

**TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND,  
SOUTH CAROLINA**

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

# TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

## ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

---

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

#### FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor's Report .....	1 – 4
Management's Discussion and Analysis.....	5 – 10
<b>Basic Financial Statements:</b>	
<b>Government-wide Financial Statements</b>	
Statement of Net Position.....	11
Statement of Activities.....	12
<b>Fund Financial Statements</b>	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds.....	13
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position.....	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds .....	15
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities .....	16
Notes to Financial Statements .....	17 – 37

#### REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

General Fund – Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – GAAP Basis.....	38
Special Revenue Fund – Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – GAAP Basis.....	39
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability .....	40
Schedule of Contributions .....	41

#### OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Uniform Schedule of Court Fines, Assessments and Surcharges (Per Act 96).....	42 and 43
---	-----------

#### COMPLIANCE SECTION

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 <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> .....	44 and 45
Schedule of Findings and Responses .....	46

## **FINANCIAL SECTION**



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

---

**Honorable Mayor and Members  
of the Town Council  
Town of Seabrook Island, South Carolina  
Seabrook Island, South Carolina**

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

#### ***Opinions***

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the discretely presented component unit of the **Town of Seabrook Island, South Carolina** (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the discretely presented component unit of the Town, as of December 31, 2022, 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.

#### ***Basis for Opinions***

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Town and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### ***Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements***

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

---

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

***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

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

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

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

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

---

**Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis (on pages 5 through 10), the General Fund Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget to Actual – GAAP Basis (page 38), the Special Revenue Fund Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget to Actual – GAAP Basis (page 39), the Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – South Carolina Retirement System (page 40), and the Schedule of Contributions – South Carolina Retirement System (page 41) be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management 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 Town's basic financial statements. The Uniform Schedule of Court Fines, Assessments and Surcharges (per ACT 96) (on pages 42 and 43) is presented for the purpose of additional analysis as required by the State of South Carolina, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management, and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Uniform Schedule of Court Fines, Assessments and Surcharges (per ACT 96) 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 June 20, 2023, on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC*

Savannah, Georgia  
June 20, 2023

# TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

---

As management of the Town of Seabrook Island, South Carolina (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented in the following pages. The financial statements of the Town's component unit, the Seabrook Island Utility Commission (the "Commission"), are issued separately, and the reader should consult those financial statements for an understanding of this entity's activities.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Town's net position as of December 31, 2022 increased as a result of this year's operations. The net position of our governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 increased \$970,024, or approximately 12.8%, from December 31, 2021.
- During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Town had expenses that totaled \$1,644,568, and revenues were in excess of these expenses by \$970,024, increasing net position noted above.
- Revenues from the Town's governmental activities increased \$327,524, or approximately 14.3% for the year ended December 31, 2022. Related expenses for this same period increased \$286,431, or approximately 21.1%. The increase in revenues is attributable to more charges for services and more taxes compared to the prior year. The increase in expenses is mostly related to an increase in tourism expenditures.
- The net position at December 31, 2022 totaled \$8,574,549.

### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements, which consists of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

**Government-wide financial statements** – The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances, in a manner similar to private-sector business. They include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the Town's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reports as net position. Changes in net position over time may be helpful in indicating an improving or deteriorating financial position.

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. The statement presents all underlying events, which give rise to change, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Some included items, such as uncollected accounts receivable, due from other governments and accounts payable, will produce changes in cash in future periods.



## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

---

### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**Government-wide financial statements (Continued)** – Both of the *government-wide financial statements* attempt to distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and 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 Town include the broad functions of general government including: zoning; licenses and permits; judicial; and tourism and recreation. The primary government does not consider itself having any activities that would be considered business-type activities.

The *government-wide financial statements* also include the Commission as a discretely presented component unit.

The *government-wide financial statements* can be found on pages 11 and 12 of the basic financial statements.

**Fund financial 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 Town, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All funds of the Town government are considered governmental funds.

**Governmental Funds** – *Governmental funds* essentially account for the same functions as those reported as *governmental activities* under the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental funds focus on events that produce *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as the *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the Town's near-term financing requirements and available resources.

Because the focus of the governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statement, it is useful to compare information presented for the *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, the reader may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The Town has two governmental funds: General Fund and Special Revenue Fund. Each fund is presented in a separate column in the *governmental funds balance sheet* and in the *governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances*.

The basic fund financial statements can be found on pages 13 – 16 of the basic financial statements.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

---

### GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In this case, the Town's assets exceeded liabilities by \$8,574,549 at December 31, 2022.

Of this net position amount, \$1,649,779 (20%) reflects the Town's investment in capital assets. The Town is holding \$611,352 (7%) as restricted for court, tourism and related projects. The remaining balance of \$6,268,418 (73%) of unrestricted net position may be used to meet the Town's ongoing and future obligations to citizens.

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Assets:		
Current Assets	\$ 8,431,608	\$ 7,063,631
Capital Assets, Net	1,694,779	1,618,154
Total Assets	\$ 10,126,387	\$ 8,681,785
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Deferred Pension Charges	\$ 217,657	\$ 141,508
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 217,657	\$ 141,508
Liabilities:		
Current	\$ 970,134	\$ 532,090
Long-Term Obligations	795,558	587,308
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,765,692	\$ 1,119,398
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Deferred Pension Credits	\$ 3,803	\$ 99,370
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 3,803	\$ 99,370
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 1,694,779	\$ 1,618,154
Restricted	611,352	479,333
Unrestricted	6,268,418	5,507,038
Total Net Position	\$ 8,574,549	\$ 7,604,525

The Town's current assets are primarily comprised of cash balances of \$8,114,511 (96%) and operating receivables and prepaids of \$317,097 (4%).

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

### GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

The Town has current liabilities for the fiscal year-end in the governmental activities totaling \$970,134. Current liabilities consist of accounts payable, other accrued expenses, and unearned revenue. The Town has a long-term liability of \$795,558 at December 31, 2022. This liability represents the Town's share of the net pension liability in the South Carolina Retirement Plan. The following is a summary of the change in net position including governmental type activities.

**Governmental activities** – Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$970,024 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Revenues</b>		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 1,250,901	\$ 1,059,171
Capital grants and contributions	-	26,594
General Revenues:		
Franchise taxes	231,371	233,597
Local option sales tax	401,531	365,190
Accommodations tax	567,291	548,073
Alcohol tax	5,606	3,035
Other state tax	47,701	43,858
Interest	103,630	6,489
Miscellaneous	6,561	1,061
Total Revenues	<b>2,614,592</b>	2,287,068
Expenses:		
General government	1,241,093	1,053,288
Tourism, advertising and promotion	395,379	295,178
Municipal court	8,096	9,671
Total Expenses	<b>1,644,568</b>	1,358,137
Change in Net Position	<b>970,024</b>	928,931
Net Position - Beginning of Year	<b>7,604,525</b>	6,675,594
Net Position - End of Year	<b>\$ 8,574,549</b>	\$ 7,604,525

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

---

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

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

**Governmental Funds** – The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of December 31, 2022, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$7,461,474, an increase of \$929,933. Of this balance, 92% constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion.

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town. At the end of 2022, the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$6,848,443, while the total fund balance was \$6,850,122. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned and total fund balances to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 535% of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance also represents 535% of total General Fund expenditures.

The Special Revenue Fund had a total fund balance of \$611,352. Of this amount, all of the fund balance is restricted to be used to promote tourism within the Town, as well as to support municipal court activities and alcohol education. The funds in the special revenue accounts have very specific guidelines as to use under state law.

### GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The General Fund reported actual revenues of \$2,079,098, which is over the budgeted amount of \$1,500,795. The General Fund reported actual expenditures of \$1,281,184, which is under the budgeted amount of \$1,648,083.

### CAPITAL ASSETS

The Town invested in capital assets during the fiscal year in the amount of \$1,694,779. Capital assets activity is summarized below for the year ended December 31, 2022.

	Governmental Activities	
	2022	2021
Infrastructure	\$ 1,344,091	\$ 1,274,626
Land improvements	728,756	728,756
Equipment and vehicles	331,452	251,928
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(709,520)	(637,156)
Total	<u>\$ 1,694,779</u>	<u>\$ 1,618,154</u>

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

---

### ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Despite higher-than-average inflation rates and ongoing labor shortages at the regional and national level, the economy of the Town continues to remain stable, while forecasts for continued short-term growth remain.

In FY 2022, actual revenues were significantly higher than budgeted. Excluding the receipt of federal ARPA funds, revenues were approximately \$710,000, or 38%, higher than budgeted, due primarily to significant increases in business license and local option sales taxes, state and county accommodations taxes, and planning and zoning fees; whereas expenditures in 2022 were approximately \$351,000, or 17%, below budget, excluding federal ARPA funds.

In FY 2023, budgeted revenues are projected to continue on an upward trend, with an estimated increase (excluding ARPA funds) of approximately \$815,000, or 30%, compared to FY 2022. The primary drivers of this increase will be the imposition of a 1% local accommodations tax, rate increases for business licenses and zoning permits, increased local option sales tax collections as a result of higher-than-average inflation rates, and increased revenues from the local government investment pool as a result of higher interest rates.

Compared to the previous fiscal year, budgeted expenditures (excluding ARPA funds) are expected to increase by approximately \$740,000, or 27%, in FY 2023. The primary drivers of this increase will be capital expenditures (including design and engineering services for planned road and facility improvements), higher tourism-related expenditures resulting from increased accommodations tax collections and higher operating costs due to the addition of three new full-time personnel.

### REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This report is intended to provide a general overview of the Town's finances. Questions concerning the information or requests for additional information should be addressed to:

Town of Seabrook Island  
Katharine Watkins, Clerk/Treasurer  
2001 Seabrook Island Road  
Seabrook Island, SC 29455

# TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2022

	<b>Primary Government</b>	<b>Component Unit</b>
	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Seabrook Island Utility Commission</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,570,171	\$ 2,394,258
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	544,340	909,007
Investments, restricted	-	495,143
Accounts receivable	199,394	345,826
Due from state	116,024	-
Prepaid expenses	1,679	20,086
Capital assets:		
Non-depreciable	-	432,790
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	1,694,779	11,234,181
Total assets	10,126,387	15,831,291
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>		
Pension	217,657	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	217,657	-
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable	44,556	375,341
Accrued expenses	10,663	13,796
Current maturities of long-term debt	-	694,518
Customer deposits	-	121,775
Unearned revenue	914,915	-
Long-term liabilities:		
Revenue bonds payable	-	900,000
State loans	-	997,051
Net pension liability - due in more than one year	795,558	-
Total liabilities	1,765,692	3,102,481
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>		
Pension	3,803	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,803	-
<b>NET POSITION</b>		
Net investment in capital assets	1,694,779	9,075,402
Restricted for:		
Accommodations tax - state	451,446	-
Accommodations tax - county	97,003	-
Municipal court	22,022	-
Alcohol tax	40,881	-
Debt service	-	495,143
Capital improvements and operations and maintenance	-	909,007
Unrestricted	6,268,418	2,249,258
Total net position	\$ 8,574,549	\$ 12,728,810

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<u>Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position</u>	
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Primary Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Component Unit Seabrook Island Utility Commission</u>
<b>Governmental Activities</b>						
General government	\$ 1,241,093	\$ 1,239,598	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,495)	\$ -
Tourism, advertising and promotion	395,379	-	-	-	(395,379)	-
Municipal court	8,096	11,303	-	-	3,207	-
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,644,568</u>	<u>\$ 1,250,901</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(393,667)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Component Unit</b>						
Seabrook Island Utility Commission	\$ 3,841,529	\$ 4,937,441	\$ -	\$ -	-	1,095,912
Total component unit	<u>\$ 3,841,529</u>	<u>\$ 4,937,441</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,095,912</u>
General revenues:						
Franchise taxes					231,371	-
Local option sales tax					401,531	-
Accommodations tax - state					504,153	-
Accommodations tax - county					63,138	-
Alcohol tax					5,606	-
Other state tax					47,701	-
Interest					103,630	53,374
Miscellaneous					6,561	-
Total general revenues					<u>1,363,691</u>	<u>53,374</u>
Change in net position					970,024	1,149,286
Net position, beginning of year					7,604,525	11,579,524
Net position, end of year					<u>\$ 8,574,549</u>	<u>\$ 12,728,810</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**BALANCE SHEET  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Special Revenue Fund</b>	<b>Total Governmental Funds</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,570,171	\$ -	\$ 7,570,171
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	-	544,340	544,340
Due from state	49,012	67,012	116,024
Accounts receivable	199,394	-	199,394
Prepaid expenditures	1,679	-	1,679
Total assets	<u>\$ 7,820,256</u>	<u>\$ 611,352</u>	<u>\$ 8,431,608</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>			
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable	\$ 44,556	\$ -	\$ 44,556
Accrued liabilities	10,663	-	10,663
Unearned revenue	914,915	-	914,915
Total liabilities	<u>970,134</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>970,134</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>			
Non-spendable	1,679	-	1,679
Restricted for:			
Accommodations tax, state	-	451,446	451,446
Accommodations tax, county	-	97,003	97,003
Municipal court	-	22,022	22,022
Alcohol tax	-	40,881	40,881
Unassigned	6,848,443	-	6,848,443
Total fund balances	<u>6,850,122</u>	<u>611,352</u>	<u>7,461,474</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 7,820,256</u>	<u>\$ 611,352</u>	<u>\$ 8,431,608</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



**TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET  
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

---

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Fund balances, end of year	\$ 7,461,474
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	1,694,779
The Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to its participation in the State pension plans are not recorded in the governmental funds but are recorded in the Statement of Net Position.	<u>(581,704)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 8,574,549</u>

**The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.**

**TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND  
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>Revenues</b>			
Franchise fees	\$ 231,371	\$ -	\$ 231,371
Local option sales tax	401,531	-	401,531
Accommodations tax - state	48,706	455,447	504,153
Accommodations tax - county	-	63,138	63,138
Alcohol tax	-	5,606	5,606
Other state tax	47,701	-	47,701
Business licenses	1,005,551	-	1,005,551
Permits	234,047	-	234,047
Court fines, assessments and surcharges	-	11,303	11,303
Interest	103,630	-	103,630
Other revenue	6,561	-	6,561
<b>Total revenues</b>	<u>2,079,098</u>	<u>535,494</u>	<u>2,614,592</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>			
Current:			
General government	1,149,507	-	1,149,507
Municipal court	-	8,096	8,096
Tourism, advertising and promotion	-	395,379	395,379
Capital outlay	131,677	-	131,677
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<u>1,281,184</u>	<u>403,475</u>	<u>1,684,659</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>797,914</u>	<u>132,019</u>	<u>929,933</u>
<b>Fund balances, beginning of year</b>	<u>6,052,208</u>	<u>479,333</u>	<u>6,531,541</u>
<b>Fund balances, end of year</b>	<u>\$ 6,850,122</u>	<u>\$ 611,352</u>	<u>\$ 7,461,474</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

# TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

## RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

---

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 929,933

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded capital depreciation in the current period.

Total capital outlay	\$ 148,989	
Total depreciation expense	<u>(72,364)</u>	
		76,625

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 governmental funds.

Net pension liability		<u>(36,534)</u>
-----------------------	--	-----------------

Change in net position of governmental activities. \$ 970,024

**The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.**

# TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2022

---

### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Town of Seabrook Island, South Carolina (the “Town” or the “Primary Government”) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Town’s accounting policies are described below.

#### A. Reporting Entity

The Town operates under a charter originally granted by the State of South Carolina on May 19, 1987. The Town is governed by an elected Mayor and four-member Council. All legislative and administrative powers of the municipality and the determination of all matters of policy are vested in the Town Council. Each member of the Town Council, including the Mayor, has one vote.

#### B. Component Unit

In conformity with GAAP, the financial statements of Seabrook Island Utility Commission (the “Commission” or the “Component Unit”) have been included in the financial reporting entity as a discretely presented component unit. The Town considers the Commission to be a component unit because the Commission’s revenue bonds are issued in the name of the Town of Seabrook Island, South Carolina, creating financial accountability. The Commission is reported in a separate column to emphasize that it is legally separate from the Primary Government. The Component Unit and the Primary Government collectively are referred to as the Town of Seabrook Island, South Carolina (collectively the “Town”).

**Seabrook Island Utility Commission** – In November 1995, the permanent members of the governing board of the Commission were officially elected by Town vote to replace the temporary Commission members who were appointed by Town Council earlier that year. The terms of the members are to extend for two to six years varying by member. The Commission began operating the water and sewer system for the primary government on April 30, 1996. The Commission changed its name from the Seabrook Island Water and Sewer Commission to the Seabrook Island Utility Commission in March 2000 by passage of a Town ordinance. Separate audited financial statements are prepared for the Commission and are available at the Seabrook Island Town Hall.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### C. 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 non-fiduciary activities of the Town. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity (except for interfund services provided and used between functions) has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The Town, excluding the Utility Commission, has no 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. Taxes 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 Town.

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. Non-exchange transactions, in which the Town gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, includes grants and donations. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Governmental fund 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. All revenues (including franchise fees, intergovernmental revenues, licenses, etc.) 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 Town considers all revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty (60) days of the end of the current fiscal period, with the exception of grant related revenues. Grant related revenues are considered to be available if they are collected within one year 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 payments are due and payable, if applicable. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the Town. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column, if applicable.

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

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 as an aid to management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements. The following major funds are used by the Town:

**General Fund** – The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Primary Government. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

**Special Revenue Fund** – The Special Revenue Fund is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue resources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The fund includes state accommodations tax, restricted for promotion and tourism of the Primary Government, county accommodations tax and state alcohol tax, restricted for support of tourism and tourist services or capital projects, and municipal court fines, assessments and surcharges restricted for victims' advocate services and other court expenditures. The unrestricted portion of accommodations tax received from the state is included in the General Fund.

#### D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with original maturities of three months or less when purchased and investments in the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool ("SCLGIP") to be cash equivalents. Securities with an initial maturity of more than three months (from when initially purchased) that are not purchased from the SCLGIP are reported as investments.

The Town's restricted accounts are established to account for assets restricted for specific purposes, typically by outside parties or legal agreement. The Town applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

#### E. Investments

State of South Carolina statutes authorize the entity to invest in the following:

1. Obligations of the United States of America and agencies thereof;
2. General obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units;
3. Savings and loan associations deposits to the extent insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
4. No load open and closed-end portfolios of certain investment companies with issues of the United States of America government; and
5. Certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements collateralized by securities of the type described in (1) and (2) above held by a third-party as escrow agent or custodian, or a market value not less than the amount of the certificate of deposit so secured, including interest.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### F. Restricted Assets

Certain assets are classified as restricted assets on the statement of position because their use is limited by debt agreements or earmarked for specific purposes. The Town applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

#### G. Receivables and Payables

Receivables due from other governments consist of local option sales tax and other taxes. All trade receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles (if any).

#### H. Prepaid Items

Prepaid balances are for payments made by the Town in the current year to obtain services in the subsequent fiscal year. The Town uses the consumption method to account for these items. The portion of fund balance shown as non-spendable for prepaid items has been recognized to signify that a portion of fund balances is not available for other subsequent expenditures.

#### I. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, are reported in the governmental-wide financial statements. Capital assets, other than infrastructure assets, are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$2,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition cost on the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during construction of governmental-type activities is not capitalized.

Property, plant and equipment of the Primary Government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Years</u>
Infrastructure	25 – 40 years
Land improvements	15 – 40 years
Buildings	15 – 40 years
Waterworks and sewer system	5 – 40 years
Office furniture and fixtures	5 – 10 years



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### J. Fund Equity

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as “fund balance”. Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as “net position”.

Fund balance is reported in the governmental funds financial statements, and generally represents the difference between current assets and current liabilities. Fund balance classifications represent a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the Town is bound to honor constraints on specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are classified as follows:

- **Non-spendable** – Fund balances are classified as non-spendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either: i) in non-spendable form, or ii) they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The Town includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash such as inventories and prepaid amounts.
- **Restricted** – Fund balances are reported as restricted when their use is restricted for specific purposes including: i) constraints on funds externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or ii) constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- **Committed** – Fund balances are reported as committed if their use is for a specific purpose as approved by formal action of the Town Council (majority vote). Amounts committed cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Town Council removes or changes the specific use by approving such action through resolution at a Town Council meeting. Budget resolutions are considered a plan for specific use.
- **Assigned** – Fund balances are reported as assigned when constrained by the Town’s intent to use the funds for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. Assigned fund balance includes: i) all remaining amounts (except negative balances) reported in governmental funds, other than the General Fund, that are not classified as non-spendable, restricted or committed, ii) amounts in the General Fund intended for a specific use identified by either the Mayor or Treasurer, and iii) amounts appropriated to eliminate a projected budget deficit in the subsequent year.
- **Unassigned** – Fund balances are reported as unassigned when the balances do not meet any of the above four criterion for classification. The Town reports positive unassigned fund balance in only the General Fund. Negative unassigned fund balances may be reported in all governmental funds.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### J. Fund Equity (Continued)

For purposes of fund balance disbursement, unless otherwise approved by the Town Council, the Town will expend restricted fund balance when an expenditure is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available. Next, the Town will expend committed fund balance when an expenditure is paid for which unrestricted fund balance is available. The Town would next disburse fund balance assigned for purposes of the fund before disbursing other assigned fund balance amounts. In the General Fund, the Town would disburse unassigned fund balance prior to disbursing fund balance assigned for financial policy reserve levels or amounts assigned to eliminate subsequent year's budget deficit.

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components in the government-wide financial statements.

**Net investment in capital assets** consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

**Restricted net position** consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by: 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributions, or laws or regulations of other governments; or 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

**Unrestricted net position** consists of all other net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets".

#### K. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### L. Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for *deferred outflows of resources*. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town has five items that qualify for reporting in this category. These five items relate to the Town's pension plan and are reported in the government-wide Statements of Net Position: 1) experience losses result from periodic studies by the Town's actuary, which adjust the net pension liability for actual experience for certain trend information that was previously assumed, for example the assumed dates of retirement of plan members. These experience losses are recorded as deferred outflows of resources and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining service lives of the plan members; 2) changes in actuarial assumptions adjust the net pension liabilities and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members; 3) the changes in the Town's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability and differences between actual employer contributions and proportionate share of the total plan employer contributions are specific to cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans and represent the current period amortized portions of these deferred outflows; 4) any contributions made by the Town to the pension plan before year-end but subsequent to the measurement date of the Town's net pension liability are reported as deferred outflows of resources; and 5) the differences between projected investment return on pension investments and actual return on those investments are deferred and amortized against pension expense over a five-year period.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for *deferred inflows of resources*. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of fund balance or net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has two types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. These items relate to the Town's pension plan and are reported in the government-wide Statements of Net Position: 1) certain experience gains are deferred and amortized against expense over a five-year period, resulting in recognition as deferred inflows of resources and 2) the changes in the Town's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability and differences between actual employer contributions and proportionate share of the total plan employer contributions (discussed in the previous paragraph) are specific to cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans and represent the current period amortized portions of these deferred inflows.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### A. Budgetary Data

The Town follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. Prior to October 1, the Mayor submits to the Town Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenses and the means of financing them.
2. Prior to January 1, the Town Council shall legally enact the budget through passage of an ordinance.
3. The Mayor is responsible for the administration of the budget. Any budgeted operating expense for which insufficient funds remain shall be approved by the Town Council. The budget may be modified during the year only by a majority vote of Town Council.
4. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the general and special revenue funds.
5. The budget for the General and Special Revenue Funds is adopted on a basis substantially consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
6. Capital expenditures are included as part of the formal budget, and voted on by the Town Council.

#### B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the following department of the Special Revenue Fund had excess of actual expenditures over appropriations. The over-expenditures were funded by excess of actual revenues over appropriations.

Tourism, advertising and promotion	<u>Excess</u> 24,879
------------------------------------	-------------------------

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### NOTE 3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

**Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits:** Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits might not be recovered. The Town follows the South Carolina Code of Laws Section 6-5-15 as its policy for custodial credit risk, which states that to the extent that these deposits exceed the amount of insurance coverage provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the bank or savings and loan association at the time of deposit must: 1) furnish an indemnity bond in a responsible surety company authorized to do business in this State; or 2) pledge as collateral: a) obligations of the United States; b) obligations fully guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States; c) general obligations of this State or any political subdivision of this State; or d) obligations of the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation; or provide an irrevocable letter of credit issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, in which the local entity is named as beneficiary and the letter of credit otherwise meets the criteria established and prescribed by the local entity. As of December 31, 2022, none of the Town's bank balances were subject to custodial credit risk.

South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool ("SCLGIP" or "Pool") investments are invested with the South Carolina State Treasurer's Office, which established the South Carolina Pool pursuant to Section 6-6-10 of the South Carolina Code. The Pool is an investment trust fund, in which public monies in excess of current needs, which are under the custody of any City treasurer or any governing body of a political subdivision of the State, may be deposited. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31 "*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*" and GASB Statement No. 72 "*Fair Value Measurement and Application*", investments are carried at fair value determined annually based upon: a) quoted market prices for identical or similar investments, or b) observable inputs other than quoted market prices. The total fair value of the Pool is apportioned to the entities with funds invested on an equal basis for each share owned, which are acquired at a cost of \$1. Funds may be deposited by Pool participants at any time and may be withdrawn upon 24 hours' notice. Financial statements for the Pool may be obtained by writing the Office of State Treasurer, Local Government Investment Pool, P.O. Box 11778, Columbia, South Carolina 29211-1960.

**Interest Rate Risk:** The Town's investment policy limits the weighted average maturity of investments to less than five years.

**Custodial Credit Risk for Investments:** Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Town's investments policy states that an independent third-party with whom the bank has a current custodial agreement will always hold collateral and that a clearly marked evidence of ownership must be supplied to the Town and retained.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

**Credit Risk for Investments:** Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Town's investment policy for credit risk states that the risk shall be mitigated by investing in safe institutions, but does not have strict guidelines regarding credit ratings. The Town follows the investment policy statutes of the State of South Carolina related to credit risk for investments.

**Concentration of Credit Risk for Investments:** The Town's investment policy states that no more than 50% of the Town's investment portfolio will be invested in a single security type. Investments issued by or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools and other pooled investments are exempt from concentration of credit risk disclosures.

Deposits and investments are reconciled between the financial statements and note disclosures as follows:

Statement of Net Position:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,570,171
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	544,340
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 8,114,511</u>
Cash and investments deposited with financial institutions	\$ 1,923,991
South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool	6,190,520
	<u>\$ 8,114,511</u>

**Fair Value:** The fair value measurement and disclosure framework provides for a three-tier fair value hierarchy that gives highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 – Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Town can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Inputs to the valuation methodology, other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability either directly or indirectly, and include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets.
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets.
- Inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

**Fair Value (Continued):**

Level 3 – Inputs to the valuation methodology that are unobservable for an asset or liability and include:

- Fair value is often based on developed models in which there are few, if any, observable inputs.

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used should maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The valuation methodologies described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of future net realizable values or reflective of future fair values. The Town believes that the valuation methods used are appropriate and consistent with GAAP. The use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date. There have been no significant changes from the prior year in the methodologies used to measure fair value.

**Restricted Cash:** In accordance with South Carolina legislative policy, any accommodations tax revenue received each fiscal year ending December 31 exceeding \$25,000 is subject to a special allocation. Five percent of the balance of this excess is allocated to the General Fund of the Primary Government. Thirty percent of the balance must be allocated to a special revenue fund and used for advertising and promotion of tourism to develop and increase tourist attendance through publicity. The remaining 65% plus earned interest must be allocated to a special revenue fund and used for tourism-related expenditures. Restricted cash also consists of accommodations tax revenue received from Charleston County, alcohol tax revenue received from the State, and municipal court revenues. As of December 31, 2022, the total restricted cash was \$544,340.

### NOTE 4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Receivables as of December 31, 2022, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Special Revenue Fund</b>	<b>Total</b>
Receivables:			
Due from State	\$ 49,012	\$ 67,012	\$ 116,024
Accounts receivable	199,394	-	199,394
Net total receivables	\$ 248,406	\$ 67,012	\$ 315,418

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<b>Governmental Activities</b>					
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Infrastructure	\$ 1,276,185	\$ 67,906	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,344,091
Land improvements	728,756	-	-	-	728,756
Equipment and vehicles	250,369	81,083	-	-	331,452
Total	<u>2,255,310</u>	<u>148,989</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,404,299</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(637,156)</u>	<u>(72,364)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(709,520)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>1,618,154</u>	<u>76,625</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,694,779</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,618,154</u>	<u>\$ 76,625</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,694,779</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to the general government function.

### NOTE 6. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions and natural disasters. To insure against these risks, the Town is a member of the State of South Carolina Insurance Reserve Fund, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for local governments in South Carolina. The Town pays annual premiums to the State Insurance Reserve Fund for its general insurance. The State Insurance Reserve Fund is self-sustaining through member premiums and reinsures through commercial companies for certain claims.

The Town incurred no significant uninsured claims during the year ended December 31, 2022. There was no liability or expense recorded for other actual claims, and management does not believe any provision for unasserted claims is necessary. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three years. There were no significant reductions in coverage compared to the prior year.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### NOTE 7. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

**Litigation** – From time to time, the Town is involved in various claims and lawsuits, both for and against the Town, arising in the normal course of business. Management believes that any liability that may ultimately result from the resolution of these matters will not have a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Town.

### NOTE 8. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND PLANS

#### *Overview*

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

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

PEBA issues an Annual Comprehensive Financial Report containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems’ Pension Trust Funds. The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report is publicly available through the Retirement Benefits’ link on PEBA’s website at [www.peba.sc.gov](http://www.peba.sc.gov), or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, South Carolina 29223. PEBA is considered a division of the Primary Government of the state of South Carolina and, therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the state.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### NOTE 8. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND PLANS (CONTINUED)

#### *Plan Description*

The South Carolina Retirement System (“SCRS”), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established 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 first-term individuals elected to the South Carolina General Assembly.

#### *Membership*

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

**South Carolina Retirement System** – 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 first-term individuals elected to the South Carolina General Assembly. 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.

#### *Benefits*

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

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 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### NOTE 8. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND PLANS (CONTINUED)

#### *Benefits (Continued)*

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

#### *Contributions*

Actuarial valuations are performed annually by an external consulting actuary to ensure applicable contribution rates satisfy the funding parameters specified in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Under these provisions, SCRS contribution requirements must be sufficient to maintain an amortization period for the financing of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability ("UAAL") over a period that does not exceed the number of years scheduled in state statute. The Retirement Funding and Administration Act of 2017 increased, but also established a ceiling for SCRS employee contribution rates. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased to a capped rate of 9.00% for SCRS. The legislation also increased employer contribution rates beginning July 1, 2017 for SCRS by two percentage points and further scheduled employer contribution rates to increase by a minimum of one percentage point each year in accordance with state statute. The General Assembly postponed the 1% increase in the SCRS employer contribution rates that was scheduled to go into effect beginning July 1, 2020. In accordance with the legislative funding schedule, employer contribution rates will continue to increase by one percentage point each year until reaching 18.56% for SCRS but may be increased further, if the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year. The board shall increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the amortization period set in statute.

Pension reform legislation modified statute such that the employer contribution rates for SCRS to be further increased, not to exceed one-half of 1% in any one year if necessary, in order to improve the funding of the plans. The statute set rates intended to reduce the unfunded liability of SCRS to the maximum amortization period of 20 years from 30 years over a ten-year schedule, as determined by the annual actuarial valuations of the plan. Finally, under the revised statute, the contribution rates for SCRS may not be decreased until the plans are at least 85% funded. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Town contributed \$78,090 to the SCRS plan.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 8. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND PLANS (CONTINUED)

*Contributions (Continued)*

Required employee contribution rates for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

**South Carolina Retirement System**

9.00% of earnable compensation from January 1st through June 30th  
9.00% of earnable compensation from July 1st through December 31st

Required employer contribution rates for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

**South Carolina Retirement System**

16.41% of earnable compensation from January 1st through June 30th  
17.41% of earnable compensation from July 1st through December 31st  
Employer incidental death benefit: 0.15% of earnable compensation

*Net Pension Liability ("NPL")*

The NPL is calculated separately for each System, and represents that particular System's Total Pension Liability ("TPL") determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less that System's fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of June 30, 2022, for SCRS are presented below:

<u>System</u>	<u>Total Pension Liability</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>	<u>Employer's Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Pension</u>	<u>Town's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability</u>
SCRS	\$ 1,852,845	\$ 1,057,287	\$ 795,558	57.1%	0.003282%

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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 8. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND 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 during the valuation process are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. South Carolina state statute requires that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. The last experience study was performed on data through June 30, 2019.

The June 30, 2022, total pension liability (“TPL”), net pension liability (“NPL”), and sensitivity information shown in this report were determined by our consulting actuary, Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company (“GRS”) and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2021. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans’ fiscal year-end, June 30, 2022, using generally accepted actuarial principles. There was no legislation enacted during the 2022 legislative session that had a material change in the benefit provisions for any of the systems.

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the July 1, 2021 valuations for SCRS.

	SCRS
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.00%
Projected salary increases	3.0% to 11.0% (varies by service)
Includes inflation at	2.25%
Benefit adjustments	Lesser of 1% or \$500

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

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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 8. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND PLANS (CONTINUED)

*Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (Continued)*

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

The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2022 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the table below. For actuarial purposes, the 7.00% assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the TPL includes a 4.75% real rate of return and a 2.25% inflation component.

<u>Allocation/Exposure</u>	<u>Policy Target</u>	<u>Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return</u>
Public Equity	<b>46.0%</b>	6.79%	3.12%
Bonds	<b>26.0%</b>	-0.35%	-0.09%
Private Equity	<b>9.0%</b>	8.75%	0.79%
Private Debt	<b>7.0%</b>	6.00%	0.42%
Real Assets	<b>12.0%</b>		
Real Estate	9.0%	4.12%	0.37%
Infrastructure	3.0%	5.88%	0.18%
	<u>100%</u>		
		Total expected real return	4.79%
		Inflation for actuarial purposes	2.25%
		Total expected nominal return	<u><u>7.04%</u></u>

*Discount Rate*

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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 8. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND PLANS (CONTINUED)

*Discount Rate (Continued)*

The following table presents the sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate:

<b>Sensitivity of the Net Position Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate</b>			
	<b>1% Decrease (6.00%)</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate (7.00%)</b>	<b>1% Increase (8.00%)</b>
Town's portion - SCRS	\$ 1,020,004	\$ 795,558	\$ 608,961

*Pension Expense*

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Town recognized its proportionate share of collective pension expense of \$112,333 for the SCRS plan.

*Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions*

At December 31, 2022, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the SCRS pension plan from the following sources:

<b>SCRS</b>	<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 6,912	\$ 3,467
Changes of assumptions	25,515	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,227	-
Changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of total plan employer contributions	140,701	336
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	43,302	-
Total	\$ 217,657	\$ 3,803

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### NOTE 8. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND PLANS (CONTINUED)

*Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)*

Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$43,302 for the SCRS plan are deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year ending December 31,</u>	<u>SCRS</u>
2023	\$ 77,164
2024	64,562
2025	8,078
2026	20,748

*Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position*

Detailed information regarding the fiduciary net position of the plans administered by PEBA is available in the separately issued Annual Comprehensive Financial Report containing financial statements and required supplementary information for SCRS and PORS. The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the Pension Trust Funds is publicly available on PEBA's Retirement Benefits' website at [www.retirement.sc.gov](http://www.retirement.sc.gov), or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to:

PEBA  
P.O. Box 11960  
Columbia, South Carolina 29211-1960

### NOTE 9. CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

The Town derives more than half of its revenue from business licenses, franchise fees, and permit fees. Much of this revenue is dependent on the level of business activity in the Town.



**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
GENERAL FUND  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES  
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GAAP BASIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

	<b>Budget</b>		<b>Actual</b>	<b>Variance With Final Budget</b>
	<b>Original</b>	<b>Final</b>		
<b>Revenues</b>				
Franchise fees	\$ 225,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 231,371	\$ 6,371
Local option sales tax	280,000	280,000	401,531	121,531
Accommodations tax - state	41,750	41,750	48,706	6,956
Other state tax	41,670	41,670	47,701	6,031
Business licenses	690,100	690,100	1,005,551	315,451
Permits	178,000	178,000	234,047	56,047
Grants	25,000	25,000	-	(25,000)
Interest	7,525	7,525	103,630	96,105
Other revenue	11,750	11,750	6,561	(5,189)
Total revenues	<u>1,500,795</u>	<u>1,500,795</u>	<u>2,079,098</u>	<u>578,303</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Current:				
General government	1,263,083	1,263,083	1,149,507	113,576
Capital outlay	385,000	385,000	131,677	253,323
Total expenditures	<u>1,648,083</u>	<u>1,648,083</u>	<u>1,281,184</u>	<u>366,899</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(147,288)</u>	<u>(147,288)</u>	<u>797,914</u>	<u>945,202</u>
<b>Fund balances, beginning of year</b>	<u>6,052,208</u>	<u>6,052,208</u>	<u>6,052,208</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balances, end of year</b>	<u>\$ 5,904,920</u>	<u>\$ 5,904,920</u>	<u>\$ 6,850,122</u>	<u>\$ 945,202</u>

**TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES  
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GAAP BASIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<b>Revenues</b>				
Accommodations tax - state	\$ 318,500	\$ 318,500	\$ 455,447	\$ 136,947
Accommodations tax - county	45,000	45,000	63,138	18,138
Alcohol tax	3,020	3,020	5,606	2,586
Court fines, assessments and surcharges	7,500	7,500	11,303	3,803
Total revenues	<u>374,020</u>	<u>374,020</u>	<u>535,494</u>	<u>161,474</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Current:				
Municipal court	8,750	8,750	8,096	654
Tourism, advertising and promotion	370,500	370,500	395,379	(24,879)
Total expenditures	<u>379,250</u>	<u>379,250</u>	<u>403,475</u>	<u>(24,225)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(5,230)</u>	<u>(5,230)</u>	<u>132,019</u>	<u>137,249</u>
<b>Fund balances, beginning of year</b>	<u>479,333</u>	<u>479,333</u>	<u>479,333</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balances, end of year</b>	<u>\$ 474,103</u>	<u>\$ 474,103</u>	<u>\$ 611,352</u>	<u>\$ 137,249</u>

# TOWN OF SEABROOK, SOUTH CAROLINA

## REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

---

### South Carolina Retirement System

---

Plan Year Ended June 30,	Town's proportion of the net pension liability	Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability	Town's covered payroll	Town's share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2022	0.003282%	\$ 795,558	\$ 390,775	203.6%	57.1%
2021	0.002714%	587,308	306,774	191.4%	60.7%
2020	0.002366%	604,679	264,014	229.0%	50.7%
2019	0.002295%	523,942	242,299	216.2%	54.4%
2018	0.002539%	568,967	263,138	216.2%	54.1%
2017	0.002314%	520,919	133,509	390.2%	53.3%
2016	0.002319%	495,335	224,580	220.6%	52.9%
2015	0.002410%	457,068	226,013	202.2%	57.0%
2014	0.002509%	450,025	232,421	193.6%	56.2%

**Notes:**

The above schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

# TOWN OF SEABROOK, SOUTH CAROLINA

## REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

South Carolina Retirement System						
Fiscal Year Ended December 31,	Actuarially required contribution	Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Town's covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	
2022	\$ 78,090	\$ 78,090	-	\$ 456,667	17.10%	
2021	54,103	54,103	-	336,092	16.10%	
2020	45,507	45,507	-	292,460	15.56%	
2019	37,030	37,030	-	245,880	15.06%	
2018	31,273	31,273	-	238,718	13.10%	
2017	30,902	30,902	-	262,259	11.78%	
2016	26,020	26,020	-	230,058	11.31%	
2015	24,063	24,063	-	219,153	10.98%	
2014	25,007	25,007	-	232,622	10.75%	

**Notes:**

The above schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

The assumptions used the preparation of the above schedules are as follows:

System	SCRS
Calculation date	July 1, 2020
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Asset valuation method	Five-year Smoothed
Amortization method	Level % of pay
Amortization period	27 years maximum, closed period
Investment return	7.00%
Inflation	2.25%
Salary increases	3.00% plus step-rate increases for members with less than 21 years of service
Mortality	2020 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality Tables for Males and Females, both projected at Scale AA from the year 2020. Male rates are multiplied by 97% for non-educators and 95% for educators. Female rates are multiplied by 107% for non-educators and 94% for educators.

## **OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF COURT FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES (PER ACT 96)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

FOR THE STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE:

<b>COUNTY/MUNICIPAL FUNDS COLLECTED BY CLERK OF COURT</b>	<u>General Sessions</u>	<u>Magistrate Court</u>	<u>Municipal Court</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Court Fines and Assessments:</b>				
Court fines and assessments collected	N/A	N/A	\$ 11,303	\$ 11,303
Court fines and assessments remitted to State Treasurer	N/A	N/A	6,864	6,864
<b>Total Court Fines and Assessments retained</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ 4,439</b>	<b>\$ 4,439</b>
<b>Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services:</b>				
Surcharges collected and retained	N/A	N/A	\$ 625	\$ 625
Assessments retained	N/A	N/A	532	532
<b>Total Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ 1,157</b>	<b>\$ 1,157</b>

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION (DCVC)

<b>VICTIM SERVICE FUNDS COLLECTED</b>	<u>Municipal</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Carryforward from Previous Year – Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b><u>Victim Service Revenue:</u></b>			
Victim Service Fines Retained by City/County Treasurer	-	N/A	-
Victim Service Assessments Retained by City/County Treasurer	532	N/A	532
Victim Service Surcharges Retained by City/County Treasurer	625	N/A	625
Interest Earned	-	N/A	-
Grant Funds Received			
Grant from:	-	N/A	-
General Funds Transferred to Victim Service Fund	-	N/A	-
<b>Contribution Received from Victim Service Contracts:</b>			
(1) Town of	-	N/A	-
(2) Town of	-	N/A	-
(3) City of	-	N/A	-
<b>Total Funds Allocated to Victim Service Fund + Beginning Balance (A)</b>	<b>\$ 1,157</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ 1,157</b>

**TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF COURT FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES (PER ACT 96)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

<b><u>Expenditures for Victim Service Program:</u></b>	<b><u>Municipal</u></b>	<b><u>County</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ -	N/A	\$ -
Operating Expenditures	1,157	N/A	1,157
<b>Victim Service Contract(s):</b>			
(1) Charleston County	-	N/A	-
(2) Entity's Name	-	N/A	-
<b>Victim Service Donation(s):</b>			
(1) Domestic Violence Shelter	-	N/A	-
(2) Rape Crisis Center	-	N/A	-
(3) Other local direct crime victims service agency	-	N/A	-
Transferred to General Fund	-	N/A	-
<b>Total Expenditures from Victim Service Fund/Program (B)</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>1,157</b>
Total Victim Service Funds Retained by Municipal/County Treasurer (A-B)	-	N/A	-
<b>Less: Prior Year Fund Deficit Repayment</b>	-	N/A	-
<b>Carryforward Funds – End of Year</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>-</b>



## **COMPLIANCE SECTION**



**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**

---

**Honorable Mayor and Members  
of the Town Council  
Town of Seabrook Island, South Carolina  
Seabrook Island, 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, each major fund, and the discretely presented component unit of the Town of Seabrook Island, South Carolina (the "Town") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 20, 2023.

**Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

---

**Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

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

**Purpose of this Report**

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Savannah, Georgia  
June 20, 2023

# TOWN OF SEABROOK, SOUTH CAROLINA

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

---

### SECTION I SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

#### Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued on whether the financial statements

Audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weaknesses identified?

Yes  No

Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses?

Yes  No

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

Yes  No

#### Federal Awards

There was not an audit of major federal award programs as of December 31, 2022, due to the total amount expended being less than \$750,000.

### SECTION II FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

None reported.

### SECTION III STATUS OF FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Not applicable.

### SECTION IV SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS

None reported.