2019:

Revenues bonds payable at June 30, 2018	\$ 1,571,932
Less revenue bonds retired	<u>(68,226)</u>
Revenues bonds payable at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 1,503,706</u>

The following balances were funds restricted as of June 30, 2019

Unexpended grant proceeds--general fund	\$ 15,029
Victims advocate funds--general fund	25,372
Bond cushion funds--enterprise funds	136,884
Other	<u>100</u>
	<u>\$ 177,285</u>

The following bond issues comprise revenue bonds payable as of June 30, 2019:

\$324,000 principal revenue bonds of 1986 payable to the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration for improvements to the Town's waterworks and sewer system issued in June 1986. In the initial year of issuance only interest at 6.125% per year was due in monthly payments. Thereafter, principal and interest of 6.125% per year due in monthly payments of \$1,825 for 39 years until paid. Final principal maturity is scheduled for June 2026.	\$ 98,036
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE G - REVENUE BONDS PAYABLE--continued

<p>\$1,240,800 principal revenue bonds of 1997 payable to the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration for improvements to the Town's waterworks and sewer system issued in February 1998. Principal and interest of 4.5% per year due in monthly payments of \$5,584 until paid. Final principal maturity is scheduled for February 2038.</p>	843,908
<p>\$525,337 principal revenue bonds of 2008 payable to the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration for improvements to the Town's waterworks and sewer system issued in September 2007. Principal and interest of 4.5% per year due in monthly payments of \$2,559 until paid. Final principal maturity is scheduled for September 2047.</p>	504,205
<p>\$148,300 principal revenue bonds of 2013 payable to the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration for improvements to the Town's waterworks and sewer system issued in September 2013. Principal and interest of 3.125% per year due in monthly payments of \$1,442 until paid. Final principal maturity is scheduled for February 2023.</p>	57,557
	\$ 1,503,706

The annual debt-service requirements to amortize outstanding revenue bonds as of June 30, 2019, including interest payments are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 70,994	\$ 65,926	\$ 136,920
2021	74,466	62,454	136,920
2022	77,927	58,993	136,920
2023	74,294	55,416	129,710
2024	66,259	52,214	118,473
2025 - 2029	272,303	221,723	494,026
2030 - 2034	333,159	155,421	488,580
2035 - 2039	321,724	75,418	397,142
2040 - 2044	120,382	33,158	153,540
2045 - 2048	92,198	7,164	99,362
	\$ 1,503,706	\$ 787,887	\$ 2,291,593

NOTE H - GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS PAYABLE

The Town issued a \$91,500 principal general obligation bond on June 19, 2016 payable to a financial institution in four annual principal installments of \$22,875 commencing May 1, 2016 through May 1, 2019 to acquire certain parcels of real property and to defray the costs of other capital projects as approved by the Town Council. This bond was paid off during the year ended June 30, 2020. Interest accrued on the unpaid principal balance at the rate of 6.30% per year on the outstanding balances. All general obligation bonds are accounted for as governmental activities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE H - GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS PAYABLE--continued

The following is a summary of bond transactions for the year ended June 30, 2019:

General obligation bonds payable at July 1, 2018	\$ 24,763
Less general obligation bonds retired	<u>(24,763)</u>
General obligation bonds payable at June 30, 2019	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

NOTE I - OBLIGATIONS UNDER CAPITAL LEASE AGREEMENTS

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town leased under various capital lease agreements real estate assets costing \$84,000. Costs and accumulated depreciation taken on these assets serving as lease collateral were as follows:

	Cost		Accumulated Depreciation	
	Governmental Activities	Business type Activities	Governmental Activities	Business type Activities
Land	\$ 54,951	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Buildings	<u>29,049</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,547</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>\$ 84,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,547</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

A summary of capital lease transactions for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Governmental	Business type
Capital lease obligations payable at July 1, 2018	\$ 58,438	\$ -
Capital lease obligations retired	<u>(6,415)</u>	<u>-</u>
Capital lease obligations payable at June 30, 2019	<u><u>\$ 52,023</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

Future minimum lease payments for obligations under capital lease agreements as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

June 30,	Governmental activities		Business-like activities		Total
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2020	\$ 7,895	\$ 1,129	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,024
2021	8,073	951	-	-	9,024
2022	8,256	768	-	-	9,024
2023	8,443	581	-	-	9,024
2024-2025	<u>19,356</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,940</u>
	<u><u>\$ 52,023</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,013</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 56,036</u></u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE J - PENSION PLANS

The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority ("PEBA"), which was created July 1, 2012, administers the various retirement systems and retirement programs managed by its Retirement Division. PEBA has an 11-member Board of Directors, appointed by the Governor and General Assembly leadership, which serves as co-trustee and co-fiduciary of the systems and the trust funds. By law, the Budget and Control Board (restructured into the Department of Administration on July 1, 2015), which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the funding of the South Carolina Retirement Systems ("Systems") and serves as a co-trustee of the Systems in conducting that review.

PEBA issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR") containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems' Pension Trust Funds. The CAFR is publicly available through the Retirement Benefits' link on PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, PO Box 11960, Columbia, SC 29211-1960. PEBA is considered a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina, and therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the comprehensive annual financial report of the state.

Plan Description

The South Carolina Retirement System ("SCRS"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established effective July 1, 1945, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-1-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other benefits for employees of the state, its public school districts, and political subdivisions.

The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System ("PORS"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established effective July 1, 1962, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-11-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other benefits for police officers and firemen of the state and its political subdivisions.

Membership

Membership requirements are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. A brief summary of the requirements under each system is presented below.

- SCRS - Generally, all employees of covered employers are required to participate in and contribute to the system as a condition of employment. This plan covers general employees and teachers and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly beginning with the November 2012 general election. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

- PORS - To be eligible for PORS membership, an employee must be required by the terms of his employment, by election or appointment, to preserve public order, protect life and property, and detect crimes in the state; to prevent and control property destruction by fire; or to serve as a peace officer employed by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Mental Health. Probate judges and coroners may elect membership in PORS. Magistrates are required to participate in PORS for service as a magistrate. PORS members, other than magistrates and probate judges, must also earn at least \$2,000 per year and devote at least 1,600 hours per year to this work, unless exempted by statute. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE J - PENSION PLANS--continued

Benefits

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

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

The annual retirement allowance of eligible retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of 1% or \$500 every July 1. Only those annuitants in receipt of a benefit on July 1 of the preceding year are eligible to receive the increase. Members who retire under the early retirement provisions at age 55 with 25 years of service are not eligible for the benefit adjustment until the second July 1 after reaching age 60 or the second July 1 after the date they would have had 28 years of service credit had they not retired.

• PORS - A Class Two member who has separated from service with at least five or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 55 or with 25 years of service regardless of age. A Class Three member who has separated from service with at least eight or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 55 or with 27 years of service regardless of age. Both Class Two and Class Three members are eligible to receive a deferred annuity at age 55 with five or eight years of earned service, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program. Accidental death benefits are also provided upon the death of an active member working for a covered employer whose death was a natural and proximate result of an injury incurred while in the performance of duty.

The retirement allowance of eligible retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of 1% or \$500 every July 1. Only those annuitants in receipt of a benefit on July 1 of the preceding year are eligible to receive the increase.

Contributions

Contributions are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. The PEBA Board may increase the SCRS and PORS employer and employee contribution rates on the basis of the actuarial valuations, but any such increase may not result in a differential between the employee and employer contribution rate that exceeds 2.9% of earnable compensation for SCRS and 5% for PORS. An increase in the contribution rates adopted by the Board may not provide for an increase of more than one-half of one percent in any one year. If the scheduled employee and employer contributions provided in statute or the rates last adopted by the board are insufficient to maintain a 30-year amortization schedule of the unfunded liabilities of the plans, the board shall increase the contribution rates in equal percentage amounts for the employer and employee as necessary to maintain the 30-year amortization period; this increase is not limited to one-half of one percent per year.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019**

NOTE J - PENSION PLANS--continued

Required employee contribution rates for fiscal year 2018-2019 are as follows:

SCRS	
Class Two	9.00% for the entire fiscal year
Class Three	9.00% for the entire fiscal year

PORS	
Class Two	9.75% for the entire fiscal year
Class Three	9.75% for the entire fiscal year

Required employer contribution rates for fiscal year 2017-2018 are as follows:

SCRS	
Class Two	14.41% for the entire fiscal year
Class Three	14.41% for the entire fiscal year
Incidental Death Benefit	.15% for the entire fiscal year

PORS	
Class Two	16.84% for the entire fiscal year
Class Three	16.84% for the entire fiscal year
Incidental Death Benefit	.20% for the entire fiscal year
Accidental Death Benefit	.20% for the entire fiscal year

The Town's required and actual employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2018 are as follows

	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Required contributions	\$ 87,866	\$ 60,520	\$ 148,386
Actual contributions	87,866	60,520	148,386
Variance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial valuations 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 during the valuation process are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations, and new estimates are made about the future. South Carolina state statute requires that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. The most recent report on the Systems was issued as of July 1, 2015 on data through June 30, 2015, and the next experience study is scheduled to be conducted after the June 30, 2020, annual valuation is complete.

The most recent annual actuarial valuation reports adopted by the PEBA Board are as of July 1, 2016. The net pension liability of each defined benefit pension plan was therefore determined by the consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company ("GRS"), based on the July 1, 2016, actuarial valuations using membership data as of July 1, 2016, projected forward to the end of the fiscal year, and financial information of the pension trust funds as of June 30, 2019, using generally accepted actuarial procedures. Information included in the following schedules is based on the certification provided by GRS.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE J - PENSION PLANS--continued

The following provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the June 30, 2019, valuations for SCRS and PORS.

	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
	Entry age	Entry age
Actuarial cost method		
Actuarial cost assumptions		
Investment rate of return	7.25%	7.25%
Projected salary increases	3.0% to 12.5% *	3.5% to 9.5% *
Benefit adjustments	Lesser of 1% or \$500	Lesser of 1% or \$500

* - varies by service and includes inflation at 2.25%

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. This assumption includes base rates which are automatically adjusted for future improvement in mortality using published Scale AA projected from the year 2000.

<u>Former Job Class</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Educators	2016 PRSC Males multiplied by 92%	2016 PRSC Females multiplied by 98%
General Employees and Members of the General Assembly	2016 PRSC Males multiplied by 100%	2016 PRSC Females multiplied by 111%
2016 PRSC Females multiplied by 111%	2016 PRSC Males multiplied by 125%	2016 PRSC Females multiplied by 111%

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67 less that System's fiduciary net position. The Town's proportional share of the NPL amounts for SCRS and PORS are presented below:

Measurement Period Ended	Fiscal Year Ended		
<u>June 30.</u>	<u>June 30.</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
2014	2014	\$ 1,432,428	\$ 508,127
2015	2015	\$ 1,534,876	\$ 566,691
2016	2016	\$ 1,323,029	\$ 521,778
2017	2017	\$ 1,668,110	\$ 749,900
2018	2018	\$ 1,866,266	\$ 903,975
2019	2019	\$ 1,354,203	\$ 648,607

The total pension liability is calculated by the Systems' actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the Systems' financial statements. The Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability was calculated on the basis of historical employer contributions. Although GASB 68 encourages the use of the employer's projected long-term contribution effort to the retirement plan, allocating on the basis of historical employer contributions is considered acceptable. For the measurement period ended June 30, 2019, the Town's percentage of the SCRS and PORS net pension liability was 0.005931% and 0.011880%, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE J - PENSION PLANS--continued

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50%. 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 total pension liability.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for actuarial purposes is based upon the 30 year capital market outlook at the end of the third quarter 2016. The actuarial long-term expected rates of return represent best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class and were developed in coordination with the investment consultant for the Retirement System Investment Commission ("RSIC") using a building block approach, reflecting observable inflation and interest rate information available in the fixed income markets as well as Consensus Economic forecasts. The actuarial long-term assumptions for other asset classes are based on historical results, current market characteristics, and professional judgment.

The RSIC has exclusive authority to invest and manage the retirement trust funds' assets. As co-fiduciary of the Systems, statutory provisions and governance policies allow the RSIC to operate in a manner consistent with a long-term investment time horizon. The expected real rates of investment return, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted annually by the RSIC. For actuarial purposes, the long-term expected rate of return is calculated by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and then adding the actuarial expected inflation which is summarized in the table below. For actuarial purposes, the 7.25% assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the total pension liability includes a 5.00% real rate of return and a 2.25% inflation

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Expected Real Rate of Return	
		Arithmetic	Long-term
Global Equity			
Global Public Equity	35%	7.29%	2.55%
Private Equity	9%	7.67%	0.69%
Equity Options Strategies	7%	5.23%	0.37%
Real Assets			
Real Estate (Private)	8%	5.59%	0.45%
Real Estate (REITs)	1%	8.16%	0.08%
Infrastructure (Private)	2%	5.03%	0.10%
Infrastructure (Public)	1%	6.12%	0.06%
Opportunistic			
Global Tactical Asset Reallocation	7%	3.09%	0.22%
Other Opportunistic Strategies	1%	3.82%	0.04%
Credit			
High Yield Bonds/ Bank Loans	4%	3.14%	0.13%
Emerging Markets Debt	4%	3.31%	0.13%
Private Debt	7%	5.49%	0.38%

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE J - PENSION PLANS--continued

Rate Sensitive			
Core Fixed Income	13%	1.62%	0.21%
Cash and Short Duration (Net)	<u>1%</u>	0.31%	<u>0.00%</u>
Total expected real rate of return	<u>100%</u>		5.41%
Inflation for actuarial purposes			<u>2.25%</u>
Total expected nominal return			<u>7.66%</u>

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the Town's collective net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the Town's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00% lower (6.25%) or 1.00% higher (8.25%) than the current rate.

System	1% Decrease 6.5%	Current Discount Rate 7.5%	1% Increase 8.5%
SCRS	\$ 1,706,013	\$ 1,354,203	\$ 1,060,598
PORS	\$ 879,016	\$ 648,607	\$ 459,843

Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the Plan's fiduciary net position is available in PEBA's separately issued financial report.

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2019 the Town recognized pension expense of \$117,044.

At June 30, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows (inflows) of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 14,268	\$ 14,522
Changes in assumptions	53,010	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	68,938	48,725
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of plan contributions	<u>266,840</u>	<u>586,521</u>
	<u>\$ 403,056</u>	<u>\$ 649,768</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE J - PENSION PLANS--continued

Because the measurement dates and yearend dates correspond, the Town reported no deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date which will be normally recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows (inflows) of resources will be recognized in pension expense in future years. The following schedule reflects the amortization of the Town's proportional share of the net balance of remaining deferred outflows (inflows) of resources at June 30, 2018. Average remaining service lives of all employees provided with pensions through the pension plans at June 30, 2019, measurement date was 4.026 years for SCRS and 4.217 years for PORS.

Measurement Period Ending June 30,	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	SCRS	PORS	Total
2020	2020	\$ 16,100	\$ 20,036	\$ 36,136
2021	2021	(4,674)	(92,644)	(97,318)
2022	2022	(44,153)	(166,151)	(210,304)
2023	2023	(9,263)	(7,953)	(17,216)
		<u>\$ (41,990)</u>	<u>\$ (246,712)</u>	<u>\$ (288,702)</u>

Payables to the Pension Plans

At June 30, 2018, the Town reported a payable of \$10,003 and \$7,109 for the outstanding amount of contributions due to SCRS and PORS, respectively. This liability will be paid in the normal course of paying year-end obligations.

NOTE K - OPERATING LEASES

As of June 30, 2018 the Town was obligated under a noncancelable operating lease agreement for rental of office equipment. Expected minimum rentals on an annual basis for each subsequent twelve month period are as follows: June 30, 2019 - \$3,540; June 20, 2020 - \$3,540; and June 30, 2021 - \$885.

NOTE L - INTER-GOVERNMENT JOINT WASTEWATER TREATMENT OPERATIONS

Pursuant to an inter-local agreement authorized by certain statutes of the State of South Carolina, the Town of Allendale joined with the neighboring Town of Fairfax to establish and operate a wastewater treatment plant and industrial pre-treatment program for the mutual benefit of both towns. The Town is responsible to the operations of the wastewater treatment plant and the pretreatment program, including compliance with debt service requirements and applicable laws and regulations and accountability to regulatory authorities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

NOTE M - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss and, accordingly, maintains insurance coverage for each of those risks. The Town pays insurance premiums to cover risks that may occur in the normal course of operations. The insurers promise to pay to or on behalf of the insured for covered economic losses sustained during the period in accordance with insurance policy limits except for deductibles. The Town also pays premiums to the South Carolina State Retirement System for the Claims of covered employees for long-term disability and group-life benefits. The Town pays premiums for employee health, dental and life insurance coverage and for worker's compensation insurance coverage. The Town also maintains employee fidelity bond insurance coverage to certain employees for potential losses arising from theft or misappropriation.

NOTE N - CONTINGENCIES

Grant Programs

In the normal course of operations, the Town participates in various federal or state grant/loan programs from year to year. The grant/loan programs are often subject to additional audits by agents of the granting or loaning agency, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with the specific conditions of the grant or loan. Any liability for reimbursement that may arise as a result of these audits cannot be reasonably determined at this time, although it is believed the amount, if any, would not be material.

Litigation and Other Related Matters

The Town is party to various legal proceedings, which normally occur in the course of governmental operations. The financial statements do not include accrual or provisions for loss contingencies that may result from these proceedings. While the outcome of these proceedings cannot be predicted, in the opinion of the Town's Attorney, the resolution of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Town.

The Town has been the subject of investigation by law enforcement authorities. A suspended Town official has pleaded guilty to charges of misappropriation of Town assets. The full extent of the charges and misappropriation amounts has not been fully disclosed to the Town by the authorities. However, management does not believe that they will have a material effect on the Town's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018 as presented.

NOTE O - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In early 2020, an outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) emerged globally. As a result, there have been mandates from federal, state and local authorities resulting in an overall decline in economic activity. The ultimate impact of COVID-19 on the financial position of the Town and future operation and the impact on its financial investments is not reasonably estimable at this time.

Management has evaluated subsequent events through August 18, 2020, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and concluded that there were no significant events requiring additional recording or disclosure in the financial statements.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY
TOWN OF ALLENDALE
June 30, 2019

	SCRS					
	2019	2018	Year Ended June 30, 2017	2016	2015	2014
Percentage of total net pension liability	0.006194%	0.006194%	0.006194%	0.006194%	0.008093%	0.008320%
Proportion share of net pension liability	\$ 1,354,203	\$ 1,866,266	\$ 1,668,110	\$ 1,323,029	\$ 1,534,876	\$ 1,432,428
Covered payroll	\$ 603,472	\$ 792,888	\$ 752,523	\$ 792,888	\$ 758,855	\$ 755,305
Proportion share of net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	224.40%	235.38%	210.38%	166.86%	202.26%	189.65%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	54.40%	54.10%	53.30%	52.90%	57.00%	59.90%

	PORS					
	2019	2018	Year Ended June 30, 2017	2016	2015	2014
Percentage of total net pension liability	0.026000%	0.026000%	0.026000%	0.026000%	0.026000%	0.026540%
Proportion share of net pension liability	\$ 648,607	\$ 903,975	\$ 749,900	\$ 521,778	\$ 566,691	\$ 508,127
Covered payroll	\$ 351,043	\$ 352,502	\$ 378,553	\$ 352,502	\$ 322,120	\$ 319,232
Proportion share of net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	184.77%	256.45%	212.74%	148.02%	175.93%	159.17%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	62.70%	61.70%	60.90%	60.40%	64.60%	67.50%

Note: the Town implemented GASB Statement 68 during fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 and, accordingly, data prior to June 30, 2014 is unavailable. GASB Statement 68 requires this schedule to be a 10 year historical comparison, but allows for it to be built prospectively as trend data becomes available.

**SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE
June 30, 2019**

	SCRS					
	2019	2018	Year Ended June 30, 2017	2016	2015	2014
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 87,866	\$ 95,120	\$ 85,863	\$ 86,425	\$ 86,425	\$ 78,576
Contributions recognized by the plan	\$ 85,065	\$ 66,337	\$ 86,430	\$ 66,337	\$ 82,715	\$ 80,062
Covered employee payroll	\$ 603,472	\$ 792,888	\$ 752,523	\$ 792,888	\$ 758,855	\$ 755,305
Percentage of recognized contributions to covered employee payroll	14.10%	8.37%	8.37%	8.37%	10.90%	10.60%

	PORS					
	2019	2018	Year Ended June 30, 2017	2016	2015	2014
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 60,520	\$ 57,899	\$ 52,392	\$ 47,588	\$ 47,588	\$ 43,096
Contributions recognized by the plan	\$ 53,896	\$ 36,034	\$ 52,491	\$ 36,034	\$ 43,196	\$ 40,989
Covered employee payroll	\$ 351,043	\$ 352,502	\$ 378,553	\$ 352,502	\$ 322,120	\$ 319,232
Percentage of recognized contributions to covered employee payroll	15.35%	10.22%	10.22%	10.22%	13.41%	12.84%

Note: the Town implemented GASB Statement 68 during fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 and, accordingly, data prior to June 30, 2014 is unavailable. GASB Statement 68 requires this schedule to be a 10 year historical comparison, but allows for it to be built prospectively as trend data becomes available.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET (GAAP) AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Local sources				
Property taxes	\$ 431,000	\$ 431,000	\$ 518,429	\$ 87,429
Lease revenue	25,800	25,800	24,400	(1,400)
Business licenses	60,000	60,000	90,003	30,003
Fines	46,500	46,500	42,083	(4,417)
Franchise fees	367,400	367,400	415,157	47,757
Zoning fees and building permits	11,500	11,500	7,397	(4,103)
	<u>942,200</u>	<u>942,200</u>	<u>1,097,469</u>	<u>155,269</u>
Federal sources				
RBOG Grant	97,800	97,800	-	(97,800)
Department of Justice (DOJ)	5,500	5,500	7,974	2,474
	<u>103,300</u>	<u>103,300</u>	<u>7,974</u>	<u>(95,326)</u>
State sources				
Merchant inventory tax	9,933	9,933	9,933	-
Accommodations tax	70,000	70,000	77,732	7,732
Local option sales tax	291,000	291,000	333,699	42,699
Local government aid	76,000	76,000	87,027	11,027
	<u>446,933</u>	<u>446,933</u>	<u>508,391</u>	<u>61,458</u>
Other sources				
Interest income	200	200	84	(116)
Other	21,600	21,600	14,579	(7,021)
	<u>21,800</u>	<u>21,800</u>	<u>14,663</u>	<u>(7,137)</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	1,514,233	1,514,233	1,628,497	114,264
Expenditures				
Legislative				
Salaries-Mayor and Council	\$ 38,400	\$ 38,400	\$ 38,775	\$ (375)
Payroll taxes and benefits	39,344	39,344	34,649	4,695
Dues and subscriptions	4,440	4,440	2,602	1,838
Seminars, conferences and travel	17,000	17,000	11,276	5,724
Other	3,000	3,000	128	2,872
	<u>102,184</u>	<u>102,184</u>	<u>87,430</u>	<u>14,754</u>
Judicial				
Salaries-Judge	32,749	32,749	33,625	(876)
Payroll taxes and benefits	22,888	22,888	22,580	308
Professional services	14,400	14,400	13,800	600
Other	2,600	2,600	1,491	1,109
	<u>72,637</u>	<u>72,637</u>	<u>71,496</u>	<u>1,141</u>

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET (GAAP) AND ACTUAL--Continued
GENERAL FUND
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final		
Expenditures--continued				
Administrative				
Salaries--administration	49,352	49,352	47,353	1,999
Payroll taxes and benefits	31,751	31,751	29,078	2,673
Office supplies and postage	150	150	8	142
Supplies	2,000	2,000	372	1,628
Uniforms	1,000	1,000	666	334
Dues and subscriptions	100	100	-	100
Vehicle operation and maintenance	1,300	1,300	1,171	129
Seminars, conferences and travel	2,000	2,000	824	1,176
Other	2,997	2,997	2,084	913
	<u>90,650</u>	<u>90,650</u>	<u>81,556</u>	<u>9,094</u>
Finance				
Salaries	46,341	46,341	40,574	5,767
Payroll taxes and benefits	23,654	23,654	23,613	41
Office supplies and postage	1,800	1,800	1,442	358
Dues and subscriptions	-	-	138	(138)
Maintenance--building and equipment	34,310	34,310	39,055	(4,745)
Advertising	200	200	95	105
Tax collection	27,000	27,000	19,425	7,575
Seminars, conferences and travel	1,000	1,000	1,284	(284)
Penalties and interest	1,500	1,500	1,565	(65)
Other	17,760	17,760	25,478	(7,718)
	<u>153,565</u>	<u>153,565</u>	<u>152,669</u>	<u>896</u>
Community development				
Salaries	28,505	28,505	31,486	(2,981)
Payroll taxes and benefits	8,682	8,682	8,544	138
Office supplies and postage	4,700	4,700	3,018	1,682
Advertising	250	250	-	250
Seminars, conferences and travel	1,200	1,200	598	602
Other	18,000	18,000	7,591	10,409
	<u>61,337</u>	<u>61,337</u>	<u>51,237</u>	<u>10,100</u>
Public works				
Salaries	-	-	4,591	(4,591)
Street lights	99,332	99,332	94,197	5,135
Dues and subscriptions	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
Supplies and uniforms	2,000	2,000	426	1,574
Equipment maintenance	4,000	4,000	667	3,333
Other	-	-	-	-
	<u>107,332</u>	<u>107,332</u>	<u>99,881</u>	<u>7,451</u>

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET (GAAP) AND ACTUAL--Continued
GENERAL FUND
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final		
Expenditures--continued				
Police				
Salaries	354,003	354,003	351,918	2,085
Payroll taxes and benefits	135,227	135,227	130,400	4,827
Vehicle operation and maintenance				
External service	42,000	42,000	38,161	3,839
Internal service	-	-	6,979	(6,979)
Dispatch services	984	984	1,017	(33)
Equipment maintenance	8,500	8,500	2,176	6,324
Supplies and uniforms	10,700	10,700	11,503	(803)
Advertising	250	250	-	250
Office supplies and postage	5,800	5,800	5,151	649
Pagers	20,280	20,280	17,655	2,625
Drug fund costs	1,500	1,500	-	1,500
Professional fees	1,000	1,000	2,302	(1,302)
Seminars, conferences and travel	2,000	2,000	120	1,880
Jury, court and jail costs	37,500	37,500	30,271	7,229
Other	12,170	12,170	3,015	9,155
	<u>631,914</u>	<u>631,914</u>	<u>600,668</u>	<u>31,246</u>
General government				
General insurance	36,600	36,600	35,680	920
Telephone	12,840	12,840	10,309	2,531
Utilities	35,000	35,000	22,735	12,265
Legal and audit fees	28,000	28,000	10,557	17,443
Fogging insecticide services	125	125	125	-
Public elections	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Community improvements	10,000	10,000	3,136	6,864
Allendale Fire Department	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Animal control	4,800	4,800	-	4,800
Court settlements	14,650	14,650	14,650	-
Property taxes	11,000	11,000	3,760	7,240
Other	13,091	13,091	9,954	3,137
	<u>168,106</u>	<u>168,106</u>	<u>110,906</u>	<u>57,200</u>

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET (GAAP) AND ACTUAL--Continued
GENERAL FUND
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final		
Expenditures--continued				
Capital Outlays				
Police	133,865	133,865	-	133,865
	133,865	133,865	-	133,865
Debt service payments				
Principal	39,044	39,044	31,178	7,866
Interest	-	-	4,094	(4,094)
	39,044	39,044	35,272	3,772
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,560,634	1,560,634	1,291,115	269,519
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(46,401)	(46,401)	337,382	383,783
Other financing sources				
Transfers-in	35,200	35,200	108	(35,092)
Insurance recoveries	15,000	15,000	341	(14,659)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	50,200	50,200	449	(49,751)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$ 3,799	\$ 3,799	337,831	\$ 334,032
Fund balance at beginning of year			1,287,237	
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR			\$ 1,625,068	

SCHEDULE OF FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES
TOWN OF ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2019

Court Fines and Assessments

Court fines and fees collected		\$	
Fines collected			17,166
Assessments			18,481
Surcharges			8,297
			43,944
Court fines due to State Treasurer's Office			
Municipal Conditional Discharge Fee			--
Municipal DUS DPS Pullout			892
Municipal DUI Assessment			7
Municipal DUI Surcharge			60
Municipal DUI DPS Pullout			60
DUI/DUAC Breathalyzer Test Conviction Fee			--
Municipal Drug Surcharge			437
Municipal Law Enforcement Surcharge			7,087
Municipal Criminal Justice Academy Surcharge			35
Other Assessments			15,438
			24,016
Court fines and fees retained by Town			17,166
Total dispositions			41,182
Court fines and fees retained for victims services		\$	2,762

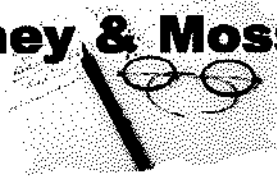
Surcharges and Assessments Retained for Victims Services

Unexpended victim services funds at beginning of year		\$	22,456
Assessments collected and retained	\$	2,084	
Surcharges collected and retained	678		2,762
Expended for victims services			154
Unexpended victim services funds at end of year		\$	25,372

COMPLIANCE SECTION

Hamilton McKinney & Moss

Certified Public Accountants



Members:
American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
South Carolina Association of Certified Public Accountants

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

To the Honorable Mayor and Town Council
Of the Town of Allendale, 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, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information, of the Town of Allendale, South Carolina, (Town) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 18, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

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. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs under the caption Finding #2018-1 Segregation of Duties to be a material weakness.:

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or 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. We consider the following deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be significant deficiencies: Finding #2019-1 Segregation of Duties; Finding 2019-2 Preparation of Financial Statements; and Finding 2019-3 Capital Asset Ledgers.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not a 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*.

Compliance and Other Matters--continued

We wish to communicate to you that there are no known material uncorrected misstatements, individually or in aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole; the significant accounting policies are described in the notes to the financial statements; the financial statements include no significant accounting estimates other than those, if any, reflected in the financial statements; all audit adjustments proposed have been reviewed and accepted by management and have been reflected in the financial statements; we have no knowledge of management consulting with other independent auditors; and we encountered no disagreements nor substantial difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit, except for the inability to make inquiries of key personnel performing critical financial reporting functions during the period covered by our audit who are no longer employed by the Town. We must also point out that although a financial statement audit is a component of good governance, it cannot, however, be construed as a substitute for, nor a reduction in, the total overall due diligence responsibilities of those charged with governance.

We also acknowledge to you that the Town has been the subject of investigation by law enforcement authorities. A suspended Town official has pleaded guilty to charges of misappropriation of Town assets. The full extent of the charges and misappropriation amounts has not been fully disclosed to the Town by the authorities. However, management does not believe that they will have a material effect on the Town's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019 as presented.

Town's Responses to Findings

The Town's responses to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. These responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

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

Hamilton, M. Jenny + Moss

August 18, 2020

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE
June 30, 2018**

**FINDINGS RELATING TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

Finding 2019-1 Segregation of Duties

Criteria or specific requirement: Internal control, originally referred to as internal check, is defined throughout accounting and auditing literature as the process of assuring achievement of an organization's objectives in operational effectiveness and efficiency, reliable financial reporting, and compliance with laws regulations and policies. It aims toward minimizing risks to an organization by directing, monitoring and measuring an organization's resources and are concerned with reliability of financial reporting, timely feedback on achievement of operational or strategic goals, and compliance with laws and regulations.

Condition: There is an absence of an absolute segregation of duties in the accounting process due primarily to an accounting department that lacks the size and resources to function in an ideal manner that could assist in reducing the likelihood of a material misstatement.

Cause of condition: It is virtually impossible or, in most cases as with the Town, cost prohibitive to have a perfect segregation of duties within the accounting process. The Town simply cannot justify the added costs to implement an absolute separation of duties because it believes that the costs far outweigh the perceived benefits.

Potential effect of condition: The lack of an absolute segregation of duties weakens the Town's internal control structure's ability to absolutely prevent and/or detect possible misstatements through second-party independent verification for safeguarding of assets and for potential material misstatement within the Town's financial statements.

Recommendation: We understand that the added costs of providing an absolute segregation of duties will, in most cases, out-weigh the projected benefits of the added controls, and therefore, may be considered unjustified. However, we are obligated by recently adopted auditing standards to bring this condition to your attention. Those charged with the Town's governance are obligated to consider the validity of these comments in light of the circumstances surrounding this condition and respond as they consider necessary. Their response may very well entail acceptance and continuance of this condition as the best perceived alternative under the circumstances.

Response of responsible Town official: Absolute separation of duties is rarely, if ever, seen within small-to-medium-sized organizations simply because of the lack of a cost-benefit justification for the added segregation of duties. In the absence of absolute segregation of duties, we implore mitigating controls that reduce the likelihood of material misstatement. We believe that the added costs of providing an absolute segregation of duties will far out-weigh the projected benefits of the added controls, and therefore, consider it as unjustifiable.

Finding 2019-2 Preparation of Financial Statements

Criteria or specific requirement: The Town is obligated by the State of South Carolina and various other regulatory and funding agencies, as well as due diligence responsibilities to the general-public, to provide audited full-disclosure financial statements.

Condition: The Town management does not internally prepare its own full-disclosure financial statements that it makes available to regulatory agencies or funding agencies and the general-public at large

Cause of Condition: Like most small-to-medium sized organizations, the Town lacks the personnel with the accounting expertise and training such as that possessed by a certified public accountant or a chief financial officer of a large organization who customarily and regularly prepares full-disclosure financial statements.

Potential effect of condition: Consequently, the Town's management is unable to prepare full-disclosure year-end financial statements and they are dependent upon its external auditors to prepare these financial statements as part of their audit process. The Town calls upon its external auditors to identify commitments and contingencies, concentrations, subsequent events, compliance with grantor restrictions, compliance with debt covenants, related party transactions, fair values of financial instruments, or other events and conditions that are significant to the preparation of financial statements, including disclosures. This has been a customary practice for small organizations.

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
TOWN OF ALLENDALE
June 30, 2017**

**FINDINGS RELATING TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS--continued**

Recommendation: This is a customary and fully-acceptable practice and will continue to be so in the foreseeable future. However, we are obligated by recently adopted auditing standards to bring this condition to your attention. You are obligated to consider the validity of these comments in light of the circumstances surrounding this condition and respond as you consider necessary. Your response may very well entail acceptance and continuation of this condition as the best perceived alternative under the circumstances.

Response of responsible Town official: We see no problem with this practice. It has worked well for us in the past and will continue to do so in the future. The primary goals and objectives of the Town of Allendale are not to produce full-disclosure financial statements; they are to provide government services to its constituents. Financial statements are a byproduct of its goals and objectives that communicate accomplished. This will continue to be done effective in the present and future in much the same manner as it has in the past.

Finding 2019-3 Capital Asset Ledgers

Criteria or specific requirement: Fixed-asset ledgers provide ready-available inventory and historical cost data for the assets that the Town owns along with provisions for depreciation (wear and tear) and accumulated depreciation, which is used by many organizations as a gage to fund reserves to replace these property and equipment assets over time.

Condition: The Town does not maintain fixed-asset (property and equipment) ledgers that appropriately itemize the capital assets acquired and owned by the Town. Such ledgers, customarily itemize the acquisition date, cost or adjusted basis, description and identification model and/or serial numbers, depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation.

Cause of condition: Like most small-to-medium sized organizations, the Town lacks both the software and personnel with the accounting expertise and training such as that possessed by a certified public accountant or a chief financial officer of a large organization who customarily and regularly deal with the recording of capital asset transactions.

Potential effect of condition: The Town's management makes final decisions regarding the recording of capital asset transactions, but it is dependent upon its external auditors to make recommendations regarding the recording of capital asset transactions and to update and maintain these fixed-asset ledgers for them as part of their audit process.

Recommendation: Our obligation as auditors is to bring this condition to your attention. You are obligated to consider the validity of these comments in light of the circumstances surrounding this condition and respond as you consider necessary. Your response may very well entail acceptance and continuation of this condition as the best-perceived alternative under the circumstances.

Response of responsible Town official: We see no problem with this practice. It has worked well for us in the past and will continue to do so in the future. This will continue to be effective in the present and future in much the same manner as it has in the past. We do not interpret this in the same manner as auditing standards and do not see it as a management control weakness.

