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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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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, 2021

DISTRICT 1 - Penny Sheppard, Chair

DISTRICT 2 – Ed Stewart

DISTRICT 3 – David Duncan

DISTRICT 4 – Vacant

DISTRICT 5 – Nancy Craig, Secretary/Treasurer

DISTRICT 6 – Luanne Kokolis

DISTRICT 7 – Vacant

Ex Officio – Margaret Crawford Parson-Willins

Ex Officio - Robert Walker



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 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, 2021, 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 Commission as of June 30, 2021, 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.

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Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund, the other postemployment benefit plan schedules, and the 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

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 30, 2021 on our consideration of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Charleston, South Carolina December 30, 2021

Elliott Davis, LLC

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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, 2021 ("2021"). 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 2021 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, 2021 by approximately \$3,093,000. The Commission reported a deficit in unrestricted net position of approximately \$3,706,000. This deficit was due to the net pension liability of approximately \$4,568,000 as required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") statement No. 68 and the total other postemployment benefit ("OPEB") liability of approximately \$2,190,000 as required by GASB statement No. 75.
- The General Fund reported ending fund balance of approximately \$2,532,000, an increase of approximately \$279,000 from the prior year ending fund balance. 84% of the total amount, or approximately \$2,119,000, is unassigned and available for spending at the government's discretion. The unassigned fund balance represents 47% of fiscal 2021 expenditures.
- Total revenues for the year ended June 30, 2021 were approximately \$4,771,000, of which over 79% came from appropriations from the County, compared to approximately \$7,053,000 in total revenues for the prior year. This decrease of approximately \$2,282,000 (32%) was due primarily to a decrease in grant revenues received in the current year.
- Total expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2021 were approximately \$4,492,000 compared to approximately \$7,176,000 in the prior year, or a decrease of approximately \$2,684,000 (37%) due primarily to a decrease in grant related expenditures related to ongoing capital projects being completed in the current year.
- The Commission's capital assets were approximately \$586,000 at June 30, 2021, a decrease of approximately \$875,000 from the prior year, as depreciation of approximately \$85,000 and disposals of approximately \$855,000 exceeded additions of approximately \$65,000. 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, 2021

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, 2021. 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 changes in the OPEB liability and related ratios. 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, 2021

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Figure A-1				
Maj.	or Features of the Commission's Governme	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 Balance Sheet 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 that are expected to be used up 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, 2021

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, 2021 and 2020:

Statement of Net Position

	June 30, 2021		June 30, 2020	
Assets				
Current Assets	\$	2,935,404	\$	2,971,999
Capital Assets, Net		586,327		1,461,054
Total Assets		3,521,731		4,433,053
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred Pension Charges		751,494		559,461
Deferred OPEB Charges		115,474		226,849
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		866,968		786,310
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities		402,971		718,226
Net Pension Liability		4,568,264		4,175,798
Total OPEB Liability		2,190,014		2,265,040
Long-Term Liabilities		210,479		200,470
Total Liabilities		7,371,728		7,359,534
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred Pension Credits		85,731		29,998
Deferred OPEB Credits		24,648		-
		110,379		29,998
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets		586,327		1,461,054
Restricted		25,910		25,910
Unrestricted (Deficit)		(3,705,645)		(3,657,133)
Total Net Position	\$	(3,093,408)	\$	(2,170,169)

The Commission's total assets and deferred outflows of resources at June 30, 2021 decreased approximately \$831,000 compared to the prior year primarily due to a decrease in capital assets of approximately \$875,000. Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2021 increased approximately \$93,000 compared to the prior year primarily due to an increase in deferred pension and OBEB credits related to the net pension and OPEB liabilities the Commission carries as required by GASB No. 68 and No. 75.

The Commission's net position (assets and deferred outflows of resources minus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) decreased by approximately \$923,000 during the current fiscal year due to a decrease in capital assets and an increase in the Net Pension Liability. See the table below for additional information on the changes in net position in fiscal year 2021.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

A significant portion of the Commission's net position is reflected in its investment in capital assets totaling approximately \$586,000 at June 30, 2021. The Commission uses these assets to provide services to citizens; these assets are not available for future spending. In addition, approximately \$26,000 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 \$3,706,000 due primarily to unfunded OPEB obligations of approximately \$2,190,000 and pension obligations of approximately \$4,568,000 at June 30, 2021.

The table below shows the changes in net position for Commission's governmental activities for fiscal years 2021 and 2020:

Statement of Activities

	 2021	 2020
Revenues		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$ 108,389	\$ 336,123
Operating Grants	97,198	766,412
Capital Contributions	587,866	2,196,856
General Revenues:		
County Appropriation	3,783,000	3,549,000
Other	194,628	204,614
Total Revenues	4,771,081	7,053,005
Program Expenses		
Museum Services/Operations	5,694,320	6,963,642
Total Program Expenses	5,694,320	6,963,642
Change in Net Position	(923,239)	89,363
Net Position, Beginning of Year	(2,170,169)	(2,259,532)
Net Position, End of Year	\$ (3,093,408)	\$ (2,170,169)

The Commission's negative change in net position of approximately \$923,000 was the result of current year expenditures of approximately \$5,694,000 exceeding current year revenues of approximately \$4,771,000. The decrease in revenues of approximately \$2,282,000 is primarily due to decreased grant income of approximately \$2,278,000. The decrease in expenses is due primarily to a decrease in grant expenditures.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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, 2021, the Commission's General Fund reported a fund balance of approximately \$2,532,000 as compared to the prior year amount of approximately \$2,254,000. Unassigned fund balance was approximately \$2,119,000 at June 30, 2021, representing 84% of the total fund balance and 47% of expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Revenues of approximately \$4,771,000 exceeded expenditures of approximately \$4,492,000 by approximately \$279,000 for 2021. Appropriations from the County were approximately \$3,783,000 for 2021, compared to approximately \$3,549,000 for the prior year. Appropriations from the County represented over 79% of total revenues for the Commission for 2021. Total expenditures were approximately \$4,492,000 for 2021. Salaries and benefits were approximately \$2,992,000, representing 67% 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 2021 totaled approximately \$3,845,000 related primarily to increase in grant funding. The Commission budgeted to use approximately \$190,000 in accumulated fund balance for fiscal year 2021. However, fund balance increased by approximately \$279,000 in fiscal year 2021, or a difference of approximately \$469,000. This is due to Carolina Foundation Grant Expenses coming in under budget by approximately \$3,080,000, salaries and benefits coming in under budget by approximately \$384,000, capital outlay coming in over budget by approximately \$45,000, and positive variances in all other expenditures totaling approximately \$921,000. These positive variances in expenditures were partially offset by grant revenues coming in under budget by \$3,241,000 and admissions revenues coming in under budget by approximately \$274,000 due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The Commission's investment in capital assets includes building improvements and equipment and totaled approximately \$586,000 at June 30, 2021, a decrease of approximately \$875,000 from the prior year. During 2021, the Commission capitalized approximately \$65,000 in additions and recorded depreciation expense of approximately \$85,000. 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, 2021, 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 \$210,000. 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

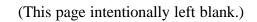
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND FISCAL YEAR 2022 BUDGET

Many factors were considered by the Commission's administration during the process of developing the FY 2022 budget which was approximately \$401,000 or 8% more than the FY 2021 original budget. The most significant reason for the increase from the FY 2021 budget was the increase in county appropriations and grant 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.



Basic Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2021

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT Governmental
	Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,818,020
Accounts Receivable	17,030
Inventory	44,311
Prepaids	56,043
Capital Assets:	#0 < 00 #
Depreciable, Net	586,327
TOTAL ASSETS	3,521,731
DEFERRED OUTLFOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Pension Charges	751,494
Deferred OPEB Charges	115,474
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	866,968
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	99,748
Accrued Salaries, Fringe, Benefits, and Other Accrued Expenses	129,237
Due From York County	33,256
Unearned Revenue	140,730
Non-Current Liabilities:	
Total Other Postemployment Benefits Liability	2,190,014
Net Pension Liability	4,568,264
Long-Term Obligations - Due Within One Year	86,296
Long-Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year	124,183
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,371,728
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Pension Credits	85,731
Deferred OPEB Credits	24,648
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	110,379
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	586,327
Restricted For:	_
Cultural Programs	25,910
Unrestricted	(3,705,645)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (3,093,408)

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, 2021

	PROGRAM REVENUES			NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE & CHANGE IN NET POSITION		
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Go	ry Government overnmental Activities
Governmental Activities: Culture and Recreation	\$ 5,694,320	108,389	97,198	587,866	\$	(4,900,867)
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	\$ 5,694,320	108,389	97,198	587,866		(4,900,867)
	General Revent County Appro Miscellaneou Total Gener	priation				3,783,000 194,628 3,977,628
	CHANGE IN 1	NET POSITION	1			(923,239)
	NET POSITION	N, Beginning of	Year			(2,170,169)
	NET POSITIO	N, End of Year			\$	(3,093,408)

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUND

JUNE 30, 2021

ACCETE	G	ENERAL FUND
ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents Accounts and Grants Receivable Inventory Prepaids	\$	2,818,020 17,030 44,311 56,043
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	2,935,404
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable Accrued Salaries, Fringe and Benefits Due To York County Accrued Expenses Unearned Revenue	\$	99,748 122,975 33,256 6,262 140,730
TOTAL LIABILITIES		402,971
FUND BALANCE		
Nonspendable: Inventory		44,311
Prepaids Restricted for:		56,043
Cultural Programs Committed for:		25,910
Capital Outlay		287,154
Unassigned		2,119,015
TOTAL FUND BALANCE		2,532,433
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$	2,935,404

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

JUNE 30, 2021

TOTAL FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND	\$ 2,532,433
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 fund. The cost of the assets was \$2,315,478, and the accumulated depreciation was \$1,729,151.	586,327
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.	(3,902,501)
The Commission's total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to the Commission's other postemployment benefit plan are not recorded in the governmental funds but are recorded in the Statement of Net Position.	(2,099,188)
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	 (210,479)
TOTAL NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ (3,093,408)

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

REVENUES	GENERAL FUND
York County Appropriations Other Support Program Revenues TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 3,783,000 62,378 925,703 4,771,081
EXPENDITURES	
Current: Operations and Programs Capital Outlay TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,246,069 246,352 4,492,421
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	278,660
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of Year	2,253,773
FUND BALANCE, End of Year	\$ 2,532,433

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

TOTAL NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND	\$ 278,660
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.	(10,009)
In the Statement of Activities the loss on the disposal of capital assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds, proceeds from the disposal of capital assets increase financial resources. The	
change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the assets disposed.	(855,265)
Changes in the Commission's total other postemployment benefits liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources for the current year are not reported in the	
governmental fund but are reported in the Statement of Activities.	(60,997)
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.	(256,166)
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 depreciation expense of \$84,907 exceeded capital asset additions of	
\$65,445 for the current period.	(19,462)
TOTAL CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ (923,239)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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, 2021

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, 2021

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, 2021.

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 expenses/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, 2021

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 two types of deferred inflows of resources: (1) The Commission reports deferred pension credits in its Statement of Net Position in connection with its participation in the South Carolina Retirement System. (2) The Commission reports deferred OPEB credits in its Statement of Net Position in connection with the Agent Multiple-Employer Defined benefit OPEB plan. The deferred pension and OPEB 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, 2021

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, 2021

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 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, 2021, none of the Commission's bank balances of approximately \$2,813,000 (which had a carrying value of approximately \$2,813,000) were exposed to custodial credit risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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

B. Capital Assets

Governmental capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2021, is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending Balance
Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable:				
Construction in Progress	\$ 811,220	44,045	(855,265)	\$
Total Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable	811,220	44,045	(855,265)	 -
Capital Assets, Depreciable:				
Buildings and Improvements	1,426,323	-	-	1,426,323
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	867,755	21,400	-	889,155
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable	2,294,078	21,400	-	2,315,478
Less: Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings and Improvements	932,567	37,519	-	970,086
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	711,677	47,388	-	759,065
Total Accumulated Depreciation	1,644,244	84,907	-	1,729,151
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable, Net	 649,834	(63,507)		586,327
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 1,461,054	(19,462)	(855,265)	\$ 586,327

C. Long-Term Obligations

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2021:

	В	Beginning			Ending	Du	e Within
Long-Term Obligations		Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	0	ne Year
Governmental Activities:							
Compensated Absences	\$	200,470	93,109	(83,100)	210,479	\$	86,296
Total Governmental Activities	\$	200,470	93,109	(83,100)	210,479	\$	86,296

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

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

The PEBA issues a comprehensive annual financial report containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the System' Pension Trust Funds. The comprehensive annual financial report 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 and other benefits for teachers and employees of the state and its political subdivisions. SCRS covers employees of state agencies, public school districts, higher education institutions, other participating local subdivisions of government and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the 2012 general election.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Plan Benefits (Continued)

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.

Plan Contributions

Actuarial valuations are performed annually by an external consulting actuary to ensure applicable contribution rates satisfy the funding parameters specified in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Under these provisions, SCRS contribution requirements must be sufficient to maintain an amortization period for the financing of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability ("UAAL") over a period that does not exceed the number of years scheduled in state statute. Legislation in 2017 increased, but also established a ceiling for SCRS employee contribution rates. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased to a capped rate of 9.00 percent for SCRS. The legislation also increased employer contribution rates beginning July 1, 2017 for the SCRS by two percentage points and further scheduled employer contribution rates to increase by a minimum of one percentage point each year in accordance with state statute. However, the General Assembly postponed the one percent increase in the SCRS employer contribution rates that was scheduled to go into effect beginning July 1, 2020. If the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set in state statute, the PEBA Board shall increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year. The maximum funding period of SCRS is scheduled to be reduced over a ten-year schedule from 30 years beginning fiscal year 2018 to 20 years by fiscal year 2028.

Additionally, the PEBA Board is prohibited from decreasing the SCRS contribution rates until the funded ratio is at least 85 percent. If the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the Systems for funding purposes shows a ratio of the actuarial value of system assets to the actuarial accrued liability of the system (the funded ratio) that is equal to or greater than 85 percent, then the 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 85 percent. If contribution rates are decreased pursuant to this provision, and the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio of less than 85 percent, then effective on the following July 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 85 percent.

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:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Plan Contributions (Continued)

		SCRS Rates	
	2019	2021	
Employer Contribution Rate: ^			
Retirement*	14.41%	15.41%	15.41%
Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Accidental Death Contributions	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	14.56%	15.56%	15.56%
Employee Contribution Rate ^	9.00%	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 Contributions				
June 30,	Required	% Contributed			
2021	\$ 316,479	100%			
2020	310,357	100%			
2019	\$ 281,170	100%			

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 increase for the year ended June 30, 2020. 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, 2020 (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, 2021. 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	RS Payroll
2021	\$	2,033,928
2020		1,994,585
2019	\$	1,931,112

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial valuations of the plan involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and future salary increases. Amounts determined regarding the net pension liability are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. South Carolina state statute requires that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. An experience report on the Systems was most recently issued for the period ending June 30, 2019 for use in the July 1, 2021 actuarial valuation.

The June 30, 2019 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, 2019. The TPL was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the Plans' fiscal year end, June 30, 2020, 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, 2020 (measurement date) for the SCRS.

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment Rate of Return*
Projected Salary Increases*

7.25%
3.0% to 12.5% (varies by service)

Projected Salary Increases* 3.0% to 12.5% (varies by serving Benefit Adjustments Lesser of 1% or \$500 annually

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. The base mortality assumptions, the 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table ("2016 PRSC"), were 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.

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 20-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.

^{*} Includes inflation at 2.25%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return (Continued)

The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2020 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the following table. 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.

Allocation/Exposure	Policy Target	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
<u> </u>		Real Rate of Return	Keturn
Global Equity	51.0%		
Global Public Equity	35.0%	7.81%	2.73%
Private Equity	9.0%	8.91%	0.80%
Equity Options Strategies	7.0%	5.09%	0.36%
Real Assets	12.0%		
Real Estate (Private)	8.0%	5.55%	0.44%
Real Estate (REITs)	1.0%	7.78%	0.08%
Infrastructure (Private)	2.0%	4.88%	0.10%
Infrastructure (Public)	1.0%	7.05%	0.07%
Opportunistic	8.0%		
Global Tactical Asset Allocation	7.0%	3.56%	0.25%
Other Opportunistic Strategies	1.0%	4.41%	0.04%
Credit	15.0%		
High Yield Bonds/Bank Loans	4.0%	4.21%	0.17%
Emerging Markets Debt	4.0%	3.44%	0.14%
Private Debt	7.0%	5.79%	0.40%
Rate Sensitive	14.0%		
Core Fixed Income	13.0%	1.60%	0.21%
Cash and Short Duration (Net)	1.0%	0.56%	0.01%
Total Expected Real Return	100.0%	_	5.80%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes		=	2.25%
Total Expected Nominal Return			8.05%

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 the June 30, 2020 measurement date, for the SCRS, are presented in the following table:

			N. Ell.		Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percenta	ge
System	Tota	al Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	loyers' Net Pension Liability (Asset)	of the Total Pension Liability	L
SCRS	\$	51,844,187,763	26,292,418,682	\$ 25,551,769,081	50.	7%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

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

The TPL is calculated by the Systems' actuary, and each Plans' 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 Plans' funding requirements.

At June 30, 2021, the Commission reported liabilities of approximately \$4,568,000 for its proportionate share of the NPL for the SCRS. The NPL were measured as of June 30, 2020, and the TPL for the Plan used to calculate the NPL were determined based on the most recent actuarial valuation report of July 1, 2019 that was projected forward to the measurement date. The Commission's proportion of the NPL were 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, 2020 measurement date, the Commission's SCRS proportion was 0.017878 percent, which was a decrease of 0.000410 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Commission recognized pension expense of approximately \$573,000 for the SCRS. At June 30, 2021, 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		eferred flows of esources
•				
SCRS Differences Between Evenested and Actual Evenesianae	¢	52.712	¢	17 275
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$	52,712	\$	17,275
Change in Assumptions		5,597		-
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		336,035		-
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between the Employer's				
Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions		57,077		68,456
Employer Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date		300,073		-
Total SCRS	\$	751,494	\$	85,731

Approximately \$300,000 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, 2022. 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:

Year Ended June 30,	 SCRS
2022 2023 2024 2025	\$ 80,493 104,548 94,900 85,749
Total	\$ 365,690

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

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 the SCRS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, the 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 NPL 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	\$ 5,661,803	4,568,264	\$ 3,655,146

Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information regarding the fiduciary net position of the Plan administered by the PEBA is available in the separately issued comprehensive annual financial report containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the SCRS. The comprehensive annual financial report 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

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, 2021, the last actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the OPEB Plan's benefit terms:

Inactive Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefit Payments	11
Active Members	22
Total Membership	33

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (Continued)

Plan Benefits and Contributions (Continued)

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, 2021

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Method (Continued)

Actuarial Valuation Date June 30, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Actuarial Assumptions:

Inflation 2.50%

Discount Rate 2.16% - Changed from 2.21% in the PY.

Healthcare Cost Trend Rate N/A - Future County RHRA contributions will not increase and Coverage Elections 100% of eligible retirees and 35% of spouses will elect to receive

coverage upon 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, 2020 SCRS and PORS Valuations.

Demographic assumptions were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ending June 30, 2020, as conducted for the SCRS.

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

The Commission's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021.

	_	otal OPEB Liability
Balances as of June 30, 2020	\$	2,265,040
Changes for the year:		
Service Cost		31,527
Interest		48,695
Difference Between Expected/Actual Experience		(42,422)
Changes of Assumptions or Other Inputs		11,174
Benefit Payments		(124,000)
Net Changes		(75,026)
Balances as of June 30, 2021	\$	2,190,014

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Commission recognized OPEB expense of approximately \$185,000. At June 30, 2021, 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:

Description	Oı	Deferred atflows of desources	In	Deferred flows of esources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience Changes of Assumptions	\$	7,016 108,458	\$	24,648
Total	\$	115,474	\$	24,648

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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
2022	\$ 113,798
2023	26,324
Total	\$ 140,122

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.16%. 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 Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the sensitivity of the Commission's total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate, calculated using the discount rate of 2.16%, 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
	 (1.16%)	(2.16%)	(3.16%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 2,434,183	2,190,014	\$ 1,982,744

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

The following table presents the sensitivity of the Commission's total 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
Total OPEB Liability	\$	2.190.014	2,190,014	\$ 2.190.014

The Commission contributes a monthly amount to an RHRA account for all eligible retirees that does not fluctuate with healthcare trend. Therefore, the total 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 \$3,783,000 (over 79% of total revenues) from the County for the year ended June 30, 2021. 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, 2021

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

F. Foundation for the Carolinas

In fiscal year 2015, the Commission's 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 Commission. The Commission 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 Commission, three York County citizens appointed by the Commission, and three York County citizens appointed by the Culture and Heritage Foundation, Inc. The Advisory Board only considers requests 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 Commission was awarded a grant by the FFTC 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, approximately \$25,000 was expended in fiscal year 2019, approximately \$198,000 was expended in fiscal year 2020, and an additional \$0 was expended during fiscal year 2021 with the remaining approximate amount of \$366,000 to be expended in fiscal year 2022.

The Commission was awarded a grant by the FFTC 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, approximately \$191,000 was expended in fiscal year 2019, approximately \$93,000 was expended in fiscal year 2020, and approximately \$35,000 was expended in fiscal year 2021 with the remaining approximate amount of \$553,000 to be expended in fiscal year 2022.

The Commission was awarded a grant by the FFTC for approximately \$1,999,000 in fiscal year 2019. The grant was for the Pleistocene Hall Phase II. Approximately \$39,000 was expended in fiscal year 2019, approximately \$1,499,000 was expended in fiscal year 2020, and approximately \$128,000 was expended in fiscal year 2021 leaving the remaining approximate amount of \$334,000 to be expended in fiscal year 2022.

The Commission was awarded a grant by the FFTC 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, approximately \$314,000 was expended in fiscal year 2020, and approximately \$164,000 was expended in fiscal year 2021 leaving the remaining approximate amount of \$1,652,000 to be expended in fiscal year 2022.

The Commission was awarded a grant by the FFTC for approximately \$437,000 in fiscal year 2021. The grant was for Hightower Hall: Tower Preservation/Stabilization projects. Approximately \$261,000 was expended in fiscal year 2021 leaving the remaining approximate amount of \$176,000 to be expended in fiscal year 2022.

G. Commitments

As of June 30, 2021 the Commission had approximately \$192,000 in open architectural, construction, and design contracts for Historic Brattonsville projects along with other smaller ongoing projects.

Required Supplementary Information

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	BUDGET .	AMOUNTS		VARIANCE WITH REVISED
	ORIGINAL	REVISED	ACTUAL	BUDGET
REVENUES				
York County Appropriations	\$ 3,636,100	3,783,000	3,783,000	\$ -
Other Support:	φ 2,020,100		2,702,000	Ψ
Memberships	127,900	127,900	20,949	(106,951)
Gifts	72,600	72,600	25,023	(47,577)
Miscellaneous	16,406	16,406	16,406	-
Total Other Support	216,906	216,906	62,378	(154,528)
Program Revenues:				
Admissions and Tours	292,000	292,000	18,258	(273,742)
Sales - Shops and Gallery	122,000	122,000	28,650	(93,350)
Public Programs	55,000	55,000	-	(55,000)
Educational Programs and Trip Income	188,700	188,700	510	(188,190)
Grants	222,890	222,890	72,175	(150,715)
Grants - FFTC	10,000	3,678,138	587,866	(3,090,272)
Building Rentals	28,000	28,000	40,022	12,022
Interest and Investment Income	9,000	9,000	-	(9,000)
Miscellaneous Income	46,561	46,561	178,222	131,661
Total Program Revenues	974,151	4,642,289	925,703	(3,716,586)
TOTAL REVENUES	4,827,157	8,642,195	4,771,081	(3,871,114)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Operational and Program Expenditures:				
Salaries	2,232,192	2,296,714	2,109,919	186,795
Payroll Taxes	168,783	174,096	153,287	20,809
Health Insurance	530,633	530,897	402,620	128,277
Retirement	365,088	374,500	325,955	48,545
Professional Services	220,701	220,701	19,941	200,760
Maintenance and Service Contracts	78,574	79,939	68,535	11,404
Vehicle Maintenance and Operations				
•	12,140	12,140	9,583	2,557
Carolina Foundation Grant Expenses	141 175	3,668,138	587,961	3,080,177
Building Repairs and Maintenance	141,175	171,556	115,906	55,650
Rentals and Leases	12,520	12,220	2,350	9,870
Insurance - General Liability and Workers' Comp	127,925	127,925	112,786	15,139
Utilities Talanhana	161,000	161,000	144,396	16,604
Telephone	59,187	71,437	69,595	1,842
Advertising	142,150	142,150	22,270	119,880
Printing and Binding	36,965	36,965	3,097	33,868
Travel and Training	\$ 43,775	44,050	6,862	\$ 37,188
				(Continued)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	BUDGET A	MOUNTS		VARIANCE WITH REVISED
	ORIGINAL	REVISED	ACTUAL	BUDGET
Postage	\$ 6,140	6,140	1,089	\$ 5,051
Membership Dues	14,125	14,150	10,274	3,876
Office Supplies and Small Equipment	43,936	43,711	5,609	38,102
Books and Publications	3,633	3,633	359	3,274
Hospitality	15,450	15,450	1,637	13,813
Computer Hardware and Software	7,920	7,470	3,721	3,749
Uniforms and Clothing	4,600	4,050	1,897	2,153
Specialized Department Supplies	299,715	299,916	20,345	279,571
Archival Supplies	3,500	3,200	-	3,200
Film and Processing	100	100	-	100
Cost of Sales	65,686	65,686	29,945	35,741
Exhibition Supplies	14,750	14,332	5,466	8,866
Cleaning Supplies	7,245	7,245	7,339	(94)
Licenses and Permits	3,280	3,280	1,002	2,278
Miscellaneous	14,700	18,830	2,323	16,507
Total Operational and Program Expenditures	4,837,588	8,631,621	4,246,069	4,385,552
Capital Outlay	149,569	200,955	246,352	(45,397)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,987,157	8,832,576	4,492,421	4,340,155
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(160,000)	(190,381)	278,660	469,041
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of Year	2,253,773	2,253,773	2,253,773	
FUND BALANCE, End of Year	\$ 2,093,773	2,063,392	2,532,433	\$ 469,041

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - OPEB PLAN SCHEDULES

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

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

			Year Ei	ıded		
	Ju	ne 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	J	Tune 30, 2018
Total OPEB Liability:						
Service Cost	\$	31,527	23,160	32,216	\$	31,127
Interest		48,695	68,681	65,954		67,549
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience		(42,422)	-	107,639		-
Changes of Assumptions		11,174	270,618	-		-
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions		(124,000)	(118,475)	(137,150)		(151,159)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		(75,026)	243,984	68,659		(52,483)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning of Year		2,265,040	2,021,056	1,952,397		2,004,880
Total OPEB Liability - End of Year	\$	2,190,014	2,265,040	2,021,056	\$	1,952,397
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	510,186	618,735	618,735	\$	741,403
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll		429.26%	366.08%	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.

Significant Benefit Changes:

Significant Changes of Assumptions: The discount rate was decreased from 2.21% to 2.16% in FY 2021.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST EIGHT FISCAL YEARS

					Year Ended June 30,	me 30,				
. 1		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	4
Commission's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability		0.017878%	0.018288%	0.017900%	0.017677%	0.016609%	0.016185%	0.016797%	0.0	0.016797%
Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	∽	4,568,264	4,175,798	4,010,834	3,979,377	3,547,658	3,069,563	2,891,887 \$	3,6	3,012,783
Commission's Covered Payroll	↔	1,994,585	1,931,112	1,861,588	1,809,098	1,608,408	1,517,549	1,524,918 \$	1,5	1,513,767
Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		229.03%	216.24%	215.45%	219.96%	220.57%	202.27%	189.64%		199.03%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		50.71%	54.40%	54.10%	53.34%	52.91%	%66.95	59.92%		56.39%

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 EIGHT FISCAL YEARS

					Year Ended June 30,	'une 30,				
		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2	014
Contractually Required Contribution	↔	316,479	310,357	281,170	252,614	209,817	177,890	165,413	\$	161,641
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution:		200 000	130 000	100	000,000	10000	000	217		191
Contributions from the State		300,073	16,2931	16.406	16.406	710,607	17,690	103,413		101,041
Contributions if one are state		00+,01	001,01	004,01	001.01					
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	s				-			-	\$	
Commission's Covered Payroll	↔	2,033,928	1,994,585	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:		15.56%	15.56%	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, 2021

	PROGRAM SERVICES SU		SUPPORTING	SUPPORTING SERVICES	
	EDUCATION PROGRAM	CULTURAL ART PROGRAM	MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL	FUNDRAISING	TOTAL EXPENSES
Expenditures - Modified Accrual Basis					
Salaries	\$ 520,116	1,063,810	420,350	105,643	\$ 2,109,919
Payroll Taxes	38,755	76,921	29,817	7,795	153,287
Health Insurance	68,215	156,954	161,441	16,011	402,620
Retirement	79,985	165,387	64,662	15,922	325,955
Professional Services	550	10,286	9,104	1	19,941
Maintenance and Service Contracts	14,924	31,651	20,260	1,700	68,535
Vehicle Maintenance and Operations	2,389	4,378	2,418	397	9,583
Carolina Foundation Grant Expenses	284,217	179,686	106,552	17,506	587,961
Building Repairs and Maintenance	28,737	53,220	29,170	4,778	115,906
Rentals and Leases	-	1,923	-	427	2,350
Insurance - General Liability and Workers' Comp	-	-	112,786	-	112,786
Utilities	37,167	63,433	37,615	6,180	144,396
Telephone	490	2,747	66,277	81	69,595
Advertising	_	22,245	· -	25	22,270
Printing and Binding	88	491	2,518	_	3,097
Travel and Training	758	2,894	26	3,184	6,862
Postage	12	50	987	40	1,089
Membership Dues	369	2,052	6,312	1,540	10,274
Office Supplies and Small Equipment	582	2,591	2,349	88	5,609
Books and Publications	34	326	-	-	359
Hospitality	_	93	1,544	_	1,637
Computer Hardware and Software	-	_	3,721	-	3,721
Uniforms and Clothing	_	1,897	-	-	1,897
Specialized Department Supplies	2,830	15,001	1,005	1,510	20,345
Cost of Sales	-	482	29,463	-	29,945
Exhibition Supplies	1,073	4,393	_	_	5,466
Cleaning Supplies	1,889	3,224	1,912	314	7,339
Licenses and Permits	111	787	90	15	1,002
Miscellaneous	_	1,526	723	75	2,323
Capital Outlay	72,977	104,977	59,314	9,085	246,352
Total Expenditures - Modified Accrual Basis	1,156,267	1,973,423	1,170,414	192,317	4,492,421
Conversion to Accrual Basis:					
Depreciation	21,855	37,300	22,118	3,634	84,907
Capital Asset Additions/(Disposals)	203,300	346,968	205,748	33,804	789,820
Changes in the OPEB Liability and Related Accounts	15,701	26,796	15,890	2,611	60,997
Changes in the Compensated Absences Liability	2,576	4,397	2,607	428	10,009
Changes in Pension Liability and Related Accounts	65,937	112,534	66,731	10,964	256,166
Total Expenses - Accrual Basis	\$ 1,465,636	2,501,417	1,483,509	243,758	\$ 5,694,320



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

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, 2021, 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 30, 2021

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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies.

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*.

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 Commission'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.

Charleston, South Carolina December 30, 2021

Elliott Davis, LLC