Donalds-Due West Water & Sewer Authority Donalds, South Carolina

Report on Financial Statements

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

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Financial Section



Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors Donalds-Due West Water & Sewer Authority Donalds, South Carolina

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Donalds-Due West Water & Sewer Authority (the Authority), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority, as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in its financial position and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management 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; and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedule of the employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability and schedule of the employer's contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management's responses to our inquires, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The supplementary data information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 17, 2022, on our consideration of the Authority'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 effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Manley Gawin, LLC

Greenwood, South Carolina October 17, 2022

Donalds-Due West Water & Sewer Authority Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

This section presents management's analysis of the Authority's financial condition and activities for the year. This information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Management believes the Authority's financial condition is strong. The following are key financial highlights:

- Total assets and deferred outflows of resources at June 30, 2022 were approximately \$7,249,000 compared to approximately \$7,255,000 at June 30, 2021. Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources were approximately \$1,124,000 as of June 30, 2022 compared to approximately \$1,092,000 as of June 30, 2021. Of the total net position, approximately \$1,138,000 as of June 30, 2022 and approximately \$1,008,000 as of June 30, 2021 was unrestricted and was available to support short-term operations
- Total revenues were approximately \$1,291,000 and \$1,313,000 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Approximately \$1,199,000 and \$1,219,000 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, were from customer billings.
- Operating expenses before depreciation were approximately \$1,081,000 and \$1,049,000 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, of which approximately \$609,000 and \$594,000 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, was related to purchased water and salaries.

OVERVIEW OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) serves as an introduction to the basic financial statements and supplementary information. The MD&A represents management's examination and analysis of the Authority's financial condition and performance.

The financial statements report information about the Authority using full accrual accounting methods as utilized by similar business activities in the private sector. However, rate-regulated accounting principles applicable to private sector utilities are not used by government utilities.

The financial statements include a statement of net position, a statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, a statement of cash flows, and notes to the financial statements. The statement of net position presents the financial position of the Authority on a full accrual historical cost basis. While the statement of net position provides information about the nature and amount of resources and obligations at year-end, the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position presents the results of the business activities over the course of the fiscal year and information as to how the net position changed during the year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. This statement also provides certain information about the Authority's recovery of its costs.

The statement of cash flows presents changes in cash and cash equivalents, resulting from operational, financing and investing activities. This statement presents cash receipts and cash disbursement information, without consideration of the earnings event, when an obligation arises, or depreciation of capital assets.

Donalds-Due West Water & Sewer Authority Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

The notes to the financial statements provide required disclosures and other information that are essential to a full understanding of material data provided in the statements. The notes present information about the Authority's accounting policies, significant account balances and activities, material risks, obligations, commitments, contingencies and subsequent events, if any.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following comparative condensed financial statements and other selected information serve as the key financial data and indicators for management, monitoring and planning. Comments regarding year-to-year variances are included in each section by the name of the statement or account.

					Mariana	_	
	hu	ne 30,			Varianc Dollars	Percentage	
	 2022				022-2021	2022-2021	
Current assets	\$ 1,755,889	\$	1,561,855	\$	194,034	12.4%	
Noncurrent assets	397,795		399,630		(1,835)	-0.5%	
Capital assets - net	5,024,107		5,218,865		(194,758)	-3.7%	
Total Assets	7,177,791		7,180,350		(2,559)	0.0%	
Deferred Outflows of Resources							
Deferred outflows related to pension	70,997		74,375		(3,378)	-4.5%	
Total deferred outflows of resources	 70,997		74,375		(3,378)	-4.5%	
Current Liabilities	259,777		185,980		73,797	39.7%	
Long term liabilities	801,957		896,916		(94,959)	-10.6%	
Total liabilities	1,061,734		1,082,896		(21,162)	-2.0%	
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Deferred inflows related to pension	 61,938		9,569		52,369	547.3%	
Net Position							
Net investment in							
capital assets	4,589,804		4,754,559		(164,755)	-3.5%	
Restricted	397,795		399,630		(1,835)	-0.5%	
Unrestricted	1,137,517		1,008,071		129,446	12.8%	
Total net position	\$ 6,125,116	\$	6,162,260	\$	(37,144)	-0.6%	

Condensed Financial Analysis

Total assets are composed primarily of capital assets and cash as of June 30, 2022.

Total liabilities are composed primarily of customer deposits, net pension liability and revenue bonds payable as of June 30, 2022.

The Authority restricted approximately \$398,000 of net assets capital outlay and debt service.

Donalds-Due West Water & Sewer Authority Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2022

The following comparative schedule presents a summary of the Authority's revenues and expenses.

Changes in Net Position

Changes in Net Position	June 30,			
	 2022	e 30,	2021	
Operating Revenues	 			
Water revenue, net	\$ 1,198,935	\$	1,219,390	
Tap fees	24,875		27,100	
Late fees/cut-on fees	37,689		39,103	
Sewer revenue	19,809		16,401	
Miscellaneous operating revenues	9,909		11,018	
Total revenues	\$ 1,291,217	\$	1,313,012	
Operating Expenses				
Salaries	\$ 220,179	\$	213,483	
Employees/ benefits				
Group health insurance	38,652		35,363	
Retirement expense	27,810		44,250	
Billing and collection fees	18,634		19,213	
Utilities	12,713		11,820	
Purchased water	389,312		380,645	
Repairs and maintenance	90,273		74,079	
-	82,373			
Materials and supplies Professional fees			98,303	
	19,288		19,500	
Sewer service charges	19,574		15,803	
Insurance	21,472		20,993	
Gasoline and oil	24,108		17,810	
Payroll taxes	16,625		15,454	
Credit card processing fees	13,311		12,285	
Directors' fees	10,800		10,800	
Tap installation	15,000		10,000	
Telephone	9,863		8,883	
Water sampling	7,084		8,272	
Office supplies	7,345		4,175	
Computer expenses	14,082		10,094	
Training	4,850		454	
Licenses and permits	11,021		10,277	
Dues and subscriptions	2,339		3,186	
Uniforms	864		1,312	
Advertising	2,347		2,347	
Office expense	296		548	
Miscellaneous	647		-	
	 1,080,862		1,049,349	
Operating income (loss) before depreciation	 210,355		263,663	
Depreciation	226,740		240,889	
Operating income (loss)	 (16,385)		240,889	
	 (10,000)		,,,,	
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)	2.067		2 605	
Interest income	2,867		2,695	
Interest expense Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	 (23,626) (20,759)		(25,169 (22,474	
	 · · · · ·			
Increase (decrease) in net position	(37,144)		300	
Net position, beginning of year,	 6,162,260		6,161,960	
Net Position - ending	\$ 6,125,116	\$	6,162,260	

The Authority generated approximately \$1,291,000 and \$1,313,000 from service revenue for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Donalds-Due West Water & Sewer Authority Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

The largest expenses of the Authority were purchased water and salaries of approximately \$609,000 and \$594,000, for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

OTHER SELECTED INFORMATION

Ratio of operating revenue to:	2022	2021
Operating expenses	0.99	1.02
Operating expenses net of depreciation	1.19	1.25
Total Assets	0.18	0.18
Net Position	0.21	0.21

CASH FLOW ACTIVITY

The following table shows the Authority's ability to generate net operating cash. Net cash provided by operating activities is shown both in total dollars and as a percentage of operating revenues.

	 2022	 2021
Total operating revenues	\$ 1,291,217	\$ 1,313,012
Net cash provided by operations	274,178	244,702
Net cash provided by operations as a % of operating revenue	21.2%	18.6%

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2022, the Authority had invested approximately \$5,024,000, net of depreciation, in capital assets.

Capital Assets

(net of depreciation)

			Variar	се	
			Dollars	Percentage	
	 2022	 2021	2022-2021	2022-2021	
Land and right-of-ways	\$ 252,712	\$ 252,712	\$-	0.0%	
Buildings and improvements	192,271	171,801	20,470	11.9%	
Machinery and equipment	38,532	27,020	11,512	42.6%	
Vehicles	102,147	102,147	-	0.0%	
Infrastructure	9,779,004	9,779,004	-	0.0%	
Accumulated depreciation	 <u>(5,340,559</u>)	 <u>(5,113,819</u>)	(226,740)	4.4%	
Net	\$ 5,024,107	\$ 5,218,865	<u>\$ (194,758</u>)	-3.7%	

More detailed information about the Authority's capital assets is presented in Note 6 to the financial statements.

CONTACTING THE AUTHORITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Authority's finances and to demonstrate the Authority's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Matthew Cox, General Manager, 134 N. Main St., Donalds, South Carolina 29638.

June 30, 2022 and 2021

Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	2022	2021
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 1,578,032	\$ 1,160,028
Investments	+ _,	224,745
Accounts receivable, net	160,578	162,856
Prepaid expenses	17,279	14,226
Total current assets	1,755,889	1,561,855
Noncurrent assets		
Cash, restricted	281,703	285,038
Investments, restricted	116,092	114,592
Capital assets		
Land and right-of-ways	252,712	252,712
Buildings and improvements	192,271	171,801
Machinery & equipment	38,532	27,020
Vehicles	102,147	102,147
Infrastructure	9,779,004	9,779,004
Less accumulated depreciation	(5,340,559)	(5,113,819)
Total noncurrent assets	5,421,902	5,618,495
Total assets	7,177,791	7,180,350
Deferred outflows of resources		
Deferred outflows - pension	70,997	74,375
Total deferred outflows of resources	70,997	74,375
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 7,248,788</u>	\$ 7,254,725
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 98,169	\$ 39,953
Accrued wages and payroll liabilities	13,941	8,209
Accrued compensated absences	2,273	2,323
Accrued interest payable	507	542
Customer deposits	112,370	104,050
Accrued director's fees	900	900
Revenue bonds	31,617	30,003
Total current liabilities	259,777	185,980
Long-term liabilities		
Accrued compensated absences	757	774
Net pension liability	398,514	461,839
Revenue bonds	402,686	434,303
Total long-term liabilities	801,957	896,916
Total liabilities	1,061,734	1,082,896
Deferred inflows of resources		
Deferred inflows - pension	61,938	9,569
Total deferred inflows of resources	61,938	9,569
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	4,589,804	4,754,559
Restricted	397,795	399,630
Unrestricted	1,137,517	1,008,071
Total net position	6,125,116	6,162,260
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 7,248,788	\$ 7,254,725

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Operating revenues	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Water revenue	\$ 1,198,935	\$ 1,219,390
Tap fees	24,875	27,100
Late fees/cut-on fees	37,689	39,103
Sewer revenue	19,809	16,401
Miscellaneous operating revenues	9,909	11,018
Operating expenses before depreciation	1,291,217	1,313,012
Salaries	220,179	213,483
Employees' benefits	220,175	213,403
	29 652	25 262
Group health insurance	38,652	35,363
Retirement expense	27,810	44,250
Billing and collection fees	18,634	19,213
Utilities	12,713	11,820
Purchased water	389,312	380,645
Repairs and maintenance	90,273	74,079
Materials and supplies	82,373	98,303
Professional fees	19,288	19,500
Sewer service charges	19,574	15,803
Insurance	21,472	20,993
Gasoline and oil	24,108	17,810
Payroll taxes	16,625	15,454
Credit card processing fees	13,311	12,285
Directors' fees	10,800	10,800
Tap installation	15,000	10,000
Telephone	9,863	8,883
Water sampling	7,084	8,272
Office supplies	7,345	4,175
Computer expenses	14,082	10,094
Training	4,850	454
Licenses & permits	11,021	10,277
Dues & subscriptions	2,339	3,186
Uniforms	864	1,312
Advertising	2,347	2,347
Office expense	296	548
Miscellaneous	647	-
	1,080,862	1,049,349
Operating income (loss) before depreciation	210,355	263,663
Demosintian	226 740	
Depreciation Operating income (loss)	<u>226,740</u> (16,385)	240,889
	(10,505)	22,774
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)		
Interest income	2,867	2,695
Interest expense	(23,626)	(25,169
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(20,759)	(22,474
Increase (decrease) in net position	(37,144)	300
Net position, beginning of year	6,162,260	6,161,960
Net position, end of year	\$ 6,125,116	\$ 6,162,260

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

		2022	 2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash received from charges, fees and other	\$	1,301,825	\$ 1,276,049
Cash paid to employees		(222,127)	(200,800)
Cash paid to suppliers		(805,520)	 (830,547)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities		274,178	 244,702
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest on investments		1,706	2,871
Proceeds from sale of investments		224,396	 79,833
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities		226,102	 82,704
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities			
Purchases of capital assets		(31,982)	(15,700)
Principal paid on revenue bonds		(30,003)	(28,470)
Interest paid		(23,626)	 (25,169)
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	. <u> </u>	(85,611)	 (69,339)
Net increase (decrease) in cash		414,669	258,067
Cash and restricted cash, beginning of year		1,445,066	 1,186,999
Cash and restricted cash, end of year	\$	1,859,735	\$ 1,445,066
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by			
(used for) operating activities			
(used for) operating activities Operating income (loss)	\$	(16,385)	\$ 22,774
	\$	(16,385)	\$ 22,774
Operating income (loss)	\$	(16,385)	\$ 22,774
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by	\$	(16,385) 226,740	\$ 22,774 240,889
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$		\$ ·
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities Depreciation	\$		\$ ·
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities Depreciation Changes in deferred and accrued amounts Accounts receivable, net Prepaid expenses	\$	226,740 2,278 (3,053)	\$ 240,889 (42,047) 676
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities Depreciation Changes in deferred and accrued amounts Accounts receivable, net Prepaid expenses Deferred outflows of resources	\$	226,740 2,278 (3,053) 3,378	\$ 240,889 (42,047) 676 (25,876)
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities Depreciation Changes in deferred and accrued amounts Accounts receivable, net Prepaid expenses Deferred outflows of resources Accounts payable	\$	226,740 2,278 (3,053)	\$ 240,889 (42,047) 676 (25,876) 4,467
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities Depreciation Changes in deferred and accrued amounts Accounts receivable, net Prepaid expenses Deferred outflows of resources Accounts payable Accrued wages and liabilities	\$	226,740 2,278 (3,053) 3,378 58,216 5,732	\$ 240,889 (42,047) 676 (25,876) 4,467 (4,354)
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities Depreciation Changes in deferred and accrued amounts Accounts receivable, net Prepaid expenses Deferred outflows of resources Accounts payable Accrued wages and liabilities Customer deposits	\$	226,740 2,278 (3,053) 3,378 58,216 5,732 8,320	\$ 240,889 (42,047) 676 (25,876) 4,467 (4,354) 5,260
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities Depreciation Changes in deferred and accrued amounts Accounts receivable, net Prepaid expenses Deferred outflows of resources Accounts payable Accrued wages and liabilities Customer deposits Other accrued liabilities	\$	226,740 2,278 (3,053) 3,378 58,216 5,732 8,320 (25)	\$ 240,889 (42,047) 676 (25,876) 4,467 (4,354) 5,260 (25)
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities Depreciation Changes in deferred and accrued amounts Accounts receivable, net Prepaid expenses Deferred outflows of resources Accounts payable Accrued wages and liabilities Customer deposits Other accrued liabilities Accrued compensated absences	\$	226,740 2,278 (3,053) 3,378 58,216 5,732 8,320 (25) (67)	\$ 240,889 (42,047) 676 (25,876) 4,467 (4,354) 5,260 (25) 54
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities Depreciation Changes in deferred and accrued amounts Accounts receivable, net Prepaid expenses Deferred outflows of resources Accounts payable Accrued wages and liabilities Customer deposits Other accrued liabilities Accrued compensated absences Net pension obligation	\$	226,740 2,278 (3,053) 3,378 58,216 5,732 8,320 (25) (67) (63,325)	\$ 240,889 (42,047) 676 (25,876) 4,467 (4,354) 5,260 (25) 54 42,356
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities Depreciation Changes in deferred and accrued amounts Accounts receivable, net Prepaid expenses Deferred outflows of resources Accounts payable Accrued wages and liabilities Customer deposits Other accrued liabilities Accrued compensated absences	\$	226,740 2,278 (3,053) 3,378 58,216 5,732 8,320 (25) (67)	\$ 240,889 (42,047) 676 (25,876) 4,467 (4,354) 5,260 (25) 54

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Donalds-Due West Water and Sewer Authority is a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina created by Act No. 1675 of 1972, Joint Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly and empowered thereby to own and operate both water and sewer systems.

Reporting Entity

This report includes all operations of the Authority for which the Authority's Governing Board has oversight responsibility. The following criteria were used in determining the operations for which an oversight responsibility existed:

- 1. Financial interdependency
- 2. Selection of a governing authority
- 3. Designation of management
- 4. Ability to significantly influence operations
- 5. Accountability for fiscal matters

The Authority's significant accounting policies are as follows:

Basis of presentation and accounting:

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized by the Authority. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time the liabilities are incurred. The Authority applies all Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements as well as Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

All activities of the Authority are accounted for within a single proprietary (enterprise) fund. Proprietary funds are used to account for operations that are (a) financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the cost (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to the Authority is determined by its measurement focus. The transactions of the Authority are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operations are included on the balance sheet. Net position (i.e., total assets net of total liabilities) are segregated into net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted components.

The Authority distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services. The principal operating revenues of the Authority are charges to customers for services. Operating expenses for the Authority include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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

Statement of cash flows:

For purposes of reporting changes in cash flows, the Authority considers all liquid non-equity investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash.

Cash and Cash equivalents:

For purposes of reporting cash flows, the Authority's cash consists of cash on hand, demand deposits and shortterm investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition to be cash equivalents.

Investments:

Investments are stated at fair value. State statutes authorize the Authority to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate and municipal bonds, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements and the SC Local Government's Investment Pool.

<u>Receivables:</u>

All trade receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible. Trade accounts receivable consist primarily of water and sewer services receivables for which amounts in excess of ninety days are included in the allowance for uncollectible.

Receivables due from other governments, if any, due in the next year are reflected as current due from other governments and are recorded at their net realizable value.

Capital assets:

Capital assets, including additions and betterments, are carried at cost, if purchased or constructed. Minimum capitalization costs are \$5,000 for all categories of capital assets. Assets acquired through contributions from other customers, or other governmental entities are capitalized at their acquisition value. Maintenance and repair costs and minor replacements not resulting in betterments are charged to expenses when incurred. Depreciation is provided for, principally using the straight-line method, over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Pensions:

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS) and additions to/deductions from SCRS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by SCRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources:

Changes in net pension liability not included in pension expense are reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources. Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability are reported as deferred outflows of resources.

Compensated absences:

Vested or accumulated vacation leave is recorded as an expense and a liability as the benefits accrue to employees. No liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits.

Full-time employees of the Authority accumulate based on longevity of service, ranging from 5 days for employment up to 2 years of service to a maximum of 20 days for 20+ years of service. On termination and retirement, employees are paid for unused, accumulated vacation. These amounts are shown as both current and long-term liabilities on the Statement of Net Position. The liability for accumulated vacation leave was approximately \$3,000 at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Net position:

Net position consists of the various net earnings from operating and non-operating revenues, expenses and contributions of capital. Net position is classified in the following three components: net investment in capital assets; restricted for capital activity and debt service; and unrestricted net position. Net investment in capital assets consists of all capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, net of related debt. Restricted for capital activity and debt service constraints are placed thereon by the governing board, external parties, such as lenders, grantors, contributors, laws, regulations and enabling legislation. Unrestricted consists of all other net position not included in the above categories.

<u>Estimates:</u>

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

Note 2. Cash and Time Deposits

Custodial credit risk – deposits:

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. The Authority does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk but follows the investment policy statutes of the State of South Carolina. The carrying amount of the Authority's deposits were \$1,858,871 and \$1,444,212 and the bank balances were \$1,858,322 and \$1,499,749 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. From time to time, the bank balance may exceed amounts covered by federal depository insurance. As of June 30, 2022, \$68,942 of the Authority's bank balances were not covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held in the pledging financial institution's trust department in the Authority's name. As of June 30, 2021, all of the Authority's deposits were covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held in the pledging financial institution's trust department in the Authority's name. Petty cash of approximate \$864 and \$854 was kept on hand at the Authority's premises as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Note 3. Investments and Funds

State statutes authorize the Authority to invest in the following:

- (1) Obligations of the United States and agencies thereof
- (2) General obligations of the State of South Carolina
- (3) (a) Accounts or certificates of deposit of financial institutions to the extent that the same are insured by an agency of the federal government
 - (b) Certificates of deposit or accounts that are collaterally secured by securities of the type described in (1) and (2) above with the collateral security not less than the amount of the account or certificate including interest
 - (c) Repurchase agreements when collateralized by securities as stipulated above
 - (d) No load open end or closed end management type of investment companies or investment trusts registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 where a bank or trust company is making investments for the fund in securities which qualify as referenced above and whose objective is to maintain a constant net position value of one dollar.

As of June 30, 2022, the Authority had the following investments:

			Investment maturities (in years)						
	Fair	I	Less than	Gre	ater than 1,	G	reater than 5,		Greater
Investment Type	 Value		1	<u> </u>	ess than 5		less than 10		than 10
Certificates of deposit	\$ 116,092	<u>\$</u>	57,137	\$	58,955	<u>\$</u>	_	<u>\$</u>	
	\$ 116,092	<u>\$</u>	57,137	<u>\$</u>	58,955	<u>\$</u>		\$	

As of June 30, 2021, the Authority had the following investments:

		Investment maturities ((in years)		
Investment Type	 Fair Value		Less than 1		nter than 1, ess than 5	Gı	reater than 5, less than 10		Greater than 10	
Certificates of deposit Cash and sweep balances	\$ 114,592 224,745	\$	58,193 224,745	\$	56,399 -	\$	-	\$	-	
	\$ 339,337	\$	282,938	\$	56,399	\$		\$		

Establishment of funds – The terms of the bond ordinances of 1974 authorizing the waterworks system revenue bonds require that all revenues from the operation of the system shall be deposited in a gross revenue fund account and then allocated in the form of monthly transfers to various fund accounts in the following order:

- 1. Bond and interest fund account
- 2. Cushion fund account
- 3. Operation and maintenance fund account
- 4. Depreciation fund account
- 5. Contingent fund account

Bond and interest fund:

By agreement between Donalds-Due West Water and Sewer Authority and the USDA – Rural Development, the principal and interest payments on the revenue bonds are being made monthly rather than annually as originally provided in the bond resolution.

Note 3. Investments and Funds, Continued

During each of the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, money was transferred to the bond interest account from the gross revenue account to make the principal and interest payment on the outstanding debt. Principal and interest paid from the bond and interest account for each year totaled \$53,664, leaving a balance in the bank account of \$5,922 and \$29,586 at June 30, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

Cushion fund:

The asset of the cushion fund at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, consisted of \$57,137 and \$56,399, respectively, in a certificate of deposit with an interest rate of 1.30% and due to mature during fiscal year 2023. Under the terms of the bond ordinance, the monthly deposit into the account shall not be less than one-tenth of the required monthly deposit to be made into the bond and interest account and shall continue to be made until the cash and securities on deposit shall equal at least the highest combined principal and interest requirements on the bonds in any subsequent calendar year. The cushion fund at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, was funded in accordance with the terms of the bond ordinance.

Operation and maintenance fund:

The bond ordinance provides that there shall be deposited into the operation and maintenance account that sum which has been currently determined to be the cost of operating and maintaining the system for next ensuing month. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, the assets of the operations and maintenance fund consisted of cash in a bank account with a balance of \$116,800 and \$98,811, respectively, and cash on hand of \$864 and \$854, respectively. The operating and maintenance fund at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, was funded in accordance with the terms of the bond ordinance.

Depreciation fund:

The bond ordinance specifies that there be transferred monthly from the gross revenue account, one-twelfth of the sum determined to be needed for the depreciation account to restore depreciated and obsolete items of the system for the then current fiscal year. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, the assets of the depreciation fund consisted of cash in a savings account of \$153,726 and \$141,652, respectively, and \$33,273 and \$32,843, respectively, in a certificate of deposit with an interest rate of .55% and set to mature during fiscal year 2025.

Contingent fund:

Under provisions of the bond ordinance, there is to be transferred monthly from revenues of the system to the contingent account, one-twelfth of the sum determined to be needed for the then current fiscal year to build up a reasonable reserve for improvements, betterments, and extensions to the system, other than the expense which are reasonably necessary to maintain the system in good repair and working order, and to defray the cost of unforeseen contingencies. The assets of the contingent fund at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, consisted of cash in a savings account of \$16,703 and \$15,496, respectively, and \$4,887 and \$4,824, respectively, in a certificate of deposit with an interest rate of .55% and set to mature during fiscal year 2025.

Note 3. Investments and Funds, Continued

Customer deposits:

The Authority requires customers to make deposits at the time of connection to the system. These deposits are designed to ensure payment of final service billings and to protect the Authority against damage to equipment located on the customer's property. When a customer withdraws from the system, this deposit is refunded less the amount of any charges outstanding against the account. Customer deposits held by the Authority are still owned by its customers; thus, the customer deposits are classified as restricted assets and reported separately on the balance sheet. The Authority has cash deposited in restricted accounts more than the customers deposits, thus the account is funded properly.

Construction fund:

The Authority has established an account which it has restricted to be used to pay for construction expenses after any grant funds are expensed. The account had a balance of \$11,307 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Note 4. Accounts Receivable

The Authority uses the allowance for doubtful accounts method to write-off accounts estimated to be uncollectible. The following is a summary of receivables as of June 30:

	 2022	 2021
Trade accounts	\$ 287,611	\$ 281,032
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	 <u>(127,033</u>)	 <u>(118,176</u>)
Net accounts receivable	\$ 160,578	\$ 162,856

Note 5. Restricted Assets

For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes restricted assets that are cash and cash equivalents and unrestricted assets that are cash and cash equivalents. The cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	 2022		2021
Unrestricted assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,578,032	\$	1,160,028
Restricted assets			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Bond and interest account	5,922		29,586
Depreciation account	153,726		141,652
Contingent account	16,703		15,495
Customer deposits	93,617		86,570
Construction account	11,307		11,307
Grant account	 428		428
Total restricted assets-cash and cash equivalents	 281,703		285,038
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,859,735	<u>\$</u>	1,445,066

June 30, 2022

Note 6. Capital Assets

The following is a summary of the changes in capital assets:

	Balance June 30, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2022
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated					
Land	\$ 58,293	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$ 58,293
Rights-of-way	194,419				194,419
Total capital assets, not being					
depreciated	252,712				252,712
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated					
Water system	9,572,389	-	-	-	9,572,389
Sewer system	82,445	-	-	-	82,445
Old Due West water system	124,170	-	-	-	124,170
Buildings	171,801	20,470	-	-	192,271
Vehicles	102,147	-	-	-	102,147
Office equipment	8,113	-	-	-	8,113
Machinery & equipment	18,907	11,512		-	30,419
	10,079,972	31,982			10,111,954
Accumulated Depreciation					
Water system	4,757,299	207,478	-	-	4,964,777
Sewer system	41,498	1,649	-	-	43,147
Old Due West water system	124,170	-	-	-	124,170
Buildings	105,993	6,555	-	-	112,548
Vehicles	66,880	7,393	-	-	74,273
Office equipment	8,073	41	-	-	8,114
Machinery & equipment	9,906	3,624			13,530
	5,113,819	226,740	-	-	5,340,559
Total capital assets, being					
depreciated net	4,966,153	(194,758)			4,771,395
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ </u>	<u>\$ (194,758</u>)	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ </u>

The following is a summary of the estimated useful lives of the system and equipment used to determine depreciation:

Buildings & improvements	10 to 40 years
Office equipment	5 years
Machinery & Equipment	5-7 years
Vehicles	5 to 7 years
Water and sewer lines	10 to 50 years

Statutory liens upon the system and its revenues have been created under the terms of the ordinances of the revenue bonds outstanding. These liens will remain in effect until such time as all interest and principal payments have been made.

Note 7. Long-term Debt

The Authority's liability on revenue bonds consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Revenue bonds:		
\$896,000 – 5.25% waterworks system revenue bonds of 1995 payable in monthly installments of \$4,472.00 (principal and interact) through January 2022	ć 424.202	¢ 464.206
interest) through January 2033.	<u>\$ 434,303</u>	<u>\$ 464,306</u>

Note 7. Long-term Debt, Continued

Maturities of long-term debt for each of the years subsequent to June 30, 2022, are as follows:

	Revenue Bonds				Total		
	Principal			Interest	Requirement		
2022	<i>*</i>	24 647	~	22.047	~	52.004	
2023	\$	31,617	\$	22,047	Ş	53,664	
2024		33,317		20,347		53,664	
2025		35,109		18,555		53,664	
2026		36,997		16,667		53,664	
2027		38,987		14,677		53,664	
2028-2032		228,735		39,585		268,320	
2033-2037		29,541		503		30,044	
Totals	<u>\$</u>	434,303	\$	132,381	\$	566,684	

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities – bonds payable:

	Total
Balance – June 30, 2020	\$ 492,776
Retirements	(28,470)
Balance - June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 464,306</u>
Retirements	(30,003)
Balance - June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 434,303</u>

As stated previously, a statutory lien upon the system and its revenues has been created under the terms of the ordinances of the 1974 revenue bond issue. In addition, the \$896,000 revenue bond issue is secured by a pledge of revenue and statutory lien on the waterworks system junior no other bond issue. This lien will remain in effect until such time as all interest and principal payments have been made.

Note 8. Long-term Liabilities

Compensated absences liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions		Reductions		Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Long-Term Portion
Compensated	 Dalance	 Additions	_	 Reductions	_	Dalarice	 Olle Teal	 rontion
absences*	\$ 3,097	\$	-	\$ 67	\$	3,030	\$ 2,273	\$ 757

*Changes in accrued compensated absences are reported as a net change

Note 9. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. The restricted net position amounts were as follows:

Net investment in capital assets:		2022		2021
Net property, plant, and equipment in service	\$	5,024,107	\$	5,218,865
Less: Revenue bonds payable		434,303		464,306
Net invested in capital assets	\$	4,589,804	<u>\$</u>	4,754,559
Restricted for capital activity, debt service and customer deposits:				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$	281,703	\$	285,038
Restricted investments		116,092		114,592
Total restricted for capital activity, debt service and customer deposits:	\$	397,795	\$	399,630
Unrestricted	<u>\$</u>	1,137,517	\$	1,008,071
Total net position	<u>\$</u>	6,125,116	<u>\$</u>	6,162,260

Note 10. Pension Plan

Description of the entity:

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

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Systems and additions to/deductions from the Systems fiduciary net position have been determined on the accrual basis of accounting as they are reported by the Systems in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). For this purpose, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. Benefit and refund expenses are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investments are reported at fair value.

PEBA issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems' Pension Trust Funds. The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report 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, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223. PEBA is considered a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina and therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the comprehensive annual financial report of the state.

Note 10. Pension Plan, Continued

Plan description:

The South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established effective July 1, 1945, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-1-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement and other benefits for teachers and employees of the state and its political subdivisions. SCRS covers employees of state agencies, public school districts, higher education institutions, other participating local subdivisions of government and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the 2012 general election.

Membership:

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

SCRS - Generally, all employees of covered employers are required to participate in and contribute to the SCRS 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 SCRS with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the SCRS with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

Benefits:

Benefit terms are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. PEBA does not have the authority to establish or amend benefit terms without a legislative change in the code of laws. Key elements of the benefit calculation include the benefit multiplier, years of service, and average final compensation/current annual salary. A brief summary of the benefit terms for SCRS 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 years earned service requirement, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program.

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

Note 10. Pension Plan, Continued

Contributions:

Actuarial valuations are performed annually by an external consulting actuary to ensure applicable contribution rates satisfy the funding parameters specified in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Under these provisions, SCRS contribution requirements must be sufficient to maintain an amortization period for the financing of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) over a period that does not exceed the number of years scheduled in state statute. Legislation in 2017 increased, but also established a ceiling for SCRS employee contribution rates. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased to a capped rate of 9.00 percent for SCRS. The legislation also increased employer contribution rates beginning July 1, 2017 for SCRS by two percentage points and further scheduled employer contribution rates to increase by a minimum of one percentage point each year in accordance with state statute. However, the General Assembly postponed the one percent increase in the SCRS employer contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set in state statute, the board shall increase the employer contribution rates state statute, the board shall increase the employer contribution rates set for the applicable year. The maximum funding period of SCRS is scheduled to be reduced over a ten-year schedule from 30 years beginning fiscal year 2018 to 20 years by fiscal year 2028.

Additionally, the Board is prohibited from decreasing the SCRS and PORS contribution rates until the funded ratio is at least 85 percent. If the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the Systems for funding purposes shows a ratio of the actuarial value of system assets to the actuarial accrued liability of the system (the funded ratio) that is equal to or greater than 85 percent, then the board, effective on the following July 1, may decrease the then current contribution rates upon making a finding that the decrease will not result in a funded ratio of less than 85 percent. If contribution rates are decreased pursuant to this provision, and the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio of less than 85 percent, then effective on the following July 1, and annually thereafter as necessary, the board shall increase the then current contribution rates until a subsequent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio that is equal to or greater than 85 percent.

Required **employee** contribution rates are as follows for client's fiscal year 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
<u>SCRS</u>		
Employee Class Two	9.00% of earnable compensation	9.00% of earnable compensation
Employee Class Three	9.00% of earnable compensation	9.00% of earnable compensation

Required **employer** contribution rates are as follows for client's fiscal year 2022 and 2021:

<u>SCRS</u>

Employer Class Two	16.41% of earnable compensation	15.41% of earnable compensation
Employer Class Three	16.41% of earnable compensation	15.41% of earnable compensation
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15% of earnable compensation	0.15% of earnable compensation

Contributions to the SCRS pension plan from the Authority were approximately \$32,000 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Note 10. Pension Plan, Continued

Actuarial assumptions and methods:

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

The June 30, 2021, total pension liability (TPL), net pension liability (NPL), and sensitivity information shown in this report were determined by our consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company (GRS) and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2020. The TPL was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans' fiscal year end, June 30, 2021, using generally accepted actuarial principles. There was no legislation enacted during the 2021 legislative session that had a material change in the benefit provisions for the SCRS. In fiscal year 2021, the Board adopted updated demographic assumptions. Also, the General Assembly permitted the investment return assumption at July 1, 2020 to decrease from 7.25% to 7.00%, as provided by Section 9-16-335 in South Carolina State Code.

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the TPL as of June 30, 2021.

	SCRS
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Investment rate of return	7.00%
Projected salary increases	3.0% to 11.0% (varies by service)
Benefitadjustments	lesser of 1% or \$500 annually

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. The base mortality assumptions, the 2020 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table (2020 PRSC), was developed using the SCRS' mortality experience. These base rates are adjusted for future improvement in mortality using 80% of Scale UMP projected from the year 2020.

Assumptions used in the determination of the June 30, 2021, TPL are as follows:

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

Note 10. Pension Plan, Continued

The NPL is calculated for the SCRS and represents the TPL determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less the SCRS' fiduciary net position. NPL totals as of June 30, 2021, are as follows:

System	TPL		Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Employers' NPL	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the TPL
SCRS	\$ 55,131,579,363	\$	33,490,305,970	\$ 21,641,273,393	60.7%

The TPL is calculated by the SCRS' actuary, and the plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the SCRS' financial statements. The NPL is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67 in the SCRS' notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information. Liability calculations performed by the SCRS' actuary for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of GASB Nos. 67 and 68 are not applicable for other purposes, such as determining the funding requirements.

Net pension liability:

At June 30, 2022, the Authority reported a liability of approximately \$399,000 for its proportionate share of the SCRS net pension liability ("NPL"). The NPL was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability ("TPL") used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as July 1, 2020 and projected forward. The Authority's proportionate share of the NPL was based on a projection of the Authority's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2022, the Authority's proportionate share of the SCRS plan was .00184%.

Pension expense:

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Authority recognized pension expense for the SCRS plan of approximately \$28,000.

Deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources:

At June 30, 2022, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SCRS				
	De	eferred	D€	eferred	
		ıtflows	ir	nflows	
	of resources			of resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	6,788	\$	538	
Changes of assumptions		21,813		-	
Net difference between projected and actual					
earnings on pension plan investments		-		57,890	
Changes in proportion and differences between Authority					
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		6,904		3,510	
Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date		35,492		-	
Total	<u>\$</u>	70,997	\$	61,938	

The approximately \$35,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date for the SCRS plan during the year ended June 30, 2022 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liabilities in the year ending June 30, 2023.

Note 10. Pension Plan, Continued

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows for the SCRS plan:

Year ended June 30:	SCRS
2023	\$ (991)
2024	(611)
2025	(3,169)
2026	(21,662)
	<u>\$ (26,433)</u>

Long-term expected rate of return:

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is based upon 20-year capital market assumptions. The long-term expected rate of returns represents assumptions developed using an arithmetic building block approach primarily based on consensus expectations and market-based inputs. Expected returns are net of investment fees.

The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2020 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the table on the following page. For actuarial purposes, the 7.00 percent assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the TPL includes a 4.75 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Public Equity	46.0%	6.87%	3.16%
Bonds	26.0%	0.27%	0.07%
Private Equity	9.0%	9.68%	0.87%
Private Debt	7.0%	5.47%	0.39%
Real Assets	12.0%		
Real Estate	9.0%	6.01%	0.54%
Infrastructure	3.0%	5.08%	0.15%
Total Expected Real Return	100.0%		5.18%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
Total Expected Nominal Return			7.43%

Discount rate:

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in SCRS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, the SCRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

Note 10. Pension Plan, Continued

Sensitivity analysis:

The following table presents the collective NPL of the Authority calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the Authority's NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00 percent lower (6.00 percent) or 1.00 percent higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate									
System		% Decrease (6.00%)		Discount Rate (7.00%)	1.00% Increase (8.00%)				
SCRS	\$	522,004	\$	398,514	\$	295,869			

Additional financial and actuarial information:

Information contained in these Notes to the Schedule of Employer and Nonemployer Allocations and Schedules of Pension Amounts by Employer (Schedules) was compiled from the SCRS' audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, and the accounting valuation report as of June 30, 2021. Additional financial information supporting the preparation of the Schedules (including the unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements and required supplementary information) is available in the SCRS' CAFR.

Note 11. Fair Value Measurements

To the extent available, the Authority's investments are recorded at fair value as of June 30, 2021. GASB Statement No. 72 - *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This statement establishes a hierarchy of valuation inputs based on the extent to which the inputs are observable in the marketplace. Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and take into account the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions. Inputs may include price information, credit data, interest and yield curve data, and other factors specific to the financial instrument. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources. In contrast, unobservable inputs reflect the entity's assumptions about how market participants would value the financial instrument. Valuation techniques should maximize the use of observable inputs to the extent available.

The Authority's investments measured and reported at fair value are classified according to the following hierarchy:

- Level 1: Investments reflect prices quoted in active markets.
- Level 2: Investments reflect prices that are based on a similar observable asset either directly or indirectly, which may include inputs in markets that are not considered to be active.
- Level 3: Investments reflect prices based upon unobservable sources.

The categorization of investments within the hierarchy is based upon the pricing transparency of the instrument and should not be perceived as the particular investment's risk. Assets classified as Level 2 are subject to pricing by an alternative pricing source due to lack of information available by the primary vendor.

Note 11. Fair Value Measurements, Continued

The Authority's investments within the fair value hierarchy at June 30, 2022:

	Fair				
Investment Type	 Value	Level 1 Inpu	uts	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
Certificates of deposit	\$ 116,092	<u>\$</u>	<u>- \$</u>	116,092	<u>\$ -</u>
	\$ <u>116,092</u>	\$	\$	116,092	<u>\$</u>

The Authority's investments within the fair value hierarchy at June 30, 2021:

Investment Type		Fair Value	Level 1	Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
Certificate of deposits	\$	114,592	\$	-	\$ 114,592	\$-
Cash and sweep balances		224,745		-	224,745	
	<u>\$</u>	339,337	\$		<u>\$ </u>	<u>\$</u>

Note 12. Contingencies, Risks and Uncertainties

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. To insure against casualty risks, the Authority is a member of the State of South Carolina Insurance Reserve Fund, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for local governments in South Carolina.

The Authority acquires insurance from the State Accident Fund for job related injury and illness (workers' compensation) to its employees.

The Authority continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss.

The Authority has obtained insurance on the assets of the Authority with replacement coverage up to approximately \$4,416,000 on the buildings and personal property. Also, the Authority, has tort liability coverage up to \$1,000,000. The Authority also has fidelity bond coverage which makes the Authority in compliance with its bond covenant. The Authority has a \$600,000 fidelity bond for coverage through September 11, 2022. The Authority also carries basic worker's compensation coverage on all employees.

Note 13. Commitments

In past years, the Authority entered into a maintenance agreement with a service company related to its elevated water tanks. Under the agreement, the company will repair, paint and maintain the tanks of the Authority. The agreement expense was \$36,686 and \$35,086 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. For future years, the maintenance company must notify the Authority within 90 days of the expiration date of the current contract of an increase in fees. The maintenance company may raise the fee by up to 5% for any future years.

Note 14. Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

The 2019 novel coronavirus ("COVID-19"), has adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect economic activity globally, nationally and locally. It is unknown the extent to which COVID-19 may spread, may have a destabilizing effect on financial and economic activity and may increasingly have the potential to negatively impact the Authority's and its customer's costs, demand for the Authority's products and services, and the U.S. economy. These conditions could adversely affect the Authority's business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, COVID-19 may result in health or other government authorities requiring the closure of the Authority's operations or other businesses of the Authority's customers and suppliers, which could significantly disrupt the Authority's operations. The extent of the adverse impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the Authority can't be predicted at this time.

Note 15. Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the Authority's management has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through the date of the independent auditor's report, the date the financial statements were available for issuance.

Required Supplementary Information

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability For the year ended June 30, 2022

SCRS 2022 2021 2020 2019 2018 0.00184% 0.00182% Employer's proportion of the net pension liability 0.00181% 0.00184% 0.00187% Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability \$ 398,514 \$ 461,839 \$ 419,483 \$ 407,400 \$ 421,192 Employer's covered payroll during the measurement period \$ 208,159 201,647 193,991 Ś 188,416 \$ 182,952 \$ \$ Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll 191.44692% 229.03341% 216.23838% 216.22368% 230.21995% Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability 60.70% 50.70% 54.40% 54.10% 53.34%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirements to show information for 10 years. Until 10 years of information is available, information is shown only for those years which information was available.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the Employer's Contributions

For the year ended June 30, 2022

			SCRS		
	 2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Contractually required contribution	\$ 35,492	\$ 32,388	\$ 31,376	\$ 28,245	\$ 25,550
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 35,492	32,388	31,376	28,245	25,550
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ _
Employer's covered payroll	\$ 214,326	\$ 208,159	\$ 201,647	\$ 193,991	\$ 188,416
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.55982%	15.55926%	15.55986%	14.55995%	13.56042%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirements to show information for 10 years. Until 10 years of information is available, information is shown only for those years which information was available.

Supplementary Data Information

Schedule 1 - Budgetary Comparison Schedule

For the year ended June 30, 2022

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance favorable (unfavorable)		
Operating revenues					
Water revenue	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,198,935	\$ (51,065)		
Tap fees	20,000	24,875	4,875		
Late fees/cut-on fees	44,000	37,689	(6,311)		
Sewer revenue	16,000	19,809	3,809		
Miscellaneous operating revenues	12,450	9,909	(2,541)		
	1,342,450	1,291,217	(51,233)		
Operating expenses before depreciation					
Salaries	218,400	220,179	(1,779)		
Employees' benefits					
Group health insurance	38,000	38,652	(652)		
Retirement expense	36,166	27,810	8,356		
Billing and collection fees	17,000	18,634	(1,634)		
Utilities	14,250	12,713	1,537		
Purchased water	395,000	389,312	5,688		
Repairs and maintenance	90,686	90,273	413		
Materials and supplies	62,000	82,373	(20,373)		
Professional fees	20,150	19,288	862		
Sewer service charges	19,000	19,574	(574)		
Insurance	23,000	21,472	1,528		
Gasoline and oil	20,000	24,108	(4,108)		
Payroll taxes	16,708	16,625	83		
Credit Card Processing fees	12,000	13,311	(1,311)		
Directors' fees	10,800	10,800	-		
Tap installation	5,500	15,000	(9,500)		
Telephone	10,500	9,863	637		
Water sampling	5,000	7,084	(2,084)		
Office supplies	5,000	7,345	(2,345)		
Computer expenses	11,000	14,082	(3,082)		
Training	14,000	4,850	9,150		
Licenses & permits	10,359	11,021	(662)		
Dues & subscriptions	5,000	2,339	2,661		
Uniforms	1,500	864	636		
Advertising	3,700	2,347	1,353		
Office expense	550	296	254		
Miscellaneous	1,000	647	353		
	1,066,269	1,080,862	(14,593)		
Operating income before depreciation	276,181	210,355	(65,826)		
Depreciation	240,972	226,740	14,232		
Operating income	35,209	(16,385)	(51,594)		
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)					
Interest income	4,000	2,867	(1,133)		
Interest expense	(23,661)	(23,626)	35		
	(19,661)	(20,759)	(1,098)		
Increase (decrease) in net position	\$ 15,548	\$ (37,144)	\$ (52,692)		

Schedule 2 - Schedule of Revenues and Expenses

For the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020

	2022	2021	2020
Operating revenues			
Water revenue	\$ 1,198,935	\$ 1,219,390	\$ 1,154,243
Tap fees	24,875	27,100	46,915
Late fees/cut-on fees	37,689	39,103	36,992
Sewer revenue	19,809	16,401	15,141
Miscellaneous operating revenues	9,909	11,018	10,329
On any time and the form down sinting	1,291,217	1,313,012	1,263,620
Operating expenses before depreciation	220.470	212 402	205 450
Salaries	220,179	213,483	205,156
Employees' benefits	20 (52	25.262	26 122
Group health insurance	38,652	35,363	36,122
Retirement expense	27,810	44,250	43,078
Billing and collection fees	18,634	19,213	21,581
Utilities	12,713	11,820	13,490
Purchased water	389,312	380,645	411,476
Repairs and maintenance	90,273	74,079	77,233
Materials and supplies	82,373	98,303	52,669
Professional fees	19,288	19,500	18,663
Sewer service charges	19,574	15,803	18,349
Insurance	21,472	20,993	18,230
Gasoline and oil	24,108	17,810	15,712
Payroll taxes	16,625	15,454	15,694
Credit Card Processing fees	13,311	12,285	10,928
Directors' fees	10,800	10,800	10,800
Tap installation	15,000	10,000	10,575
Telephone	9,863	8,883	9,849
Water sampling	7,084	8,272	9,170
Office supplies	7,345	4,175	8,243
Computer expenses	14,082	10,094	11,214
Training	4,850	454	5,176
Licenses & permits	11,021	10,277	14,273
Dues & subscriptions	2,339	3,186	3,756
Uniforms	864	1,312	1,480
Advertising	2,347	2,347	1,811
Office expense	296	548	473
Miscellaneous	647	<u> </u>	526
	1,080,862	1,049,349	1,045,727
Operating income before depreciation	210,355	263,663	217,893
Depreciation	226,740	240,889	244,608
Operating income (loss)	(16,385)	22,774	(26,715)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)			
Interest income	2,867	2,695	5,153
Gain/(loss) on disposal of capital assets	-	-	8,259
Interest expense	(23,626)	(25,169)	(26,765)
	(20,759)	(22,474)	(13,353)
Capital contributions			120,000
Increase (decrease) in net position	\$ (37,144)	\$ 300	\$ 79,932

Schedule 3 - Insurance Policies and Fidelity Bonds

For the year ended June 30, 2022

	Policy	Policy Date	Type of	
Company	Number	From - To	Coverage	Amount
SC Insurance		5/15/22-	Tort	
Reserve Co.	T141190123	5/15/2023	Liability	\$ 1,000,000
State Worker's		1/01/22-	Basic Limit	
Compensation	10-064153-5	12/31/2022	Truck	
SC Insurance		5/15/22-	Liability On	
Reserve Co.	L141190123	5/15/2023	4 trucks Limit	1,000,000
			Basic Economic	
			Loss (each person)	1,000
			Uninsured	
			Motorists	Basic
				Limits
SC Insurance		5/15/22-	Collision	500
Reserve Co.	C1411901223	5/15/2023		Deductible
			Comprehensive	500
			·	Deductible
SC Insurance		5/15/22-	Water Tank	1,165,000
Reserve Co.	F141190123	5/15/2023	Building	137,000
			Contents of	
			Building	60,000
			Water Tank-	
			SC-178	1,777,500
			(2) Pressure Reducing Valves	193,000
			(2) Fences	18,992
			Shop	45,000
			Shop Contents	20,000
Statewide Bonding Co., Inc.	CCP09885133	9/11/2021	Employee	600,000
		9/11/2022	Theft	Deductible
			Coverage	6,000

Schedule 4 - Net Earnings for Debt Service and Debt Coverage

For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

	 2022	 2021
Operating Income (loss)	\$ (16,385)	\$ 22,774
Adjustments to derive net earnings: Depreciation Interest income	 226,740 2,867	 240,889 2,695
Net earnings per bond resolution	\$ 213,222	\$ 266,358
Total debt service paid	\$ 53,664	\$ 53,664
Debt coverage	\$ 159,558	\$ 212,694
Percent debt coverage	297%	396%

The Authority's Bond Resolution requires that net earnings, as defined in the Bond Resolution, equal to at least 110% of the annual principal and interest requirements of all series of bonds outstanding in such years. For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Authority's "net earnings" were 297% and 396%, respectively, of its annual principal and interest requirements of all series of bonds. Management believes the Authority is in compliance with all bond covenants and restrictions.



Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and On Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

To the Board of Directors Donalds-Due West Water & Sewer Authority Donalds, 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 business-type activities of Donalds-Due West Water & Sewer Authority (the Authority), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 17, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing auditing 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 Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We identified a deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2022-001, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2022-002.

Authority's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Authority's response to the finding identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The Authority's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of this Report

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

Manley Gawin, LIC

Greenwood, South Carolina October 17, 2022

Donalds-Due West Water & Sewer Authority Schedule of Findings and Responses

Section I. Financial Statement Findings and Response

June 30, 2022

Significant Deficiency	
2022-001: Inadequate Segregation of Duties	
Condition:	Due to small staff size, the Authority does not have complete segregation of duties. One person has access to multiple areas of the financial accounting system, which results in overlapping duties within the control environment.
Criteria:	In an ideal situation, one person would not be allowed to perform multiple transactions within a cycle.
Effect:	There is a higher risk that fraud or irregularities could occur. An error in financial reporting may not be detected in a timely manner or misappropriation of assets could be concealed.
Cause:	The size and limited financial resources of the Authority.
Recommendation:	The Board and management should continue to use supervisory reviews such as monitoring financial statements and budget to actual reports, and segregate duties where it is cost beneficial to do so.
Response:	The Board and management will continue to review and monitor financial statements and budget to actual reports, and will continue to segregate duties where it is cost beneficial to do so.

Schedule of Findings and Responses, Continued June 30, 2022

Section I. Financial Statement Findings and Response

2022-002: Custodial Credit Risk Compliance	
Condition:	All of the Authority's deposits were not covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the pledging financial institution's trust department in the Authority's name.
Criteria:	State law requires that all of the Authority's deposits be covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the pledging financial institutions trust department in the Authority's name.
Effect:	Custodial credit risk for deposits exceeded the state law requirements.
Cause:	The Authority's internal control over monitoring credit risk did not function properly to maintain proper coverage.
Recommendation:	We recommended the Authority implement a deposit policy for custodial credit risk to ensure compliance with applicable state laws.
Response:	We agree with the recommendation and will review internal controls over monitoring custodial credit risk.

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings June 30, 2022

Section II. Financial Statement Findings

Material Weakness

2021-001: Understatement of Deferred Outflows of Resources

Condition:	In prior years, the Authority failed to correctly account for contributions made subsequent to the net pension liability's measurement date, which resulted in an understatement of the deferred outflows of resources related to pension. During the current year, the error was identified and corrected.
Criteria:	The Authority should appropriately account for contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of its net pension liability computation.
Effect:	The Authority's deferred outflows of resources related to pension was understated in prior years.
Cause:	The Authority's internal control over recording its deferred outflows of resources related to pension did not function to ensure proper recording and reporting in prior years.
Recommendation:	We recommend the Authority review its internal control procedures for pension related assets to ensure proper recording and reporting under generally accepted accounting principles.
Current Status:	The finding was not repeated in the current year.

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings, Continued June 30, 2022

Section II. Financial Statement Findings, continued

Significant Deficiency 2021-002: Inadequate Segregation of Duties Condition: Due to small staff size, the Authority does not have complete segregation of duties. One person has access to multiple areas of the financial accounting system, which results in overlapping duties within the control environment. Criteria: In an ideal situation, one person would not be allowed to perform multiple transactions within a cycle. Effect: There is a higher risk that fraud or irregularities could occur. An error in financial reporting may not be detected in a timely manner or misappropriation of assets could be concealed. Cause: The size and limited financial resources of the Authority. **Recommendation:** The Board and management should continue to use supervisory reviews such as monitoring financial statements and budget to actual reports, and segregate duties where it is cost beneficial to do so. **Current Status:** The finding was repeated in the current year.