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

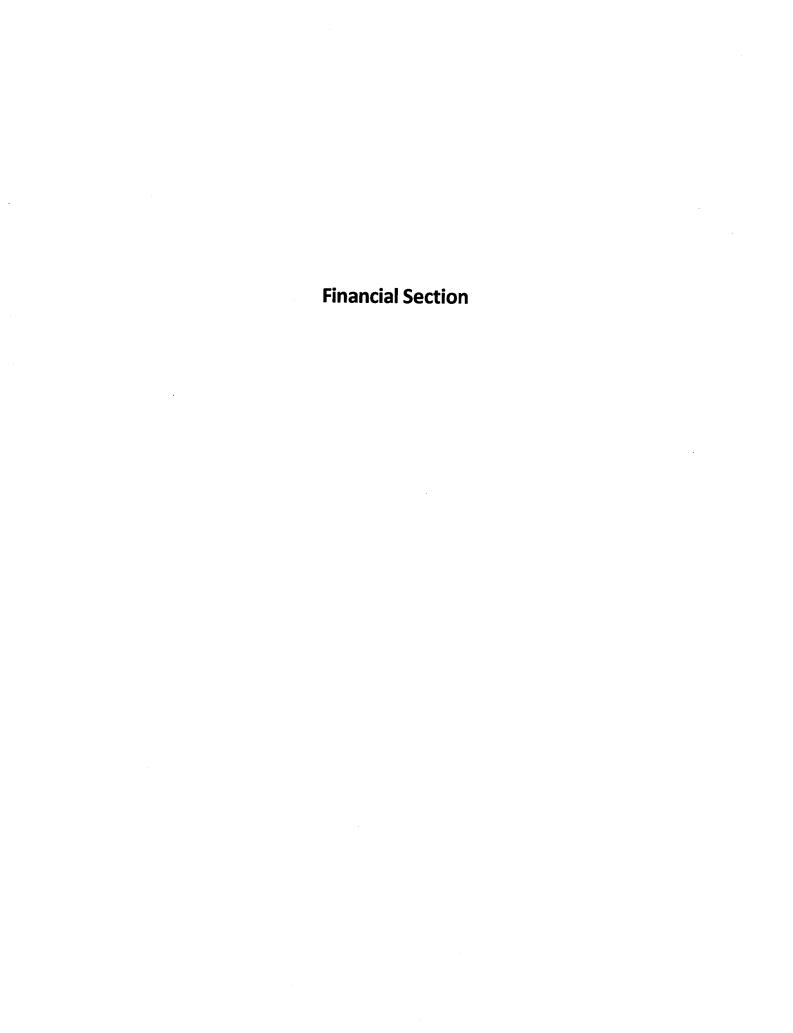
**Report on Financial Statements** 

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

Board of Directors

Donalds-Due West Water & Sewer Authority

Donalds, South Carolina

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

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of the Donalds-Due West Water & Sewer Authority (the Authority), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities of the Authority, as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof 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 the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the 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 opinion. 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 (MD&A) and other required supplementary information (RSI), 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 RSI 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 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 an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The supplementary 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 September 18, 2023, 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, LIC

Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2023

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, 2023 were approximately \$7,152,000 compared to approximately \$7,249,000 at June 30, 2022. Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources were approximately \$1,091,000 as of June 30, 2023 compared to approximately \$1,124,000 as of June 30, 2022. Of the total net position, approximately \$1,207,000 as of June 30, 2023 and approximately \$1,138,000 as of June 30, 2022, was unrestricted and available to support short-term operations.
- Total operating revenues were approximately \$1,364,000 and \$1,291,000 as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Approximately \$1,252,000 and \$1,199,000 as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were from customer billings.
- Operating expenses before depreciation were approximately \$1,193,000 and \$1,081,000 as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, of which approximately \$641,000 and \$609,000 as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2023

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.

#### **Condensed Financial Analysis**

						Variand	æ
		June 30,			· ·	Dollars	Percentage
		2023		2022		2023-2022	2023-2022
Current assets	\$	1,832,420	\$	1,755,889	\$	76,531	4.4%
Noncurrent assets		449,177		397,795	-	51,382	12.9%
Capital assets - net		4,808,039		5,024,107		(216,068)	-4.3%
Total Assets	-	7,089,636		7,177,791	-	(88,155)	-1.2%
Deferred Outflows of Resources					_		
Deferred outflows related to pension		62,586		70,997		(8,411)	-11.8%
Total deferred outflows of resources		62,586		70,997		(8,411)	-11.8%
Current Liabilities		272,729		259,777		12,952	5.0%
Long term liabilities		807,613		801,957		5,656	0.7%
Total liabilities		1,080,342		1,061,734		18,608	1.8%
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Deferred inflows related to pension		10,650		61,938		(51,288)	-82.8%
Net Position							
Net investment in							
capital assets		4,405,348		4,589,804		(184,456)	-4.0%
Restricted		449,177		397,795		51,382	12.9%
Unrestricted		1,206,705		1,137,517		69,188	6.1%
Total net position	\$	6,061,230	\$	6,125,116	\$	(63,886)	-1.0%

Total assets are composed primarily of capital assets and cash as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Total liabilities are composed primarily of customer deposits, net pension liability and revenue bonds payable as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Authority restricted approximately \$449,000 and \$398,000, respectively, of net assets for customer deposits, capital outlay and debt service as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2023

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

## **Changes in Net Position**

Changes III	Net r Osition	ne 30,	
	2023	iie 30,	2022
Operating Revenues			
Water revenue, net	\$ 1,252,120	\$	1,198,935
Tap fees	40,525	7	24,875
Late fees/cut-on fees	39,012		=
Sewer revenue	22,604		37,689
Miscellaneous operating revenues	10,166		19,809
Total operating revenues	\$ 1,364,427	-\$	9,909 <b>1,291,217</b>
Operating Expenses			
Salaries	Ć 220.500		
Employees/ benefits	\$ 239,523	\$	220,179
Group health insurance			
Retirement expense	45,598		38,652
Billing and collection fees	34,635		27,810
Utilities	26,698		18,634
Purchased water	14,563		12,713
Repairs and maintenance	401,878		389,312
	119,616		90,273
Materials and supplies	105,173		82,373
Professional fees	27,001		19,288
Sewer service charges	18,682		19,574
Insurance	26,634		
Gasoline and oil	21,007		21,472
Payroll taxes			24,108
Credit card processing fees	17,599 15,700		16,625
Directors' fees	15,706		13,311
Tap installation	10,800		10,800
Telephone	23,000		15,000
Water sampling	10,319		9,863
Office supplies	6,336		7,084
Computer expenses	3,392		7,345
Training	3,295		14,082
Licenses and permits	2,366		4,850
Dues and subscriptions	10,441		11,021
Uniforms	5,292		2,339
Advertising	1,054		864
Office expense	2,180		2,347
Miscellaneous	598		296
Total operating expenses	90		647
	1,193,476		1,080,862
Operating income (loss) before depreciation	170,951		210,355
Depreciation (1)	223,568		226,740
Operating income (loss)	(52,617)		(16,385)
lonoperating revenues (expenses)			
Interest income	10,746		2.007
Interest expense	(22,015)		2,867
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(11,269)		(23,626)
crease (decrease) in net position			
et position, beginning of year,	(63,886) 6,125,116		(37,144) 6,162,260
et Position - ending	\$ 6,061,230	\$	
	7 0,001,230	<del>-</del>	6,125,116

The Authority generated approximately \$1,364,000 and \$1,291,000 from service revenue for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2023

The largest expenses of the Authority were purchased water and salaries of approximately \$641,000 and \$609,000, for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

#### OTHER SELECTED INFORMATION

Ratio of operating revenue to:	2023	2022
Operating expenses	0.96	0.99
Operating expenses net of depreciation	1.14	1.19
Total Assets	0.19	0.18
Net Position	0.23	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.

	 2023	 2022
Total operating revenues  Net cash provided by operations	\$ 1,364,427 187,289	\$ 1,291,217 274,178
Net cash provided by operations as a % of operating revenue	13.7%	21.2%

## **CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

#### **Capital Assets**

At June 30, 2023, the Authority had invested approximately \$4,808,000, net of depreciation, in capital assets.

### **Capital Assets**

(net of depreciation)

				Variance		
				_	<b>Dollars</b>	Percentage
		2023	 2022	_	2023-2022	2023-2022
Land and right-of-ways	\$	252,712	\$ 252,712	\$	_	0.0%
Buildings and improvements		199,771	192,271		7,500	3.9%
Machinery and equipment		38,532	38,532		-	0.0%
Vehicles		102,147	102,147		_	0.0%
Infrastructure		9,779,004	9,779,004		_	0.0%
Accumulated depreciation		(5,564,127)	 (5,340,559)		(223,568)	-4.2%
Net	<u>\$</u>	4,808,039	\$ 5,024,107	\$	(216,068)	-4.3%

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.

Statements of Net Position

June 30, 2023 and 2022

Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	2023	2022
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 1,663,558	\$ 1,578,032
Accounts receivable, net	152,204	160,578
Prepaid expenses	16,658	17,279
Total current assets	1,832,420	1,755,889
Noncurrent assets		
Cash, restricted	332,336	204 700
Investments, restricted	116,841	281,703
Capital assets	110,841	116,092
Land and right-of-ways	252,712	252.712
Buildings and improvements	199,771	252,712
Machinery & equipment	38,532	192,271
Vehicles	102,147	38,532
Infrastructure	9,779,004	102,147
Less accumulated depreciation	(5,564,127)	9,779,004
Total noncurrent assets	(3,364,127)	<u>(5,340,559)</u>
Total assets		<u>5,421,902</u> <u>7,177,791</u>
Deferred outflows of resources		
Deferred outflows - pension	CO ====	
Total deferred outflows of resources	62,586	70,997
	62,586	70,997
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 7,152,222</u>	\$ 7,248,788
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 94,546	ć 00.4co
Accrued wages and payroll liabilities	•	\$ 98,169
Accrued compensated absences	18,158 5,713	13,941
Accrued interest payable	470	2,323
Customer deposits	119,625	507
Accrued director's fees	900	112,370
Revenue bonds	33,317	900
Total current liabilities	272,729	31,617
Long-term liabilities		259,827
Accrued compensated absences	1,904	707
Net pension liability Revenue bonds	436,335	398,514
	<u>3</u> 69,374	<u>402,686</u>
Total long-term liabilities	807,613	801,907
Total liabilities	1,080,342	1,061,734
Deferred inflows of resources		
Deferred inflows - pension		
Total deferred inflows of resources	10,650 10,650	61,938 61,938
Not nocition		01,338
Net position	·	
Net investment in capital assets	4,405,348	4,589,804
Restricted	449,177	397,795
Unrestricted	1,206,705	<u>1,137,517</u>
Total net position	6,061,230	6,125,116
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	¢ 7153 222	¢ 7.249.700
·	<u>\$ 7,152,222</u> _	\$ 7,248,788

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

Operating revenues	2023	2022
Water revenue		_
Tap fees	\$ 1,252,120	\$ 1,198,935
Late fees/cut-on fees	40,525	24,875
Sewer revenue	39,012	37,689
Miscellaneous operating revenues	22,604	19,809
massian operating revenues	10,166	9,90
Operating expenses before depreciation	1,364,427_	1,291,21
Salaries	239,523	220,179
Employees' benefits	233,323	220,179
Group health insurance	45,598	20.652
Retirement expense	34,635	38,652
Billing and collection fees	26,698	27,810
Utilities	•	18,634
Purchased water	14,563	12,713
Repairs and maintenance	401,878	389,312
Materials and supplies	119,616	90,273
Professional fees	105,173	82,373
Sewer service charges	27,001	19,288
Insurance	18,682	19,574
Gasoline and oil	26,634	21,472
Payroll taxes	21,007	24,108
Credit card processing fees	17,599	16,625
Directors' fees	15,706	13,311
Tap installation	10,800	10,800
Telephone	23,000	15,000
Water sampling	10,319	9,863
Office supplies	6,336	7,084
Computer expenses	3,392	7,345
Training	3,295	14,082
Licenses & permits	2,366	4,850
Dues & subscriptions	10,441	11,021
Uniforms	5,292	2,339
	1,054	864
Advertising	2,180	2,347
Office expense	598	296
Miscellaneous	90	647
	1,193,476	1,080,862
Operating income (loss) before depreciation	170,951	210,355
Depreciation	223,568	226,740
Operating income (loss)	(52,617)	(16,385)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)		(=0)555)
Interest income	10.745	
Interest expense	10,746	2,867
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(22,015)	(23,626)
	(11,269)	(20,759)
Increase (decrease) in net position	(63,886)	(37,144)
Net position, beginning of year	6,125,116	6,162,260
let position, end of year	\$ 6,061,230	\$ 6,125,116

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

Cash flows from operating activities		2023		2022
Cash received from charges, fees and other				
Cash paid to employees	\$	1,380,056	\$	1,301,825
Cash paid to suppliers		(235,812)		(222,127)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities		(956,955)		(805,520)
the cash provided by (asea for) operating activities	-	187,289		274,178
Cash flows from investing activities				
Interest on investments		9,997		1,706
Proceeds from sale of investments		-		224,396
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities		9,997		226,102
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities  Purchases of capital assets				
Principal paid on revenue bonds		(7,500)		(31,982)
Interest paid		(31,612)		(30,003)
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities		(22,015)		(23,626)
Net increase (decrease) in cash		(61,127)		(85,611)
		136,159		414,669
Cash and restricted cash, beginning of year		<u>1,859,735</u>		1,445,066
Cash and restricted cash, end of year	_\$	1,995,894	\$	1,859,735
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by				
(used for) operating activities				
Operating income (loss)	\$	(52,617)	\$	(16.205)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by	<b>Y</b>	(32,017)	ş	(16,385)
(used for) operating activities				
Depreciation		223,568		226,740
Changes in deferred and accrued amounts		225,500		220,740
Accounts receivable, net		8,374		2,278
Prepaid expenses		621		(3,053)
Deferred outflows of resources		8.411		3,378
Accounts payable		(3,623)		58,216
Accrued wages and liabilities		4,217		5,732
Customer deposits		7,2 <b>5</b> 5		8,320
Other accrued liabilities		(37)		(25)
Accrued compensated absences		4,587		(67)
Net pension obligation		37,821		(63,325)
Deferred inflows of resources		(51,288)		52,369
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	187,289	\$	274,178

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## 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.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

## 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 short-term 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.

#### Receivables:

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.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

## Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

## <u>Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources:</u>

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 \$8,000 and \$3,000. Respectively, at June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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 consists of net position for which 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.

#### Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions 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 \$1,995,030 and \$1,858,871 and the bank balances were \$1,998,370 and \$1,858,322 as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. From time to time, the bank balance may exceed amounts covered by federal depository insurance. As of June 30, 2023, all deposits were 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, 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. Petty cash of approximately \$864 was kept on hand at the Authority's premises as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

**Notes to Financial Statements** 

June 30, 2023

#### 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, 2023, the Authority had the following investments:

		Investment maturities (in years)				
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than	Greater than 1, less than 5	Greater than 5, less than 10	Greater than 10	
Certificates of deposit	\$ 116,841 <b>\$ 116,841</b>	\$ <b>\$</b>	\$ 116,841 \$ 116,841	\$ - <b>\$</b> -	\$ \$	

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

		Investment maturities (in years)				
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than	Greater than 1, less than 5	Greater than 5, less than 10	Greater than 10	
Certificates of deposit	\$ 116,092 \$ 116,092	\$ 57,137 <b>\$ 57,137</b>	\$ 58,955 <b>\$ 58,955</b>	\$ - <b>\$</b> -	\$ - <b>\$</b> -	

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.

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

## Note 3. Investments and Funds, Continued

During each of the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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 \$17,258 and \$5,922 at June 30, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

### Cushion fund:

The asset of the cushion fund at June 30, 2022, consisted of \$57,137, in a certificate of deposit with an interest rate of 1.30%. The certificate of deposit matured in fiscal year 2023 and was re-invested. As of June 30, 2023, the asset of the cushion fund consisted of \$57,562, in a certificate of deposit with an interest rate of 0.55%, and maturing in fiscal year 2026. 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, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2023 and 2022, respectively, the assets of the operations and maintenance fund consisted of cash in a bank account with a balance of \$112,401 and \$116,800, respectively, and cash on hand of \$864. The operating and maintenance fund at June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2023 and 2022, respectively, the assets of the depreciation fund consisted of cash in a savings account of \$165,806 and \$153,716, respectively, and \$33,456 and \$33,273, respectively, in a certificate of deposit with an interest rate of .55% and set to mature during fiscal year 2025.

#### <u>Contingent</u> 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, 2023 and 2022, respectively, consisted of cash in a savings account of \$17,913 and \$16,703, respectively, and \$4,914 and \$4,887, respectively, in a certificate of deposit with an interest rate of .55% and set to mature during fiscal year 2025.

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

### 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, 2023 and 2022, 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:

	2023		2022
Trade accounts	\$ 281,115	\$	287,611
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts Net accounts receivable	(128,911)		(127,033)
Net accounts receivable	<u>\$ 152,204</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u> 160,578</u>

#### 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, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

		2023		2022
Unrestricted assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,663,558	\$	1,578,032
Restricted assets	•	_,000,000	7	1,370,032
Cash and cash equivalents				
Bond and interest account		17,258		5,922
Depreciation account		165,806		153,726
Contingent account		17,913		16.703
Customer deposits		119,624		93,617
Construction account		11,307		11,307
Grant account		428		428
Total restricted assets-cash and cash equivalents		332,336		281.703
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,995,894	\$	1,859,735

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## Note 6. Capital Assets

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

Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	Balance June 30, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2023
Land	\$ 58,293	*			
Rights-of-way	,,	<b>&gt;</b> -	\$	- \$	- \$ 58,293
Total capital assets, not being	194,419	<del></del>			194,419
depreciated	252,712				
•	232,/12				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	192,271	7,500	_	_	199,771
Vehicles	102,147	, <u>-</u>	_	_	102,147
Office equipment	8,113	_	_		8,113
Machinery & equipment	30,419		<u>-</u>		30,419
	10,111,954	7,500			
Accumulated Depreciation					10,119,454
Water system	4,964,778	202,205			F 455 000
Sewer system	43,147	1,649	-	-	5,166,983
Old Due West water system	124,170	1,045	-	-	44,796
Buildings	112,548	8,193	-	-	124,170
Vehicles	74,273	7,393	-	-	120,741
Office equipment	8,113	7,353	<del>-</del>	-	81,666
Machinery & equipment	13,530	4.128	-	-	8,113
,	5,340,559	223,568			17,658
Total capital assets, being		223,308			<u>5,564,127</u>
depreciated net	4,771,395	(24.0.000)			
Total capital assets, net	\$ 5,024,107	(216,068)		<del></del>	4,555,327
	<del>y 3,024,107</del>	<u>\$ (216,068)</u>	\$	<u> </u>	<u>\$ 4,808,039</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:

Revenue bonds:	ı	2023	2022
\$896,000 – 5.25% waterworks system revenue bonds of 1995 payable in monthly installments of \$4,472 (principal and			
interest) through January 2033.		\$ 402,691 <b>\$</b>	<u>434,303</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

## Note 7. Long-term Debt, Continued

Maturities of long-term debt for each of the years subsequent to June 30, 2023, are as follows:

		Revenu	e Bon	ds		Total
		Principal	<u>Ir</u>	terest	Re	quirement
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		41,084		12,580		53,664
2029-2033		217,197		27,503		244,700
Totals	\$	402,691	\$	110,329	\$	513,020

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

	Total
Balance – June 30, 2021	\$ 464,306
Retirements	(30,003)
Balance - June 30, 2022	\$ 434,303
Retirements	(31,612)
Balance - June 30, 2023	\$ 402,691

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. Other Long-term Liabilities

Other long-term liabilities activity for the year ended June 30, 2023, was as follows:

Compensated	Beginning Balance		Additions	 Reductions	_	Ending Balance	 Due Within One Year		Long-Term Portion
absences* Net pension	\$ 3,030	\$	4,587	\$ -	\$	7,617	\$ 5,713	\$	1,904
liability* <b>Totals</b>	\$ 398,514 <b>401,544</b>	<u>\$</u>	37,821 <b>42,408</b>	\$ 	\$	436,335 <b>443,952</b>	\$ 5,713	<u>\$</u>	436,335 <b>438,239</b>

<sup>\*</sup>Changes in other long-term liabilities are reported as a net change

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2023

#### 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:	2023	2022
Net property, plant, and equipment in service	\$ 4,808,039 \$	5,024,107
Less: Revenue bonds payable	(402,691)	(434,303)
Net invested in capital assets	\$ 4,405,348 \$	4,589,804
Restricted for capital activity, debt service and customer deposits:		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 332,336 \$	281,703
Restricted investments	116,841	116,092
Total restricted for capital activity, debt service and customer deposits:	\$ 449,177 \$	397,795
Unrestricted	\$ 1,206,705 \$	1,137,517
Total net position	\$ 6,061,230 \$	6,125,116

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2023

#### 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 and participating charter schools, public higher education institutions, other participating local subdivisions of government and first-term individuals elected to the South Carolina General Assembly.

### 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 first- term individuals elected to the South Carolina General Assembly. 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 the 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.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### 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. The Retirement Funding and Administration Act of 2017 increased, but also established a ceiling for the SCRS employee contribution rate. Effective July 1, 2017, the employee rate was increased to a capped rate of 9.00 percent for the SCRS. The legislation also increased the employer contribution rate beginning July 1, 2017 for the SCRS by two percentage points and further scheduled the employer contribution rate to increase by a minimum of one percentage point each year in accordance with state statute. The General Assembly postponed the one percent increase in the SCRS employer contribution rate that was scheduled to go into effect beginning July 1, 2020. In accordance with the legislative funding schedule, the employer contribution rate will continue to increase by 1 percentage point each year until reaching 18.56 percent for the SCRS, but may be increased further, if the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet funding periods set for the applicable year. The board shall increase the employer contribution rate as necessary to meet the amortization period set in statute.

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

Required employee contribution rates are as follows for client's fiscal year 2023 and 2022:

<u>SCRS</u>	2023	2022
Employee Class Two Employee Class Three	9.00% 9.00%	9.00% 9.00%
Required <u>employer</u> contribution rates are as follo	ows for client's fiscal year 2023 and 20	22:
<u>SCRS</u>		
Employer Class Two	17.41%	16.41%
Employer Class Three	17.41%	16.41%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%

Contributions to the SCRS pension plan from the Authority were approximately \$40,000 and \$35,000 for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2023

#### Note 10. Pension Plan, Continued

### Actuarial assumptions and methods:

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

The June 30, 2022, total pension liability (TPL), (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, 2021. The TPL was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the SCRS's fiscal year end, June 30, 2022, using generally accepted actuarial principles. There was no legislation enacted during the 2022 legislative session that had a material change in the benefit provisions for the SCRS.

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

	SCRS	
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	
Investment rate of return	7.00%	
Projected salary increases	cted 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 Systems' 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, 2022, 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%

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2023

#### Note 10. Pension Plan, Continued

#### Net pension liability:

The NPL is calculated separately for the SCRS and represents the TPL determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less the SCRS's fiduciary net position. NPL totals as of June 30, 2022, are as follows:

System	TPL	Plan Fiduciary TPL Net Position		Employers' NPL	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the TPL
SCRS	\$ 56,454,779,872	\$	32,212,626,932	\$ 24,242,152,940	57.1%

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

At June 30, 2023, the Authority reported a liability of approximately \$436,000 for its proportionate share of the SCRS net pension liability ("NPL"). The NPL was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability ("TPL") used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as July 1, 2021 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, 2023, the Authority's proportionate share of the SCRS plan was .00180%.

#### Pension expense:

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Authority recognized pension expense for the SCRS plan of approximately \$35,000.

## <u>Deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources:</u>

At June 30, 2023, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		SC	RS	
	Ot	eferred utflows resources	ir	eferred oflows esources
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes of assumptions Net difference between projected and actual	\$	3,791 13,994	\$	1,902
earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between Authority		673		-
contributions and proportionate share of contributions Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date		3,890		8,748
Total	\$	<u>40,238</u> 62,586	<u>ċ</u>	10,650

The approximately \$40,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date for the SCRS plan during the Authority's year ended June 30, 2023 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liabilities in the year ending June 30, 2024.

Notes to Financial Statements

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
2024	\$ 7,538
2025	5,070
2026	(12,289)
2027	11,379
	\$ 11,698

#### Long-term expected rate of return:

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

The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2022 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the table 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%	6.79%	3.12%
Bonds	26.0%	(0.35)%	(0.07)%
Private Equity	9.0%	8.75%	0.79%
Private Debt	7.0%	6.00%	0.42%
Real Assets	12.0%		0.1270
Real Estate	9.0%	4.12%	0.37%
Infrastructure	3.0%	5.88%	0.18%
Total Expected Real Return	100.0%	•	4.79%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes		•	0.18%
Total Expected Nominal Return			7.04%

#### Discount rate:

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

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

## Note 10. Pension Plan, Continued

## Sensitivity analysis:

As of the Authority's June 30, 2023 reporting period, 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%)	1	Discount Rate (7.00%)		0% Increase (8.00%)			
SCRS	\$	559,435	\$	436,335	\$	333,993			

#### 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 Systems' audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, and the accounting valuation report as of June 30, 2022. Additional financial information supporting the preparation of the Schedules (including the unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements and required supplementary information) is available in the Systems' ACFR.

## Note 11. Fair Value Measurements

To the extent available, the Authority's investments are recorded at fair value as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. 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.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

## Note 11. Fair Value Measurements, Continued

The Authority's investments within the fair value hierarchy at June 30, 2023:

Investment Type	Fair <u>Value</u>	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs Level 3 Inputs
Certificates of deposit	\$ 116,841	\$ -	\$ 116,841 \$ -
	<b>\$ 116,841</b>	<b>\$</b> -	\$ 116,841 \$ -

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

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

## 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 has coverage through The Cincinnati Insurance Companies.

The Authority acquires insurance from Bridgefield Casualty Insurance Company for job related injury and illness (workers' compensation) to its employees.

The Authority continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss through The Cincinnati Insurance Companies.

The Authority has obtained insurance on the assets of the Authority with replacement coverage up to approximately \$3,532,000 on the buildings and personal property. The Authority also has fidelity bond coverage of approximately \$105,000, which makes the Authority in compliance with its bond covenant. 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 for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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 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.

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

## Note 15. Subsequent Events, Continued

In April 2023, the Authority was awarded a \$9,500,000 grant from the South Carolina Rural Infrastructure Authority (RIA) for improvements to their capital asset water systems. The Authority plans to begin construction during fiscal year 2024.

The Authority also has plans to issue revenue bonds in the amount of approximately \$3,000,000 to cover its matching requirement for the grant and to pay off an existing revenue bond payable during fiscal year 2024.

		·	
Require	d Supplementary	Information	

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
For the year ended June 30, 2023

	SCRS							
· -	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018		
Employer's proportion of the net pension liability	0.00180%	0.00184%	0.00181%	0.00184%	0.00182%	0.00187%		
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 436,335 \$	398,514 \$	461,839 \$	419,483	\$ 407,400 \$	421,192		
Employer's covered payroll during the measurement period	\$ 214,326	\$ 208,159	\$ 201,647	\$ 193,991	\$ 188,416	\$ 182,952		
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	203.58473%	191.44692%	229.03341%	216.23838%	216.22368%	230.21995%		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	57.10%	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, 2023

	SCRS										
		2023		2022		2021		2020		2019	 2018
Contractually required contribution	\$	40,238	\$	35,492	\$	32,388	\$	31,376	\$	28,245	\$ 25,550
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		40,238		35,492		32,388		31,376		28,245	25,550
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ <u>.</u>
Employer's covered payroll	\$	229,147	\$	214,326	\$	208,159	\$	201,647	\$	193,991	\$ 188,416
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		17.55991%		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.



Schedule 1 - Budgetary Comparison Schedule

For the year ended June 30, 2023

	C	Original and Final Budget		Actual	f	Variance favorable (unfavorable)		
Operating revenues				7100001		inavolubic;		
Water revenue	\$	1,290,000	\$	1,252,120	\$	(37,880)		
Tap fees	*	20,000	٧	40,525	Ÿ	20,525		
Late fees/cut-on fees		44,000		39,012		(4,988)		
Sewer revenue		20,000		22,604		2,604		
Miscellaneous operating revenues		12,000		10,166		(1,834)		
, ,	<del></del>	1,386,000		1,364,42		(21,573)		
Operating expenses before depreciation			_	1,55 1, 12.		(21,3/3)		
Salaries		233,504		239,523		(6,019)		
Employees' benefits				200,020		(0,013)		
Group health insurance		40,000		45,598		(5,598)		
Retirement expense		40,300		34,635		(5,596) 5,665		
Billing and collection fees		21,000		26,698				
Utilities		14,500		20,098 14,563		(5,698)		
Purchased water		375,000		401,878		(63) (26 979)		
Repairs and maintenance		95,686		119,616		(26,878)		
Materials and supplies		75,000		105,173		(23,930)		
Professional fees		28,305				(30,173)		
Sewer service charges		19,000		27,001		1,304		
Insurance		22,500		18,682		318		
Gasoline and oil		25,000 25,000		26,634		(4,134)		
Payroll taxes				21,007		3,993		
Credit Card Processing fees		17,530		17,599		(69)		
Directors' fees		14,000		15,706		(1,706)		
Tap installation		10,800		10,800		-		
Telephone		7,500		23,000		(15,500)		
Water sampling		10,500		10,319		181		
Office supplies		5,000		6,336		(1,336)		
Computer expenses		5,000		3,392		1,608		
Training		5,000		3,295		1,705		
Licenses & permits		15,000		2,366		12,634		
Dues & subscriptions		11,500		10,441		1,059		
Uniforms		5,000		5,292		(292)		
Advertising		1,500		1,054		446		
Office expense		2,700		2,180		520		
Miscellaneous		500		598		(98)		
····scenaricous		1,000		90		910		
Operating income hafava days to		1,102,325		1,193,476		(91,151)		
Operating income before depreciation		283,675		170,951		(112,724)		
Depreciation		235,000		223,568		11,432		
Operating income		48,675		(52,617)		(101,292)		
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)								
Interest income		4,000		10,746		6,746		
Interest expense		(22,047)		(22,015)		· ·		
		(18,047)		(11,269)		<u>3;</u> <u>6,77</u> §		
Increase (decrease) in net position	<u>\$</u>	30,628	\$	(63,886)	\$	(94,514)		

Schedule 2 - Schedule of Revenues and Expenses For the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021

	2023		2022		2021
Operating revenues					
Water revenue	\$ 1,252,120	\$	1,198,935	\$	1,219,390
Tap fees	40,525		24,875		27,100
Late fees/cut-on fees	39,012		37,689		39,103
Sewer revenue	22,604		19,809		16,401
Miscellaneous operating revenues	10,166		9,909		11,018
Operating expenses before depreciation	1,364,427	. —	1,291,217	_	1,313,017
Salaries	220 522		000 470		
Employees' benefits	239,523		220,179		213,483
Group health insurance	45 500				
·	45,598		38,652		35,363
Retirement expense	34,635		27,810		44,250
Billing and collection fees Utilities	26,698		18,634		19,213
Purchased water	14,563		12,713		11,820
	401,878		389,312		380,645
Repairs and maintenance	119,616		90,273		74,079
Materials and supplies	105,173		82,373		98,303
Professional fees	27,001		19,288		19,500
Sewer service charges	18,682		19,574		15,803
Insurance	26,634		21,472		20,993
Gasoline and oil	21,007		24,108		17,810
Payroll taxes	17,599		16,625		15,454
Credit Card Processing fees	15,706		13,311		12,285
Directors' fees	10,800		10,800		10,800
Tap installation	23,000		15,000		10,000
Telephone	10,319		9,863		8,883
Water sampling	6,336		7,084		8,272
Office supplies	3,392		7,345		4,175
Computer expenses	3,295		14,082		10,094
Training	2,366		4,850		454
Licenses & permits	10,441		11,021		10,277
Dues & subscriptions	5,292		2,339		3,186
Uniforms	1,054		864		1,312
Advertising	2,180		2,347		2,347
Office expense	598		296		548
Miscellaneous	90		647		
	<u>1,193,476</u>	_	1,080,862	-	1,049,349
Operating income before depreciation	170,951	-	210,355		263,663
Depreciation	222.560				
Operating income (loss)	223,568		226,740		240,889
operating meome (1055)	(52,617)		(16,385)		22,774
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)					
Interest income	10,746		2,867		2,695
Interest expense	(22,015)		(23,626)		(25,169)
	(11,269)		(20,759)		(22,474)
Increase (decrease) in net position	\$ (63,886)	\$	(37,144)	_\$_	300

Schedule 3 - Insurance Policies and Fidelity Bonds

For the year ended June 30, 2023

Company	Policy Number	Expiration date of Policy	Amount	
The Cincinnati Insurance Companies Property Insurance	ETD 067-12-70	12/1/2025	\$ 3,532,296 blanket limit	
General Liability	ETD 067-12-70	12/1/2025	1,000,000 each occurrence 3,000,000 aggregate	
Auto Liability	ETD 067-12-70	12/1/2025	1,000,000	
Flood insurance	ETD 067-12-70	12/1/2025	100,000	
Position Fidelity Bond Coverage Employee theft Forgery/Alteration Inside premises Outside premises Money orders	ETD -067-12-70 Crime	12/1/2025	25,000 25,000 25,000 5,000 25,000	
Bridgefield Casualty Insurance Company Worker's Compensation	196-56687	12/1/2023	500,000 each accident 500,000 each employee 500,000 policy limit	

Schedule 4 - Net Earnings for Debt Service and Debt Coverage

For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

		2023		2022
Operating Income (loss)	\$	(52,617)	\$	(16,385)
Adjustments to derive net earnings:  Depreciation Interest income		223,568 10,746		226,740 2,867
Net earnings per bond resolution	<u>\$</u>	181,697	<u>\$</u>	213,222
Total debt service paid	\$	53,664	\$	53,664
Debt coverage	\$	128,033	\$	159,558
Percent debt coverage		239%		297%

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, 2023 and 2022, the Authority's "net earnings" were 239% and 297%, 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, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 18, 2023.

## **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 2023-001, 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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### 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, LLC

Greenwood, South Carolina September 18, 2023

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2023

## Section I. Financial Statement Findings and Response

**Significant Deficiency** 

2023-001: 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 Prior Year Findings June 30, 2023

## Section II. Financial Statement Findings 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.
Status:	This finding was repeated in the current year reporting period.

Schedule of Prior Year Findings, Continued June 30, 2023

## Section II. Financial Statement Findings, continued

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:	This finding was not repeated in the current year

reporting period