CULTURE AND HERITAGE COMMISSION OF YORK COUNTY (A Component Unit of York County) ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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CULTURE AND HERITAGE COMMISSION OF YORK COUNTY (A Component Unit of York County)

Rock Hill, South Carolina

Established

1997

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS - June 30, 2019

DISTRICT 1 - Penny Sheppard, Chair

DISTRICT 2 – Ed Stewart

DISTRICT 3 – David Duncan

DISTRICT 4 – Jeffery Lyon, Vice Chair

DISTRICT 5 – Nancy Craig, Secretary/Treasurer

DISTRICT 6 – Dale Dove

DISTRICT 7 – Craig Lentz

Ex Officio - Carolyn Mendenhall

Ex Officio – Vacant



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Commissioners Culture and Heritage Commission of York County Rock Hill, South Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Culture and Heritage Commission of York County (the "Commission"), a component unit of York County, South Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Culture and Heritage Commission of York County, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary 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. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Treene Finney, LLP

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 16, 2019 on our consideration of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Greene Finney, LLP Mauldin, South Carolina

December 16, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

This discussion and analysis of the Culture and Heritage Commission of York County's (the "Commission") financial performance provides an overview of the Commission's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The Commission is a component unit of York County (the "County"). The intent of this discussion and analysis is to present the Commission's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the financial statements, the notes to the financial statements and the supplemental schedules to enhance their understanding of the Commission's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- On the government-wide financial statements, the liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the Commission exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at June 30, 2019 by approximately \$2,260,000. The Commission reported a deficit in unrestricted net position of approximately \$3,146,000. This deficit was due to the net pension liability of approximately \$4,011,000 as required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") statement No. 68 and the net OPEB liability of approximately \$2,021,000 as required by GASB statement No. 75.
- The General Fund reported ending fund balance of approximately \$2,377,000, a decrease of approximately \$162,000 from the prior year ending fund balance. 70% of the total amount, or approximately \$1,671,000, is unassigned and available for spending at the government's discretion. The unassigned fund balance represents 32% of fiscal 2019 expenditures.
- Total revenues for the year ended June 30, 2019 were approximately \$5,010,000, of which over 67% came from appropriations from the County, compared to approximately \$4,374,000 in total revenues for the prior year. This increase of approximately \$636,000 (15%) was due primarily to an increase in grant revenues received as well as funds appropriated by the County.
- Total expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2019 were approximately \$5,172,000 compared to approximately \$4,160,000 in the prior year, or an increase of approximately \$1,011,000 (24%) due primarily to an increase in grant related expenditures related to ongoing capital projects.
- The Commission's capital assets were approximately \$859,000 at June 30, 2019, an increase of approximately \$31,000 from the prior year, as additions of approximately \$152,000 exceeded depreciation of approximately \$121,000. The majority of the Commission's facilities and equipment are owned and maintained by the County and are reported in the County's financial statements.
- The Commission does not have any outstanding indebtedness.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of two parts: the *Financial Section* (which includes management's discussion and analysis, the financial statements, and required supplementary information), and the *Compliance Section*.

Government-wide Financial Statements. The financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Commission. The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide a broad overview of the Commission's overall financial status, in a manner similar to a private-sector enterprise.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the Commission's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows, with the difference between them reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Commission is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the Commission's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, for some items, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., unfunded OPEB obligations and earned but unused vacation leave).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Commission that are principally supported by intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Commission include general operations. The Commission does not report any business-type activities. The government-wide financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents of this report.

Fund Financial Statements. The remaining financial statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the Commission, reporting the Commission's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Commission, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related requirements. There are three categories of funds that are typically used by state and local governments: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. The Commission utilizes only governmental funds in reporting the operations of the Commission.

Governmental Funds — Governmental Funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental funds financial statements focus on near-term uses of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements. Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate the comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Commission had only one governmental fund, the General Fund, as of June 30, 2019. Information is presented in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for this fund, which is a major fund. The governmental fund financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents of this report.

Other Information. The Commission adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided as required supplementary information for the General Fund. In addition, information on the Commission's participation in the State's pension plan is presented as required supplementary information along with a schedule of the Commission's contributions and funding progress of the OPEB plan. A schedule of functional expenses has been provided as supplementary information for the General Fund. This schedule can be found as listed in the table of contents of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Figure A-1 Major Features of the Commission's Covernment Wide and Fund Financial Statements						
Iviaji	Major Features of the Commission's Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements Fund Financial Statements					
	Government-Wide					
	Statements	General Fund (only fund)				
Scope	Entire Commission.	The activities of the Commission.				
Required	 Statement of Net Position 	 Balance Sheet 				
Financial Statements	 Statement of Activities 	 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances 				
Accounting Basis and Measurement Focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus.				
Type of Asset/Liability Information	All assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term.	All assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included.				
Type of Inflow/Outflow Information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter.				

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Below is a summary of the Commission's net position for its governmental activities at June 30, 2019 and 2018:

Statement of Net Position

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018 *	
Assets			
Current Assets	\$ 3,476,187	\$ 3,222,013	
Capital Assets, Net	858,647	827,649	
Total Assets	4,334,834	4,049,662	
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred Pension Charges	671,968	810,358	
Deferred OPEB Charges	74,098	-	
Total Liabilities	746,066	810,358	
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	1,099,003	683,319	
Net Pension Liability	4,010,834	3,979,377	
Net OPEB Liability	2,021,056	1,952,397	
Long-Term Liabilities	181,551	149,598	
Total Liabilities	7,312,444	6,764,691	
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred Pension Credits	n Credits 27,988		
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	858,647	827,649	
Restricted	28,217	28,217	
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(3,146,396)	(2,793,867)	
Total Net Position	\$ (2,259,532)	\$ (1,938,001)	

[&]quot; The Commission adopted GASB #75 in fiscal year 2018.

The Commission's total assets and deferred outflows of resources at June 30, 2019 increased by approximately \$221,000 over the prior year. The increase was primarily due to an increase in cash due to receiving grant funding that was not expended in the current year. Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2019 increased by approximately \$542,000 from the prior year primarily due to an increase in the net pension liability of approximately \$31,000, an increase in the net OPEB liability of approximately \$69,000, and an increase in current liabilities due primarily to unearned revenue increasing as grant funds were received and not expended.

The Commission's net position (assets and deferred outflows of resources minus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) decreased by approximately \$322,000 during the current fiscal year due to current year expenses exceeding current year revenues. See the table below for additional information on the changes in net position in fiscal year 2019.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

A significant portion of the Commission's net position is reflected in its investment in capital assets totaling approximately \$859,000 at June 30, 2019. The Commission uses these assets to provide services to citizens; these assets are not available for future spending. In addition, approximately \$28,000 of the Commission's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining portion of the Commission's net position is a deficit of approximately \$3,146,000 due primarily to unfunded OPEB obligations of approximately \$2,021,000 and pension obligations of approximately \$4,011,000 at June 30, 2019.

The table below shows the changes in net position for Commission's governmental activities for fiscal years 2019 and 2018:

Statement of Activities

	 2019	 2018 *
Revenues		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$ 534,607	\$ 654,778
Operating Grants	178,443	150,473
Capital Contributions	754,846	440,003
General Revenues:		
County Appropriation	3,378,940	3,083,000
Other	163,262	46,167
Total Revenues	5,010,098	4,374,421
Program Expenses		
Museum Services/Operations	5,331,629	4,289,349
Total Program Expenses	5,331,629	4,289,349
Change in Net Position	(321,531)	85,072
Net Position, Beginning of Year	(1,938,001)	(252,206)
Cummulative Change in Accounting Principle - GAB #75	-	(1,770,867)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year as Restated	(1,938,001)	(2,023,073)
Net Position, End of Year	\$ (2,259,532)	\$ (1,938,001)

^{*} The Commission adopted GASB #75 in fiscal year 2018.

The Commission's negative change in net position of approximately \$322,000 was the result of current year revenues of approximately \$5,010,000 being exceeded by current year expenditures of approximately \$5,332,000. The increase in revenues of approximately \$636,000 is primarily due to County Appropriations increasing approximately \$296,000 as well as increased grant income of approximately \$315,000. The increase in expenses is due primarily to an increase in grant expenditures.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COMMISSION'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the Commission uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Fund – The analysis of governmental funds serves the purpose of determining available fund resources, how they were spent and what is available for future expenditures. Did the government generate enough revenue to pay for current obligations? What is available for spending at the end of the year?

At June 30, 2019, the Commission's General Fund reported a fund balance of approximately \$2,377,000 as compared to the prior year amount of approximately \$2,539,000. Unassigned fund balance was approximately \$1,671,000 at June 30, 2019, representing 70% of the total fund balance and 32% of expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Revenues of approximately \$5,010,000 were exceeded by expenditures of approximately \$5,172,000 by approximately \$162,000 for 2019. Appropriations from the County were approximately \$3,379,000 for 2019, compared to approximately \$3,083,000 for the prior year. Appropriations from the County represented over 67% of total revenues for the Commission for 2019. Total expenditures were approximately \$5,172,000 for 2019. Salaries and benefits were approximately \$2,816,000, representing 54% of total expenditures.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Board of Commissioners adopts an annual budget for the Commission's General Fund. Amendments to the Commission's General Fund revenue and expenditure budget for the fiscal year 2019 totaled approximately \$6,490,000 related primarily to increase in grant funding. The Commission budgeted to use approximately \$244,000 in accumulated fund balance for fiscal year 2019. However, fund balance decreased by approximately \$162,000 in fiscal year 2019, or a difference of approximately \$82,000. This is due to Carolina Foundation Grant Expenses coming in under budget by approximately \$5,335,000, salaries and benefits coming in under budget by approximately \$186,000, capital outlay coming in over budget by approximately \$57,000, and positive variances in all other expenditures totaling approximately \$284,000. These positive variances in expenditures were partially offset by grant revenues coming in under budget by \$5,623,000.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The Commission's investment in capital assets includes building improvements and equipment and totaled approximately \$859,000 at June 30, 2019, an increase of approximately \$31,000 from the prior year. During 2019, the Commission capitalized approximately \$152,000 in additions and recorded depreciation expense of approximately \$121,000. The majority of the Commission's facilities and equipment are owned and maintained by the County and are reported in the County's financial statements. The Commission does not capitalize collections consisting of works of art, historical treasures, archives furnishings and similar assets held for public exhibition, education and research services as it is not cost beneficial to establish or estimate the amount at which the collection should be capitalized. For more detailed information on the Commission's capital assets, see Note III.B to the financial statements.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the Commission had no outstanding debt. The Commission had other long-term obligations outstanding at year end which consisted of compensated absence liabilities of approximately \$182,000. For more detailed information on all of the Commission's long-term obligations, see Note III.C to the financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND FISCAL YEAR 2020 BUDGET

Many factors were considered by the Commission's administration during the process of developing the FY 2020 budget which was approximately \$379,000 or 9% more than the FY 2019 original budget. The most significant reason for the increase from the FY 2019 budget was the increase in grant and settlement money being used for capital projects. The Commission's top two goals were to balance the budget, while providing resources needed to carry out the mission of the Commission.

CONTACTING THE COMMISSION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide those interested with a general overview of the Commission's finances and to show the Commission's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the York County Department of Finance at kevin.madden@yorkcountygov.com or call (803) 684-8528.

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Basic Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents \$ 2,625,839 Accounts Receivable 70,720 Due From York County 685,447 Inventory 48,256 Prepaids 45,925 Capital Assets: 115,626 Non-Depreciable, Net 743,021 TOTAL ASSETS 4,334,834 Deferred Pension Charges Deferred Pension Charges 671,968 Deferred Pension Charges 74,068 Deferred Pension Charges 746,066 LABILITIES Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses 101,294 Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses 908,345 Non-Current Liabilities: 908,345 Not Other Postemployment Benefits, Liability 2,021,056 Net Pension Liability 4,010,834 Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year 110,746 Long Term Obligations - Due within Inone Year 70,805 TOTAL LIABILITIES 7,312,444 Deferred Pension Credits 7,312,444 Deferred Pension Credits 7,312,444		PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	
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Non-Depreciable, Net 743,021 TOTAL ASSETS 4,334,834 DEFERRED OUTLFOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Pension Charges 671,968 Deferred OPEB Charges 74,098 TOTAL ASSETS Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses 101,294 Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses 89,364 Uneamed Revenue 908,345 Non-Curent Liabilities 2,021,056 Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability 2,021,056 Net Pension Liability 4,010,834 Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year 110,746 Long Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 TOTAL LIABILITIES 7,312,444 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Pension Credits 27,988 NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets 743,021 Restricted For: 2 Cultural Programs 28,217 Unrestricted (3,030,770)	Prepaids	45,925	
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TOTAL ASSETS 4,334,834 DEFERRED OUTLFOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Pension Charges Deferred OPEB Charges 671,968 74,008 TOTAL ASSETS 746,066 LIABILITIES Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses 101,294 Accrued Salaries, Fringe, Benefits, and Other Accrued Expenses 89,364 Unearned Revenue Non-Curent Liabilities: 89,364 Unearned Revenue 908,345 Non-Curent Liabilities: Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability 2,021,056 Not Pension Liability 4,010,834 Une Pension Liability Net Pension Liability 70,805 Non-Curent Diligations - Due Within One Year 110,746 Non-Curent Diligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 Non-Curent Diligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 Non-Curent Diligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 Non-Curent Diligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 Non-Curent Diligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 Non-Curent Diligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 Non-Curent Diligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 Non-Curent Diligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 Non-Curent Diligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 Non-Curent Diligations - Due Within One Year 70,805 Non-Curen	•	115,626	
DEFERRED OUTLFOWS OF RESOURCES 671,968 Deferred Pension Charges 671,968 Deferred OPEB Charges 74,098 TOTAL ASSETS 746,066 LIABILITIES 8 Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses 101,294 Accrued Salaries, Fringe, Benefits, and Other Accrued Expenses 89,364 Unearned Revenue 908,345 Non-Curent Liabilities: 2,021,056 Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability 2,021,056 Net Pension Liability 4,010,834 Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year 110,746 Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year 70,805 TOTAL LIABILITIES 7,312,444 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Pension Credits 27,988 NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets 743,021 Restricted For: 201,021 Cultural Programs 28,217 Unrestricted (3,030,770)	Depreciable, Net	743,021	
Deferred Pension Charges 671,968 Deferred OPEB Charges 74,098 TOTAL ASSETS 746,066 LIABILITIES Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses 101,294 Accrued Salaries, Fringe, Benefits, and Other Accrued Expenses 89,364 Unearned Revenue 908,345 Non-Curent Liabilities: 101,294 Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability 2,021,056 Net Pension Liability 4,010,834 Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year 110,746 Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year 110,746 Long Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year 7,312,444 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Pension Credits 27,988 NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets 743,021 Restricted For: 28,217 Cultural Programs 28,217 Unrestricted (3,030,770)	TOTAL ASSETS	4,334,834	
Deferred OPEB Charges 74,098 TOTAL ASSETS 746,066 LIABILITIES Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses 101,294 Accrued Salaries, Fringe, Benefits, and Other Accrued Expenses 89,364 Uncarmed Revenue 908,345 Non-Curent Liabilities: 2,021,056 Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability 2,021,056 Net Pension Liability 4,010,834 Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year 110,746 Long Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 TOTAL LIABILITIES 7,312,444 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES NET POSITION 27,988 NET POSITION 28,217 Cultural Programs 28,217 Unrestricted (3,030,770)	DEFERRED OUTLFOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred OPEB Charges 74,098 TOTAL ASSETS 746,066 LIABILITIES Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses 101,294 Accrued Salaries, Fringe, Benefits, and Other Accrued Expenses 89,364 Uncarmed Revenue 908,345 Non-Curent Liabilities: 2,021,056 Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability 2,021,056 Net Pension Liability 4,010,834 Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year 110,746 Long Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 TOTAL LIABILITIES 7,312,444 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES NET POSITION 27,988 NET POSITION 28,217 Cultural Programs 28,217 Unrestricted (3,030,770)	Deferred Pension Charges	671,968	
LIABILITIES Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses 101,294 Accrued Salaries, Fringe, Benefits, and Other Accrued Expenses 89,364 Unearned Revenue 908,345 Non-Curent Liabilities: *** Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability 2,021,056 Net Pension Liability 4,010,834 Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year 110,746 Long Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 TOTAL LIABILITIES DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Pension Credits 27,988 NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets 743,021 Restricted For: 28,217 Cultural Programs 28,217 Unrestricted (3,030,770)			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses 101,294 Accrued Salaries, Fringe, Benefits, and Other Accrued Expenses 89,364 Unearned Revenue 908,345 Non-Curent Liabilities: **** Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability 2,021,056 Net Pension Liability 4,010,834 Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year 110,746 Long Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 TOTAL LIABILITIES 7,312,444 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Pension Credits 27,988 NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets 743,021 Restricted For: 28,217 Cultural Programs 28,217 Unrestricted (3,030,770)	TOTAL ASSETS	746,066	
Accrued Salaries, Fringe, Benefits, and Other Accrued Expenses 89,364 Unearned Revenue 908,345 Non-Curent Liabilities: 2,021,056 Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability 4,010,834 Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year 110,746 Long Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 TOTAL LIABILITIES Deferred Pension Credits 27,988 NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets 743,021 Restricted For: 28,217 Cultural Programs 28,217 Unrestricted (3,030,770)	LIABILITIES		
Accrued Salaries, Fringe, Benefits, and Other Accrued Expenses 89,364 Unearned Revenue 908,345 Non-Curent Liabilities: 2,021,056 Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability 4,010,834 Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year 110,746 Long Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 TOTAL LIABILITIES Deferred Pension Credits 27,988 NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets 743,021 Restricted For: 28,217 Cultural Programs 28,217 Unrestricted (3,030,770)	Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	101,294	
Non-Curent Liabilities: 2,021,056 Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability 2,021,056 Net Pension Liability 4,010,834 Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year 110,746 Long Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 TOTAL LIABILITIES 7,312,444 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Pension Credits 27,988 NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets 743,021 Restricted For: 28,217 Cultural Programs 28,217 Unrestricted (3,030,770)		89,364	
Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability 2,021,056 Net Pension Liability 4,010,834 Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year 110,746 Long Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 TOTAL LIABILITIES DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Pension Credits 27,988 NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets 743,021 Restricted For: 28,217 Cultural Programs 28,217 Unrestricted (3,030,770)	Unearned Revenue	908,345	
Net Pension Liability Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year Long Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year TOTAL LIABILITIES 7,312,444 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Pension Credits 72,988 NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted For: Cultural Programs Unrestricted (3,030,770)	Non-Curent Liabilities:		
Long Term Obligations - Due Within One Year Long Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year TOTAL LIABILITIES 7,312,444 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Pension Credits 27,988 NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted For: Cultural Programs Unrestricted (3,030,770)	Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability	2,021,056	
Long Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year 70,805 TOTAL LIABILITIES 7,312,444 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Pension Credits 27,988 NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets 743,021 Restricted For: Cultural Programs 28,217 Unrestricted (3,030,770)			
TOTAL LIABILITIES DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Pension Credits NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted For: Cultural Programs Unrestricted (3,030,770)			
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Pension Credits NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted For: Cultural Programs Unrestricted (3,030,770)	Long Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year	70,805	
Deferred Pension Credits NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted For: Cultural Programs Unrestricted (3,030,770)	TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,312,444	
NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted For: Cultural Programs Unrestricted 28,217 (3,030,770)	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted For: Cultural Programs Unrestricted (3,030,770)	Deferred Pension Credits	27,988	
Restricted For: 28,217 Cultural Programs (3,030,770) Unrestricted (3,030,770)	NET POSITION		
Cultural Programs 28,217 Unrestricted (3,030,770)		743,021	
Unrestricted (3,030,770)		2021-	
<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement. See accompanying independent auditor's report.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		PROGRAM REVENUES			1 & CH	I (EXPENSE) REVENUE IANGE IN NET POSITION
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions		ary Government overnmental Activities
Governmental Activities: Culture and Recreation	\$ 5,331,629	534,607	178,443	754,846	\$	(3,863,733)
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	\$ 5,331,629	534,607	178,443	754,846		(3,863,733)
General Revenues: County Appropriation Unrestricted Investment Earnings Miscellaneous				3,378,940 12,497 150,765		
		ral Revenues NET POSITION	1			3,542,202 (321,531)
	NET POSITION	N, Beginning of	Year			(1,938,001)
	NET POSITIO	N, End of Year			\$	(2,259,532)

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUND

JUNE 30, 2019

	0	ENERAL FUND
ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	2,625,839
Accounts and Grants Receivable Due From York County		70,720 685,447
Inventory		48,256
Prepaids		45,925
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	3,476,187
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	\$	101,294
Accrued Salaries, Fringe and Benefits		88,381
Accrued Expenses Unearned Revenue		983
Onearned Revenue		908,345
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,099,003
FUND BALANCE		
Nonspendable:		40.00
Inventory		48,256
Prepaids Restricted for:		45,925
Cultural Programs		28,217
Committed for:		,
Capital Outlay		583,522
Unassigned		1,671,264
TOTAL FUND BALANCE		2,377,184
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$	3,476,187

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

TOTAL FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND	\$ 2,377,184
Amounts reported for the governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because of the following:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in the governmental funds. The cost of the assets was \$2,409,704, and the accumulated depreciation was \$1,551,057.	858,647
The Commission's proportionate shares of the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to its participation in the State pension plan are not recorded in the governmental funds but are recorded in the Statement of Net Position.	(3,366,854)
The Commission's net OPEB liability and deferred outflows of resources to the Commission's other postemployment benefit plan is not recorded in the governmental funds but is recorded in the Statement of Net Position.	(1,946,958)
Long-term liabilities are not due or payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds. Long-term liabilities at year-end consisted of the following: Compensated Absences	(181,551)
TOTAL NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ (2,259,532)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

REVENUES	GENERAL FUND
York County Appropriations Other Support Program Revenues TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 3,378,940 143,817 1,487,341 5,010,098
EXPENDITURES	
Current: Operations and Programs Capital Outlay	4,640,114 531,494
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5,171,608
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(161,510)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of Year	2,538,694
FUND BALANCE, End of Year	\$ 2,377,184

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

TOTAL NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND	\$ (161,510)
Amounts reported for the governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:	
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(31,953)
Changes in the Commission's net other postemployment benefits liability and deferred outflows of resources for the current year are not reported in the governmental funds but are reported in the Statement of Activities.	5,439
Changes in the Commission's proportionate shares of the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources for the current year are not reported in the governmental funds but are reported in the Statement of Activities.	(164,505)
The governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital asset additions of \$152,071 exceeded depreciation expense of \$121,073 for the current period.	30,998
TOTAL CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ (321,531)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. The Reporting Entity

On October 20, 1997, the York County Council formally adopted an ordinance to amend the York County Code to create a new commission to be known as *Culture and Heritage Commission of York County* (the "Commission"). The Commission assumed the duties and responsibilities of the Museum of York County and the York County Historical Commission. Additionally, the assets and property of the Museum of York County and the York County Historical Commission were transferred to the Commission. York County Council appoints all of the members of the Commission's Board of Commissioners, which is the Commission's governing authority. The County also provides the Commission with an annual appropriation, which is the majority of the Commission's operating revenues. Accordingly, the Commission is considered to be a component unit of the County and the Commission's financial position and activities are reported in the financial statements of the County as a discretely presented component unit.

The accompanying financial statements present the financial position and results of operations of the Commission only and do not include any financial information for the County or any other component unit of the County. The Commission does not have any component units. The financial statements of the Commission have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

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

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Commission.

Governmental activities, which normally are supported by County appropriations and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The Commission does not report any business-type activities.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Appropriations from the County and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment, or governmental function, is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Commission.

The **government-wide financial statements** are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the Commission are included on the statement of net position.

The government-wide statements are prepared using a different measurement focus from the manner in which governmental funds financial statements are prepared (see further detail below). Governmental funds financial statements, therefore, include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Governmental funds financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

County appropriations, intergovernmental revenues, grants and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash has been received by the government.

The accounts of the government are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. There are a minimum number of funds maintained to keep the accounts consistent with legal and managerial requirements. The following fund type is used by the Commission.

Governmental fund types are those through which all of the governmental functions of the Commission are financed. The Commission's expendable financial resources and related assets and liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The Commission only has one fund:

The *General Fund*, *a major fund*, is the general operating fund of the Commission and accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the Commission. All County appropriations and other receipts are accounted for in the General Fund. General operating expenditures are paid from the General Fund. This is a budgeted fund, and any fund balance is considered a resource available for use.

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity

1. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

The Commission considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with original maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Securities with an initial maturity of more than three months (from when initially purchased) are reported as investments.

The Commission's investment policy is designed to operate within existing statutes (which are identical for all funds, fund types and component units within the State of South Carolina) that authorize the Commission to invest in the following:

- (a) Obligations of the United States and its agencies, the principal and interest of which is fully guaranteed by the United States:
- (b) Obligations issued by the Federal Financing Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, the Bank of Cooperatives, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Government National Mortgage Association, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Farmers Home Administration, if, at the time of investment, the obligor has a long-term, unenhanced, unsecured debt rating in one of the top two ratings categories, without regard to a refinement or gradation of rating category by numerical modifier or otherwise, issued by at least two nationally recognized credit rating organizations;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

1. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments (Continued)

- (c) (i) General obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units; or (ii) revenue obligations of the State of South Carolina or its political units, if at the time of investment, the obligor has a long-term, unenhanced, unsecured debt rating in one of the top two ratings categories, without regard to a refinement or gradation of rating category by numerical modifier or otherwise, issued by at least two nationally recognized credit rating organizations;
- (d) Savings and Loan Associations to the extent that the same are insured by an agency of the federal government;
- (e) Certificates of deposit where the certificates are collaterally secured by securities of the type described in (a) and (b) above held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, of a market value not less than the amount of the certificates of deposit so secured, including interest; provided, however, such collateral shall not be required to the extent the same are insured by an agency of the federal government;
- (f) Repurchase agreements when collateralized by securities as set forth in this section; and
- (g) No load open-end or closed-end management type investment companies or investment trusts registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, where the investment is made by a bank or trust company or savings and loan association or other financial institution when acting as trustee or agent for a bond or other debt issue of that local government unit, political subdivision, or county treasurer if the particular portfolio of the investment company or investment trust in which the investment is made (i) is limited to obligations described in items (a), (b), (c), and (f) of this subsection, and (ii) has among its objectives the attempt to maintain a constant net asset value of one dollar a share and to that end, value its assets by the amortized cost method.

The Commission's cash investment objectives are preservation of capital, liquidity, and yield. The Commission reports its investments at fair value, which is normally determined by quoted market prices. The Commission did not have any investments during the year ended June 30, 2019.

2. Inventories and Prepaid Assets

Inventories consist of consumable supplies and are valued at cost, using the first-in, first-out method. The costs of inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased or produced. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid assets in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Commission as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life of two years or more. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation. The majority of the Commission's facilities and equipment are owned and maintained by the County and are reported in the County's financial statements. The Commission does not capitalize collections consisting of works of art, historical treasures, archives furnishings and similar assets held for public exhibition, education and research services as it is not cost beneficial to establish or estimate the amount at which the collections should be capitalized.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

3. Capital Assets (Continued)

All reported capital assets, except land and construction in progress, are depreciated. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and Improvements 10-30 years Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment 3-7 years

4. Compensated Absences

It is the Commission's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused personal leave benefits. Vacation benefits are paid when taken up to a 45-day maximum that may be accumulated; any unused portion of vacation leave (45-day maximum) is payable upon termination, retirement or death. No liability is reported for unpaid accumulated sick leave as the Commission does not pay any unused sick leave upon separation of service. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability is recorded in the governmental fund financial statements only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

5. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental funds financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the funds financial statements only to the extent that they have matured (i.e., due and payable).

6. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position and the Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Commission currently has two type of deferred outflows of resources: (1) The Commission reports deferred pension charges in its Statement of Net Position in connection with its participation in the South Carolina Retirement System. (2) The Commission reports deferred OPEB charges in its Statement of Net Position in connection with the Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit OPEB Plan. The deferred pension and OPEB charges are either (a) recognized in the subsequent period as a reduction of the net pension liability (which includes contributions made after the measurement date) or (b) amortized in a systematic and rational method as pension expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position and the Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Commission currently has one type of deferred inflows of resources. The Commission reports *deferred pension credits* in its Statement of Net Position in connection with its participation in the South Carolina Retirement System. The *deferred pension credits* are amortized in a systematic and rational method and recognized as a reduction of pension expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

7. Fund Balance

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definition, the Commission classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

Nonspendable – includes amounts that inherently cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form (i.e., prepaid assets, inventories, etc.) or because of legal or contractual requirements (i.e., principal on an endowment, etc.).

Restricted – includes amounts that are constrained by specific purposes which are externally imposed by (a) other governments through laws and regulations, (b) grantors or contributions through agreements, (c) creditors through debt covenants or other contracts, or (d) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – includes amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action made by the Board of Commissioners before the end of the reporting period. The Board of Commissioners must commit fund balance by formal action before the end of the reporting period for this portion of fund balance to qualify for this category. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Commissioners removes or changes the specified use of the committed fund balance by the same action.

Assigned – includes amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed and that such assignments are made by the highest level of decision making authority, or by parties delegated this authority, before the report issuance date. The Board of Commissioners assigns fund balance by an approved motion by the Board before report issuance for fund balance to qualify in this category.

Unassigned – includes amounts that do not qualify to be accounted for and reported in any of the other fund balance categories. This classification represents the amount of fund balance that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

The Commission generally uses restricted amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance is available unless there are legal documents, contracts, or agreements that prohibit doing such. Additionally, the Commission generally would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

8. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position. Net position is classified as net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Outstanding debt which has not been spent is included in the same net position component as the unspent proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

9. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits

In government-wide financial statements, pensions and other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") are required to be recognized and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting (see Note IV.A and Note IV.D and the required supplementary information immediately following the notes to the financial statements for more information), regardless of the amounts recognized as pension and OPEB expenditures on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The Commission recognizes net pension and net OPEB liabilities for each plan in which it participates, which represent the excess of the total pension and OPEB liabilities over the fiduciary net position of the qualified plans, or the Commission's proportionate share thereof in the case of a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan, measured as of the Commission's fiscal year-end. Changes in the net pension and OPEB liabilities during the period are recorded as pension and OPEB expenses, or as deferred outflows or inflows of resources depending on the nature of the change, in the period incurred. Those changes in net pension and OPEB liabilities that are recorded as deferred outflows or inflows of resources that arise from changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs and differences between expected or actual experience are amortized over the weighted average remaining service life of all participants in the respective qualified plan and recorded as a component of pension and OPEB expense beginning with the period in which they are incurred. Any projected earnings on qualified pension and OPEB plan investments are recognized as a component of pension and OPEB expense. Differences between projected and actual investment earnings are reported as deferred outflows or inflows of resources and amortized as a component of pension and OPEB expense on a closed basis over a five-year period beginning with the period in which the difference occurred.

10. Accounting 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. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and deferred outflows of resources (if any) and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources (if any) and disclosure of these balances as of the date of the financial statements. In addition, they affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

The Board of Commissioners adopts a budget for General Fund revenues and expenditures prior to the beginning of each fiscal year. During the year, the Board of Commissioners made supplementary budget appropriations. The budget is presented in the required supplementary section of the financial statements. The budget is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is consistent with GAAP, and is based on funding expectations and past experience.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES

A. Deposits and Investments

Deposits

<u>Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits:</u> Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Commission's deposits might not be recovered. The Commission does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but follows the investment policy statutes of the State of South Carolina. As of June 30, 2019, none of the Commission's bank balances of approximately \$2,620,000 (which had a carrying value of approximately \$2,620,000) were exposed to custodial credit risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

B. Capital Assets

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

	Ве	eginning			Ending
	B	Balance	Additions	Disposals	 Balance
Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable:					
Construction in Progress	\$	90,792	24,834	-	\$ 115,626
Total Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable		90,792	24,834	-	115,626
Capital Assets, Depreciable:					
Buildings and Improvements		1,323,986	102,337	-	1,426,323
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment		842,855	24,900	-	867,755
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable		2,166,841	127,237	-	2,294,078
Less: Accumulated Depreciation For:					
Buildings and Improvements		858,289	36,759	_	895,048
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment		571,695	84,314	-	656,009
Total Accumulated Depreciation		1,429,984	121,073	-	1,551,057
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable, Net		736,857	6,164	-	 743,021
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	827,649	30,998	-	\$ 858,647

C. Long-Term Obligations

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	В	eginning			Ending	Due Within
Long-Term Obligations]	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year
Governmental Activities:						
Compensated Absences	\$	149,598	122,864	(90,911)	181,551	\$ 110,746
Total Governmental Activities	\$	149,598	122,864	(90,911)	181,551	\$ 110,746

General Fund resources are used to fund compensated absences payable.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Retirement Plans

The Commission participates in the State of South Carolina's retirement plan, which is administered by the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority ("PEBA"). The PEBA, created on July 1, 2012 and governed by an 11-member Board of Directors ("PEBA Board"), is the state agency responsible for the administration and management of the various retirement systems and retirement programs of the state of South Carolina, including the State Optional Retirement Program and the S.C. Deferred Compensation Program, as well as the state's employee insurance programs. As such, the PEBA is responsible for administering the South Carolina Retirement Systems' ("Systems") five defined benefit pension plans. The Retirement Funding and Administration Act of 2017, which became effective July 1, 2017, increased the employer and employee contribution rates, established a ceiling on the SCRS employee contribution rates, lowered the assumed rate of return, required a scheduled reduction of the funding periods, and addressed various governance issues including the assignment of the PEBA Board as custodian of the retirement trust funds and assignment of the Retirement Systems Investment Commission ("RSIC") and PEBA as co-trustees of the assets of the retirement trust funds. By law, the State Fiscal Accountability Authority ("SFAA"), which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the actuary of the Systems.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

The PEBA issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR") containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the System' Pension Trust Funds. The CAFR is publicly available through the Retirement Benefits' link on the 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. The PEBA is considered a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina and therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the comprehensive annual financial report of the state.

Plan Description

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

Plan Membership

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

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

Plan 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 benefit terms for each system is presented below.

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

The annual retirement allowance of eligible retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of 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 THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Plan Contributions

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

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

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

As noted earlier, both employees and the Commission are required to contribute to the Plan at rates established and as amended by the PEBA. The Commission's contributions are actuarially determined but are communicated to and paid by the Commission as a percentage of the employees' annual eligible compensation. Required employer and employee contribution rates for the past three years are as follows:

		SCRS Rates	
	2017	2018	2019
Employer Contribution Rate:^			
Retirement	11.41%	13.41%	14.41%
Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Accidental Death Contributions	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	11.56%	13.56%	14.56%
Employee Contribution Rate	8.66%	9.00%	9.00%

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

The required contributions and percentages of amounts contributed to the Plan for the past three years were as follows:

Year Ended	SCRS Co	ontributions
June 30,	Required	% Contributed
2019	\$ 281,170	100%
2018	252,614	100%
2017	\$ 209,817	100%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Plan Contributions (Continued)

In an effort to help offset a portion of the burden of the increased contribution requirement for employers, the State General Assembly ("State") funded 1 percent of the SCRS contribution increases for the year ended June 30, 2018. The State's budget appropriated these funds directly to the PEBA for the South Carolina Retirement System Trust Fund. The amount of funds appropriated by the State (nonemployer contributing entity) for the year ended June 30, 2018 (measurement date) to the Commission were approximately \$16,000 for the SCRS.

The Commission recognized contributions (on-behalf benefits) from the State of approximately \$16,000 for the year ended June 30, 2019. These contributions by the State are recognized as intergovernmental revenues and pension expenditures in the Commission's governmental fund financial statements.

Eligible payrolls covered under the Plan for the past three years were as follows:

Year Ended		
June 30,	SC	CRS Payroll
2019	\$	1,931,112
2018		1,861,588
2017	\$	1,809,098

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 Systems was most recently issued for the period ending June 30, 2015.

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

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

	SCRS
Actuarial Cost Method Actuarial Assumptions:	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return*	7.25%
Projected Salary Increases*	3.0% to 12.5% (varies by service)
Benefit Adjustments	Lesser of 1% or \$500 annually

^{*} Includes inflation at 2.25%.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (Continued)

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

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is based upon 30 year capital market assumptions. The long-term expected rate 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 2018 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the table on the following page. For actuarial purposes, the 7.25 percent assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the TPL includes a 5.00 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The NPL is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's TPL determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less that System's fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of June 30, 2018, for the SCRS, are presented in the following table:

					Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage
Syst	em	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Employers' Net Pension Liability (Asset)	of the Total Pension Liability
SCI	RS \$	48,821,730,067	26,414,916,370	\$ 22,406,813,697	54.1%

The TPL is calculated by the Systems' actuary, and the Plan fiduciary net position is reported in the Systems' financial statements. The NPL is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB No. 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 Plan funding requirements.

At June 30, 2019, the Commission reported a liability of approximately \$4,011,000 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for the SCRS. The NPL were measured as of June 30, 2018, and the TPL for the Plan used to calculate the NPL were determined based on the most recent actuarial valuation report of July 1, 2017 that was projected forward to the measurement date. The Commission's proportion of the NPL was based on a projection of the Commission's long-term share of contributions to the Plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating South Carolina state and local governmental employers, actuarially determined. At the June 30, 2018 measurement date, the Commission's SCRS proportion was 0.017900 percent, which was an increase of 0.000223 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Commission recognized pension expense of approximately \$445,000 for the SCRS. At June 30, 2019, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources (deferred pension charges) and deferred inflows of resources (deferred pension credits) related to pensions from the following sources:

Description		Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred flows of esources
SCRS		<u>esources</u>		<u>esources</u>
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$	7,240	\$	23,603
Change in Assumptions	Ψ	159,127	Ψ	-
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		63,712		-
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between the Employer's				
Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions		160,719		4,385
Employer Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date		281,170		-
Total SCRS	\$	671,968	\$	27,988

Approximately \$281,000 that was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the Commission's contributions subsequent to the measurement date to the SCRS, will be recognized as a reduction of the NPL in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources (deferred pension charges) and deferred inflows of resources (deferred pension credits) related to the SCRS will increase (decrease) pension expense as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Year Ended June 30,	SCRS
2020	\$ 233,359
2021	165,045
2022	(29,847)
2023	(5,747)
Total	\$ 362,810

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.25 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in SCRS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, each System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the sensitivity of the Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan to changes in the discount rate, calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, as well as what it would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% point lower (6.25 percent) or 1% point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

System	1	% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the SCRS	\$	5,125,101	4,010,834	\$ 3,214,240

Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information regarding the fiduciary net position of the Plan administered by the PEBA is available in the separately issued CAFR containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the SCRS. The CAFR is publicly available through the Retirement Benefits' link on the 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.

B. Risk Management

The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets, job related illness and injuries and errors and omissions. The Commission is insured against such risk by the County, which carries commercial insurance. The Commission (through the County) carries employee health insurance. It also carries general liability and property insurance through the South Carolina Insurance Reserve Fund, which represents South Carolina government entities joined together in a public entity risk pool. The Commission purchases workers' compensation insurance from the South Carolina State Accident Fund, a public entity risk pool.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Risk Management (Continued)

The South Carolina Insurance Reserve Fund and the South Carolina Accident Fund promise to pay to or on behalf of the insured for covered economic losses sustained during the policy period in accord with insurance policy and benefit program limits. The Commission pays annual premiums to the South Carolina Insurance Reserve Fund and the South Carolina State Accident Fund for its insurance coverage. These funds are self-sustaining through member premiums and by purchases of commercial insurance coverage on a portion of its liabilities. The state accumulates assets to cover risks that its members incur in their normal operations. Specifically, the state assumes substantially all of the risk of the above. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses for the covered risks. There has been no significant reduction in coverage and amounts of settlements have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three years.

C. Contingencies

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial. Management has not been informed of any significant matters of noncompliance with grant provisions or planned grantor audits.

D. Other Postemployment Benefit Plan

Plan Description

The Commission provides certain post-employment health care benefits for eligible retired employees and their dependents through a defined benefit other postemployment benefits plan (the "Plan") administered by York County. The Commission has the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms and financing requirements of the Plan. Participation in the Plan is optional. In accordance with the terms of the Plan effective January 1, 2015, the Commission will contribute a defined amount of funds into the Retiree Health Reimbursement Arrangement ("RHRA") for eligible employees.

Eligibility requirements are as follows:

- Employees hired before October 1, 2008 must meet the following eligibility criteria: (1) have at least ten years of continuous Commission service, (2) be eligible for retirement benefits under the South Carolina Retirement System regulations, and (3) be a Commission employee at the time of retirement.
- Employees hired after October 1, 2008 must meet the following criteria: (1) have twenty-five years of credible service with the South Carolina Retirement System, (2) have ten years of service as a Commission employee, (3) be eligible for retirement benefits under the South Carolina Retirement System regulations, and (4) be a Commission employee at the time of retirement.
- Employees hired after August 31, 2011 are not entitled to coverage of the employer cost of medical or dental coverage paid by the Commission at the time of retirement. Eligible retirees may continue coverage under the Plan, but they are required to pay both the employer and employee premiums.

Plan Membership

As of June 30, 2019, the last actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the OPEB Plan's benefit terms:

Inactive Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefit Payments	14
Active Members	22
Total Membership	36

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (Continued)

Plan Benefits and Contributions

The Commission's contributions to the Plan are neither guaranteed nor mandatory. The Commission has retained the right to unilaterally modify its payments toward retiree health care benefits at any time. The Plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

The Commission, as a component unit of the County, joined the South Carolina Counties Other Post Employment Benefit Trust ("SCCOPEBT"), an agent multiple employer investment trust administered by the South Carolina Association of Counties. A copy of the report may be obtained through the Controller at the South Carolina Association of Counties Office, Post Office Box 8207, Columbia, SC 29202-8207. Assets are held separately and may be used only for the payment of benefits to the members of the plan. The aggregate actuarial cost method does not identify or separately amortize unfunded actuarial liabilities. Employees are not required to contribute to this plan. The Commission has not made any contributions to date to the SCCOPEBT.

Upon retirement, employees who meet retiree eligibility requirements based on Commission policy and elect either continued coverage under the State Health plan or an individual policy such as Medicare Supplement and Part D plan purchased through representatives of Plan Benefit Services, Inc. are eligible. Eligible retirees are required to pay the full age adjusted premium for all coverage. In order to offset the cost associated with coverage, the Commission will establish an RHRA account for each eligible retiree and make monthly contributions to the account as follows: Pre-65 retirees (Retiree Only - \$675 monthly/ Retiree & Spouse - \$1,350 monthly), Post-65 retirees (Retiree Only - \$350 monthly/ Retiree & Spouse - \$700 monthly), and Retirees who only elect Dental (Retiree Only - \$11.72 monthly/ Retiree and Spouse - \$11.72 monthly).

The Commission will contribute funds to the RHRA for Pre-65 retirees for as long as the retiree or any covered dependent is under age of 65 and continues to be covered under the State Health plan or other eligible coverage. The Commission will contribute funds to the RHRA for Post-65 retirees for as long as the retiree has coverage through the State Health Plan or Medicare Supplemental Coverage and Part D coverage purchased through representatives of Plan Benefit Services, Inc. The Commission will make monthly contributions to the surviving spouse's RHRA for a period of one year from the retiree's date of death. The amount contributed to the surviving spouse's RHRA will be the same amount the "retiree only" class mentioned above.

Actuarial Assumptions and Method

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, inflation, healthcare cost trend rates, and future salary changes. Amounts determined regarding the net OPEB liability are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive Plan (the plan as understood by the employer and its members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The following table provides a summary of the significant actuarial assumptions and methods used in the latest actuarial valuation for the OPEB Plan.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Method (Continued)

Actuarial Valuation Date

Actuarial Cost Method

Actuarial Assumptions:

Inflation

Discount Rate

Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

Coverage Elections

June 30, 2019

Entry Age Normal

2.50%

5.50%

N/A - Future County RHRA contributions will not increase and 100% of eligible retirees and 35% of spouses will elect to receive coverage up on retirement.

Active Participation/Marriage All active employees who are potentially eligible to receive

healthcare benefits as a retiree. Former employees and their

spouses or their survivors who are receiving benefits.

Mortality Table July 1, 2018 SCRS and PORS Valuations.

Demographic assumptions were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ending June 30, 2015, as conducted for the SCRS.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The Commission's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019.

	T	otal OPEB Liability (a)
Balances as of June 30, 2018	\$	1,952,397
Changes for the year:		
Service Cost		32,216
Interest		65,954
Difference Between Expected/Actual Experience		107,639
Benefit Payments		(137,150)
Net Changes		68,659
Balances as of June 30, 2019	\$	2,021,056

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Commission recognized OPEB expense of approximately \$132,000. At June 30, 2019, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources (deferred OPEB charges) and deferred inflows of resources (deferred OPEB credits) related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows of	Inflows of
Description	Resources	Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 74,098	\$ -

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (Continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources (deferred OPEB charges) and deferred inflows of resources (deferred OPEB credits) related to the OPEB Plan will increase (decrease) OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	 Total
2020 2021	\$ 33,541 33,541
2022	7,016
Total	\$ 74,098

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.50%. Because the Plan is not funded, a single discount rate that approximates the municipal bond rate was considered appropriate for this valuation.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the sensitivity of the Commission's net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate, calculated using the discount rate of 3.50%, as well as what it would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% point lower or 1% point higher than the current rate:

	1	% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
		(2.50%)	(3.50%)	(4.50%)
Net OPEB Liability	\$	2,234,423	2,021,056	\$ 1.838.853

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

The following table presents the sensitivity of the Commission's net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rate, calculated using the healthcare cost trend rate, as well as what it would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1% point lower or 1% point higher than the current rate:

		Current Healthcare				
	19	6 Decrease	Cost Trend Rate		1% Increase	
Net OPEB Liability	\$	2,021,056	2,021,056	\$	2,021,056	

The Commission contributes a monthly amount to an RHRA account for all eligible retirees that does not fluctuate with healthcare trend. Therefore, the net OPEB liability does not change with a 1% decrease or 1% increase in healthcare trend rates.

E. Economic Dependence

The Commission receives a substantial amount of its support from state and local governments, including approximately \$3,379,000 (over 67% of total revenues) from the County for the year ended June 30, 2019. A significant reduction in the level of the County's support could have a negative effect on the Commission's programs and activities. In addition, the County provides certain administrative services to the Commission, including performing all of the accounting (approximately 90% of accountant salary is paid by the Commission), human resources and purchasing functions, at no charge to the Commission.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

F. Foundation for the Carolinas

In fiscal year 2015, the CHC Capital Projects Fund was established at the Foundation for the Carolinas ("FFTC") with an initial deposit of approximately \$8,000,000 as a result of a favorable settlement agreement. The Fund is to be used exclusively for capital projects (including planning and design) of the Culture and Heritage Commission ("CHC"). The CHC generates requests for funding annually which are reviewed by a special Advisory Board set up for that purpose by the agreement. By terms of the agreement, the seven-member Advisory Board includes the Executive Director of the CHC, three York County citizens appointed by the CHC, and three York County citizens appointed by the Culture and Heritage Foundation, Inc. The Advisory Board only considers request from the Commission and makes a recommendation on the request to the FFTC that is within the guidelines established by the agreement. Up to 20% of the balance of the principle on January 1st plus an annual spendable allowance established by the FFTC (around 4% to 6%) is available each calendar year. If all of the 20% is not used in a given year, it is added to the total available in future years.

The Cultural and Heritage Commission was awarded a grant by the Foundation for the Carolinas for approximately \$939,000 in fiscal year 2016. The grant was for the Phase I Capital Improvements associated with the Historic Brattonsville Interpretive Plan. Approximately \$4,000 was expended in fiscal year 2016, approximately \$110,000 was expended in fiscal year 2017, approximately \$236,000 was expended in fiscal year 2018, and an additional \$25,000 was expended during fiscal year 2019 with the remaining approximate amount of \$563,000 to be expended in fiscal year 2020.

The Cultural and Heritage Commission was awarded a grant by the Foundation for the Carolinas for approximately \$1,068,000 in fiscal year 2017. The grant was for the Phase II Capital Improvements associated with the Historic Brattonsville Interpretive Plan and Pleistocene Hall Phase I. No funds were expended in fiscal year 2017, approximately \$203,000 was expended in fiscal year 2018, and approximately \$191,000 was expended in fiscal year 2019 with the remaining approximate amount of \$674,000 to be expended in fiscal year 2020.

The Cultural and Heritage Commission was awarded a grant by the Foundation for the Carolinas for approximately \$1,999,000 in fiscal year 2019. The grant was for the Pleistocene Hall Phase II. Approximately \$39,000 were expended in fiscal year 2019 with the remaining approximate amount of \$1,960,000 to be expended in fiscal year 2020.

The Cultural and Heritage Commission was awarded a grant by the Foundation for the Carolinas for approximately \$2,630,000 in fiscal year 2019. The grant was for the Phase III Capital Improvements associated with the Historic Brattonsville Interpretive Plan. Approximately \$500,000 was expended in fiscal year 2019 with the remaining approximate amount of \$2,130,000 to be expended in fiscal year 2020.

G. Commitments

As of June 30, 2019 the Commission had approximately \$984,000 in open architectural, construction, and design contracts for Historic Brattonsville and Pleistocene Hall projects.

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Required Supplementary Information

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	BUDGET A	AMOUNTS		VARIANCE WITH REVISED
	ORIGINAL	REVISED	ACTUAL	BUDGET
REVENUES				
York County Appropriations	\$ 3,378,940	3,378,940	3,378,940	\$ -
Other Support:	\$ 2,270,510	2,270,210	2,2,0,2.0	*
Memberships	127,900	127,900	80,384	(47,516)
Gifts	58,600	58,600	47,027	(11,573)
Miscellaneous	-	-	16,406	16,406
Total Other Support	186,500	186,500	143,817	(42,683)
Program Revenues:				
Admissions and Tours	308,000	308,000	146,786	(161,214)
Sales - Shops and Gallery	117,000	117,000	109,731	(7,269)
Public Programs	52,800	52,800	43,768	(9,032)
Educational Programs and Trip Income	183,500	183,500	150,169	(33,331)
Grants	161,890	308,640	131,415	(177,225)
Grants - FFTC	10,000	6,093,809	754,846	(5,338,963)
Building Rentals	26,000	26,000	3,769	(22,231)
Interest and Investment Income	4,500	4,500	12,497	7,997
Miscellaneous Income	12,640	15,890	134,360	118,470
Total Program Revenues	876,330	7,110,139	1,487,341	(5,622,798)
TOTAL REVENUES	4,441,770	10,675,579	5,010,098	(5,665,481)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Operational and Program Expenditures:				
Salaries	2,053,145	2,056,145	1,981,238	74,907
Payroll Taxes	157,097	157,097	145,509	11,588
Health Insurance	509,845	509,845	401,498	108,347
Retirement	278,624	278,524	287,617	(9,093)
Professional Services	160,050	169,090	136,429	32,661
Maintenance and Service Contracts	68,614	77,414	66,898	10,516
Vehicle Maintenance and Operations	12,000	10,990	10,390	600
Carolina Foundation Grant Expenses	-	6,083,809	748,893	5,334,916
Building Repairs and Maintenance	149,675	142,203	118,199	24,004
Rentals and Leases	10,015	9,590	7,017	2,573
Insurance - General Liability and Workers' Comp	88,150	98,150	91,131	7,019
Utilities	159,000	157,000	162,485	(5,485)
Telephone	61,841	69,791	63,209	6,582
Advertising	150,700	148,600	127,722	20,878
Printing and Binding	35,115	29,755	31,177	(1,422)
Travel and Training	\$ 38,518	34,847	25,637	\$ 9,210
				(Continued)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	BUDGET AMOUNTS			VARIANCE WITH REVISED	
	ORIGINAL	REVISED	ACTUAL	BUDGET	
Postage	\$ 21,540	20,040	17,766	\$ 2,274	
Membership Dues	13,390	14,318	13,495	823	
Office Supplies and Small Equipment	37,251	37,187	18,290	18,897	
Books and Publications	4,083	4,283	3,422	861	
Hospitality	14,605	16,093	12,356	3,737	
Computer Hardware and Software	7,670	7,920	5,313	2,607	
Uniforms and Clothing	5,600	4,135	2,822	1,313	
Specialized Department Supplies	222,011	193,046	59,153	133,893	
Archival Supplies	4,500	4,500	4,214	286	
Cost of Sales	66,186	67,556	53,761	13,795	
Exhibition Supplies	14,250	19,000	16,428	2,572	
Cleaning Supplies	7,245	7,245	6,833	412	
Licenses and Permits	3,510	3,010	3,332	(322)	
Miscellaneous	25,340	13,440	17,880	(4,440)	
Total Operational and Program Expenditures	4,379,570	10,444,623	4,640,114	5,804,509	
Capital Outlay	62,200	474,904	531,494	(56,590)	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,441,770	10,919,527	5,171,608	5,747,919	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	-	(243,948)	(161,510)	82,438	
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of Year	2,538,694	2,538,694	2,538,694		
FUND BALANCE, End of Year	\$ 2,538,694	2,294,746	2,377,184	\$ 82,438	

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - OPEB PLAN SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION'S NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		Year	Ended	
	Ju	ne 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	
Total OPEB Liability:				
Service Cost	\$	32,216	\$	31,127
Interest		65,954		67,549
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience		107,639		-
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions		(137,150)		(151,159)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		68,659		(52,483)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning of Year		1,952,397		2,004,880
Total OPEB Liability - End of Year (a)	\$	2,021,056	\$	1,952,397
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	618,735	\$	741,403
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll		326.64%		263.34%

Notes to Schedule:

The Commission adopted GASB #75 during the year ended June 30, 2018. Information is not available for prior years.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE COMMISSION'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

				Year Ended June 30,	une 30,			
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015		2014
Commission's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability		0.017900%	0.017677%	0.016609%	0.016185%	0.016797%		0.016797%
Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	€	4,010,834	3,979,377	3,547,658	3,069,563	2,891,887	∽	3,012,783
Commission's Covered Payrol.	↔	1,861,588	1,809,098	1,608,408	1,517,549	1,524,918	↔	1,513,767
Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		215.45%	219.96%	220.57%	202.27%	189.64%		199.03%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		54.10%	53.34%	52.91%	%66'99%	59.92%		26.39%

Notes to Schedule:

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the preceding year. The Commission implemented GASB #68/71 during the year ended June 30, 2015. Information before 2014 is not available. The discount rate was lowered from 7.50% to 7.25% beginning with the year ended June 30, 2017 measurement date.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

				Year Ended June 30,	June 30,			
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015		2014
Contractually Required Contribution	↔	281,170	252,614	209,817	177,890	165,413	↔	161,641
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution: Contributions from the Commission		264,764	236,208	209,817	177,890	165,413		161,641
Contributions from the State		16,406	16,406					1
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	↔	 			 	1	S	
Commission's Covered Payroll	↔	1,931,112	1,861,588	1,809,098	1,608,408	1,517,549	>>	1,524,918
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll:		14.56%	13.57%	11.60%	11.06%	10.90%		10.60%

Notes to Schedule:

The Commission implemented GASB #68/71 during the year ended June 30, 2015. Information before 2014 is not available.

Supplementary Information

SCHEDULE OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	PROGRAM	I SERVICES	SUPPORTING	G SERVICES	
	EDUCATION PROGRAM	CULTURAL ART PROGRAM	MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL	FUNDRAISING	TOTAL EXPENSES
Expenditures - Modified Accrual Basis					
Salaries	\$ 495,857	1,097,378	292,160	95,843	\$ 1,981,238
Payroll Taxes	36,011	81,377	21,003	7,118	145,509
Health Insurance	73,421	150,565	163,951	13,561	401,498
Retirement	71,522	159,349	42,752	13,994	287,617
Professional Services	8,446	118,116	9,865	2	136,429
Maintenance and Service Contracts	19,304	29,873	16,152	1,569	66,898
Vehicle Maintenance and Operations	3,171	5,268	1,603	348	10,390
Carolina Foundation Grant Expenses	748,893	-	-	-	748,893
Building Repairs and Maintenance	36,192	59,741	18,295	3,971	118,199
Rentals and Leases	1,970	4,632	-	415	7,017
Insurance - General Liability and Workers' Comp	-	-	91,131	-	91,131
Utilities	57,218	70,067	28,922	6,278	162,485
Telephone	584	715	61,846	64	63,209
Advertising	-	125,779	-	1,943	127,722
Printing and Binding	1,804	16,898	11,438	1,037	31,177
Travel and Training	4,129	13,924	2,512	5,072	25,637
Postage	-	14,226	1,120	2,420	17,766
Membership Dues	456	4,567	7,713	759	13,495
Office Supplies and Small Equipment	1,343	10,520	6,333	94	18,290
Books and Publications	488	2,934	=	-	3,422
Hospitality	186	9,667	1,444	1,059	12,356
Computer Hardware and Software	-	-	5,313	-	5,313
Uniforms and Clothing	582	2,240	-	-	2,822
Specialized Department Supplies	11,087	24,463	4,073	19,530	59,153
Archival Supplies	1,318	2,896	-	-	4,214
Cost of Sales	-	8,459	45,302	-	53,761
Exhibition Supplies	5,839	10,589	-	-	16,428
Cleaning Supplies	2,386	3,000	1,189	258	6,833
Licenses and Permits	696	2,525	91	20	3,332
Miscellaneous	11	4,428	6,355	7,086	17,880
Capital Outlay	237,845	196,272	80,011	17,366	531,494
Total Expenditures - Modified Accrual Basis	1,820,759	2,230,468	920,574	199,807	5,171,608
Conversion to Accrual Basis:					
Depreciation	42,635	52,209	21,551	4,678	121,073
Capital Asset Additions	(53,550)	(65,576)	(27,070)	(5,875)	(152,071)
Changes in the OPEB Liability	(1,915)	(2,345)	(969)	(210)	(5,439)
Changes in the Compensated Absences Liability	11,252	13,779	5,687	1,235	31,953
Changes in Pension Liability and Related Accounts	57,929	70,938	29,282	6,356	164,505
Total Expenses - Accrual Basis	\$ 1,877,110	2,299,473	949,055	205,991	\$ 5,331,629



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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Commissioners Culture and Heritage Commission of York County Rock Hill, South Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Culture and Heritage Commission of York County, South Carolina (the "Commission") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 16, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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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.

Greene Finney, LLP Mauldin, South Carolina

Greene Finney, LLP

December 16, 2019