

Town of Moncks Corner

South Carolina

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
Year Ended September 30, 2024

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER



The Lowcountry's Hometown

South Carolina

Annual Comprehensive

Financial Report

Year Ended September 30, 2024

Prepared by the

Town of Moncks Corner Administration Department


MONCKS CORNER



INTRODUCTORY SECTION

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- Transmittal Letter
- Principal Officials
- Organization Chart
- Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting


MONCKS CORNER

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

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MONCKS CORNER

MONCKS CORNER
The Lowcountry's Hometown
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May 9, 2025

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of Town Council, and Citizens of the Town of Moncks Corner:

State law requires that all general-purpose local governments publish a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Pursuant to that requirement, we hereby issue the annual comprehensive financial report of the Town of Moncks Corner for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the Town. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the Town has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed to protect the government's assets from loss, theft or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the Town's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the Town's comprehensive framework of internal controls have been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material aspects.

The Town's financial statements have been audited by The Baird Audit Group, LLC, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the Town for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024 are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimate made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the Town's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of management's discussion and analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The Town of Moncks Corner's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

Profile of the Government

The Town of Moncks Corner, named for landowner Thomas Monck, dates back to 1728. It began as a trading post with a few taverns and stores. The Northeastern Railroad laid its tracks in 1856, and the train depot became the center of Town. The Town of Moncks Corner is the county seat of Berkeley County, located near the center of the county and approximately thirty-three miles from Charleston, South Carolina. Its boundary extends east to the West Branch of the Cooper River, 3 miles south of the outlet of Lake Moultrie. US Route 52 is the main highway through the town, leading south to Charleston and north 80 miles to Florence. US Route 17 Alternate also passes through the town, leading east 49 miles to Georgetown and southwest 16 miles to Summerville. The Town is a total area of 10.87 square miles, of which 5.2 square miles or approximately 49 percent is developed.

The Town of Moncks Corner was incorporated in 1909 and operates under the Mayor-Council form of government; often called the strong mayor form of government because the Mayor is granted by state law the right to exercise legislative as well as executive and administrative authority. Legislative authority is vested in the Mayor and six Councilmembers, who are elected at large to serve staggered four-year terms of office. The Mayor is the presiding officer and serves as chief administrative officer. The Mayor is responsible for preparation, administration and reporting of the budget and financials to Council.

The Mayor, with Council's approval, hires an Administrator to assist the Mayor with administrative matters and to oversee the day-to-day operations of the Town. The Administrator is responsible for implementing the policies and ordinances of Town Council. The Administrator is assisted by several staff departments including administration, community development, information technology, police, fire, public service, recreation, and municipal court.

The Town of Moncks Corner provides a full range of services, including police and fire protection, sanitation service, stormwater, street and roadside maintenance, building regulation, planning, zoning, code enforcement, and recreational activities.

The Town of Moncks Corner maintains budgetary controls to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by Town Council. Activities of the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Projects Fund and Debt Service Funds are included in the annual appropriated budget, which is prepared using GAAP in all material respects. The level of budgetary control, the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount, is at the fund level. All appropriations lapse at the end of each year.

Local Economy

The Town of Moncks Corner has grown dramatically since incorporation when there were just 232 residents. According to the US Census Bureau, 2023 population estimates 16,621 residents. A significant portion of growth can be attributed to the annexation of new areas being developed. Within the past ten years, over twenty-eight hundred housing units and at least thirty commercial establishments have been completed. As such, the Town's building permit revenues have tripled. Management anticipates this growth to remain consistent for several years as Moncks Corner continues to annex and becomes more integrated into the urbanized region.

In addition, commercial development continues to rise in the Town's business district along Highway 52. As such, the service industry has expanded substantially in recent years. With this expansion, the Town's property tax, hospitality tax and business license revenues have increased significantly. Over the past five years, property tax revenue has increased 63%; hospitality tax revenue 59%; and business license revenue 61%. As the population continues to grow and businesses are established, management anticipates further revenue will be generated.

Long- Term Financial Planning

The General Funds fiscal year end unassigned fund balance is 83% of the total general fund expenditures. This represents ten months of general operating funds and falls above the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) best practices recommended two months. The Town does anticipate using the general fund's unassigned fund balance for the approved fiscal year 2024/2025 General Fund budget. The fund balance is predicted to remain at 45% of the total general fund which is a little over four and a half months of general operating funds which is still above the recommended two months.

The Town issued $1,780,000 general obligation bonds in December 2014 to finance various projects and equipment purchases. As of fiscal year end, the Town has approximately $1.1 million of general obligation bond debt outstanding that is subject to the State's 8% debt limit; resulting in an unused legal debt margin of $6,045,984. The Town's general obligation bond debt payments are secured by the Town's full faith, credit and taxing power and paid from three mills of property tax collections.

In October 2010, the Town issued approximately $6.9 million in installment purchase revenue bonds to finance the construction of the Moncks Corner Regional Recreation Complex. The Complex consists of four baseball fields, soccer fields, a football field, basketball courts, market pavilion and two concession stands. The revenue bond debt payments are secured by the local hospitality and local accommodations tax revenue. In December 2019, the Town received advice based on the current interest rate environment and expectations in the near term, that it may be possible to refund some portion or all of the outstanding Series 2010 Bonds and achieve substantial net present value saving to the Town, estimated to be in excess of 5% of the principal amount refunded. Based on the potential for such savings, the Board of Directors of the Corporation found it to be in the best interest of the Corporation to approve and enter into a Supplemental Trust Agreement dated December 19, 2019 supplementing and amending the Original Trust Agreement to provide for the issuance and sale of a Series of additional bonds in the amount of $5,520,000 designated as the "Moncks Corner Regional Recreation Corporation Installment Purchase Revenue Refunding Bond, Series 2019". As of fiscal year end, the Town has approximately $4.9 million revenue bond debt outstanding.

Relevant Financial Policies

The Town has implemented internal controls that are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the safeguarding of assets against loss, theft, or misuse; and to check the accuracy and reliability of financial records for preparing the financial statements. The framework in which the Town's procedures are applied include all five essential components identified by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO): control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring.

Budgetary controls are maintained by issuing purchase orders prior to expenditures. All purchase orders are approved by the appropriate department heads; reviewed by the Purchasing Agent; then approved by the appropriate level of management. A detailed budget and actual expenditures comparison is provided each month to the appropriate department head and the Town Administrator. A financial statement is presented monthly to the Mayor and Town Council.

The Town Administrator submits a proposed budget for the General Fund and all other budgeted funds to the Mayor and Town Council at least 60 days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. The Budget is legally enacted and adopted by ordinance by the Mayor and Town Council. All budgetary transfers are authorized by the Town Administrator and the Mayor; however, Town Council must approve any amendment to the budget which causes a change in the total expenditures. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.

Major Initiatives

Town Council established statements that affirm the vision, mission and values of the Town. Along with the statements, strategic goals were also developed for the following objectives: (1) clean up / improve the Town's appearance; (2) expand Town services / diversify revenue base; (3) promote the Town's sense of safety; (4) improve business development environment; (5) improve operations / communications; (6) expand enrichment activities that improve quality of life and (7) leverage intergovernmental partnerships.

The Town formed a Special Revenue Fund (SRF) – Abatements and Improvements Fund to initiate the first strategic goal to clean up and improve the Town's appearance. This SRF is funded by a General Fund transfer of all permit revenues generated over $250,000. These improvements comprised of the demolition of dilapidated buildings; mast arms at US 52 and Old Highway 52; and beautification of Main Street.

The Town's second strategic goal is to expand Town services and diversify revenue base. The Town has conducted a space needs analysis to determine existing and anticipated future space needs with an emphasis in the recreation department. With the hopes of adding more opportunities for the community.

The Police Department continues to successfully accomplish strategic goal 3; promoting the Town's sense of safety by increasing the visibility of the department by visiting local businesses; organizing community outreach programs with the Town's citizens and providing neighborhood watch meetings.

The Town is collaborating with its partners, the Berkeley County's Economic Development Department and Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, to achieve strategic goal 4 – improve business development environment; by making resources available for local entrepreneurs seeking to start or expand businesses. Also, Moncks Corner's Main Street initiative, Corner Renaissance seeks ways to strengthen and expand the Town's downtown economic base. The Town collaborates with businesses and the community to promote downtown activities, educate businesses, serve as a clearinghouse, visionary and facilitator based on the Main Street Four Point Approach (organization, promotion, design and economic development).

Moncks Corner has created several ways to achieve strategic goal 5, improve operations / communications. The Town has a website that provides citizens and businesses downloadable forms, access to municipal legislation adopted by the Town, and links to other governmental agencies for their convenience. The Town has established a Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram page to promote a better understanding of the services the Town provides and our efforts to meet expectations.

The Recreation Department has grown significantly over the last few years. As such, strategic goal 6 – expand enrichment activities that improve quality of life has become a priority. The Moncks Corner Regional Recreation Complex was the first step in exceling recreation programs to our community which included softball/baseball fields, football field, press box, soccer fields, basketball courts, parking and two concession stands. Several programs have been developed such as adult sports, adult classes, and a youth summer camp program. The Town has initiated an online registration process for the efficiency of youth sports and camp sign-ups. The Town partnered with local businesses, civic organizations, community leaders along with citizens to bring resources together and constructed a Miracle League Field for special needs and now building a Miracle League Playground. The Town continues to implement new activities for its residents to enjoy living in the community.

The Town serves as the collective voice of its citizens to all levels of government to achieve strategic goal 7, leverage intergovernmental partnerships. The Town partners with the County, State and Federal governments to provide our citizens with services such as road maintenance, storm water / drainage repairs and fire and police protection.

Acknowledgements

The preparation of this report could not be accomplished without the efficient and dedicated services of the entire Town staff and the staff of Greene Finney Cauley, LLP, Certified Public Accountants and Consultants. We also thank the Mayor and members of Town Council for their continued oversight and support throughout the past year.

Respectfully submitted,



Jeffrey V. Lord
Town Administrator


MONCKS CORNER

ELECTED OFFICIALS

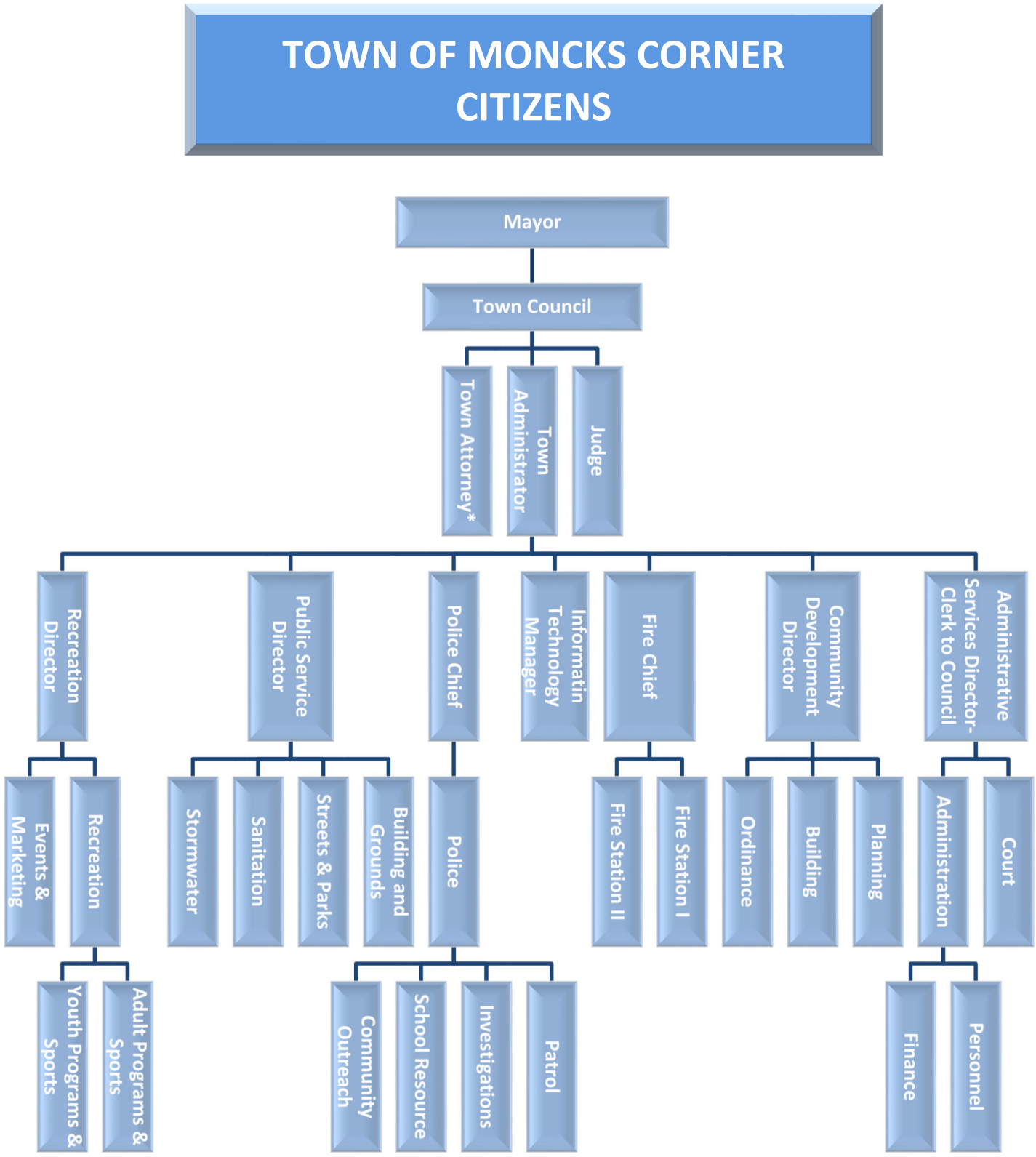


From Left to Right: James B. Ware, III, DeWayne G. Kitts, Chadwick Sweatman, Thomas J. Hamilton, Jr. (Mayor), David A. Dennis, Jr. (Mayor Pro-Tempore), Latorie Lloyd and James N. Law, Jr.

MANAGEMENT

Jeffrey V. Lord	Town Administrator
Marilyn Baker	Administrative Services Director - Clerk to Council
Justine Lovell	Finance Director
Justin Westbrook	Community Development Director
Robert Gass	Fire Chief
Shaheena Bennett	Municipal Judge
Stephen Young	Police Chief
Logan Faulkner	Public Service Director
Rebecca Ellison	Recreation Director
Mo Ibrahim	Information Technology Manager

Organization Chart



*Denotes Services that are contracted outside the organization

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Town of Moncks Corner
South Carolina

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2023



Executive Director/CEO


MONCKS CORNER



FINANCIAL SECTION

- Independent Auditors' Report
- Management's Discussion & Analysis
- Government-Wide Financial Statements
- Fund Financial Statements
- Notes to the Financial Statements
- Required Supplementary Information
- Supplementary Information


MONCKS CORNER

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council
Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina's basic financial statement 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 aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina, as of September 30, 2024, 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina, 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 of Moncks Corner, South Carolina'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.

Auditors' 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 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, 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 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 of Moncks Corner, South Carolina's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina'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 control-related matters 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 and budgetary comparison schedules, the other postemployment benefit plan, defined benefit healthcare plan, schedules of employer contributions and funding progress, and the pensions schedules on pages 17-25 and 68-77 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 Government Auditing 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 of Moncks Corner, South Carolina's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, Uniform Schedule of Fines, Assessments and Surcharges, and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, are presented for purpose of additional analysis and are 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 combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our reported dated May 9, 2025, on our consideration of the Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina'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 results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina'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 Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Baird Audit Group, LLC

The Baird Audit Group, LLC
Certified Public Accountants

Augusta, GA
May 9, 2025


MONCKS CORNER

As management of the Town of Moncks Corner (Town), South Carolina, 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 September 30, 2024, as compared to fiscal year ended September 30, 2023.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of fiscal year by approximately $29,778,000 (net position). Of the total net position, approximately $16,850,000 is the net investment in capital assets, approximately $3,721,000 is restricted, and the remaining amount of approximately $10,817,000 is unrestricted.

- The government's total net position increased approximately $6,560,000 (27%) due to total expenses of approximately $18,244,000 being exceeded by total revenues of approximately $24,804,000.

- At close of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of approximately $23,046,000, an increase of approximately $6,831,000 (40%) in comparison with prior fiscal year.

- At the end of the fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was approximately $13,933,000 or 83% of total General Fund expenditures for the year ended September 30, 2024.

- The Town's net capital assets were approximately $23,074,000, increasing by approximately $1,281,000 (6%) during the current fiscal year, due to additions of approximately $2,306,000 offset by depreciation expense of approximately $1,025,000.

- The Town's total long-term debt increased by approximately $1,180,000 (18%) during the current fiscal year due to principal payments on outstanding debt of approximately $664,000 being offset by the issuance of financed purchase agreements totaling approximately $1,843,000.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Basic Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements which are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. In addition to the financial statements, this report contains supplementary information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the Town.

The financial statements include two kinds of financial statements that present different views of the Town. The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business and are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. In addition, the *fund financial statements* provide a more detailed look at the Town's activities and are presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The *statement of net position* presents the Town's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the differences between them reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the fiscal year. The statement presents all underlying events which give rise to the change, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items, such as uncollected taxes or earned but unused annual leave that will produce changes in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Typically, both *government-wide financial statements* distinguish functions 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 administrative, community development, police, fire, public services, and recreation. The Town has no business-type activities.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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 all other governmental entities in South Carolina, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements, such as the General Statutes or the Town's budget ordinance. All the funds of the Town are reported in one category: governmental funds.

Governmental Funds - *Governmental funds* are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, *governmental fund financial statements* focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements. The relationship between the *governmental activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and *governmental funds* is described in reconciliations that are a part of the fund financial statements.

Because the focus of government funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmenta*l activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental 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*.

Governmental funds individually presented in the Town of Moncks Corner's statements include five major funds: the General Fund, American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Fund, the Franchise Fund, the Local Tax Fund, and the Capital Improvement Fund. The Town also maintains ten non-major governmental funds presented in a total column termed as "Other Non-Major Governmental Funds".

Notes to the Financial Statements - The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found following the basic financial statements.

Other Information - In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information that is presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements. The Town adopts an annual budget for its General Fund and Local Tax Fund. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided for these funds as required supplementary information: the Capital Improvements Fund and all other special revenue funds that have legally adopted budgets to demonstrate compliance with these budgets. The Town has also included budgetary comparison schedules for the six other special revenue funds.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with the non-major special revenue and debt service funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The government-wide financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, are prepared using the financial statement-reporting model as mandated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

	2024	2023
Assets		
Current and other assets	$ 35,689,299	$ 28,166,179
Net OPEB asset	9,400	-
Capital assets	23,073,891	21,793,198
Total Assets	**58,772,590**	**49,959,377**
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred OPEB charges	44,403	50,585
Deferred pension charges	2,567,944	1,403,560
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	**2,612,347**	**1,454,145**
Liabilities		
Net OPEB liability	-	23,084
Net pension liability	11,139,193	9,917,256
Other long term liabilities	8,119,855	6,888,551
Other liabilities	3,430,548	4,827,892
Total Liabilities	**22,689,596**	**21,656,783**
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred revenue	8,221,430	6,330,171
Deferred OPEB credits	72,767	49,002
Deferred pension credits	623,086	159,663
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	**8,917,283**	**6,538,836**
Net Position		
Net invested in capital assets	16,850,481	15,138,892
Restricted for		
Public safety	67,163	134,844
Tourism	1,518,957	1,140,837
Capital projects	306,991	783,561
Debt service	162,524	87,337
Stormwater	34,990	188,971
Other	19,510	19,010
Unrestricted	10,817,442	5,724,451
Total Net Position	**$ 29,778,058**	**$ 23,217,903**

*The information shown in the 2023 column has been adjusted to reflect the prior period restatement. See Note IV.F. for more information.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The Town's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by approximately $29,778,000 as of September 30, 2024. An increase of approximately $6,388,000 (27%) from last fiscal year as discussed in detail below.

Total assets increased approximately $8,302,000 (17%) primarily due to an increase of approximately $1,281,000 (6%) in capital assets and an increase of approximately $7,378,000 (26%) in current assets. The current assets increase is primarily due to an increase of approximately $6,071,000 in cash and cash equivalents resulting from increased property tax collections, increased revenues from building licenses and permits and unspent debt proceeds.

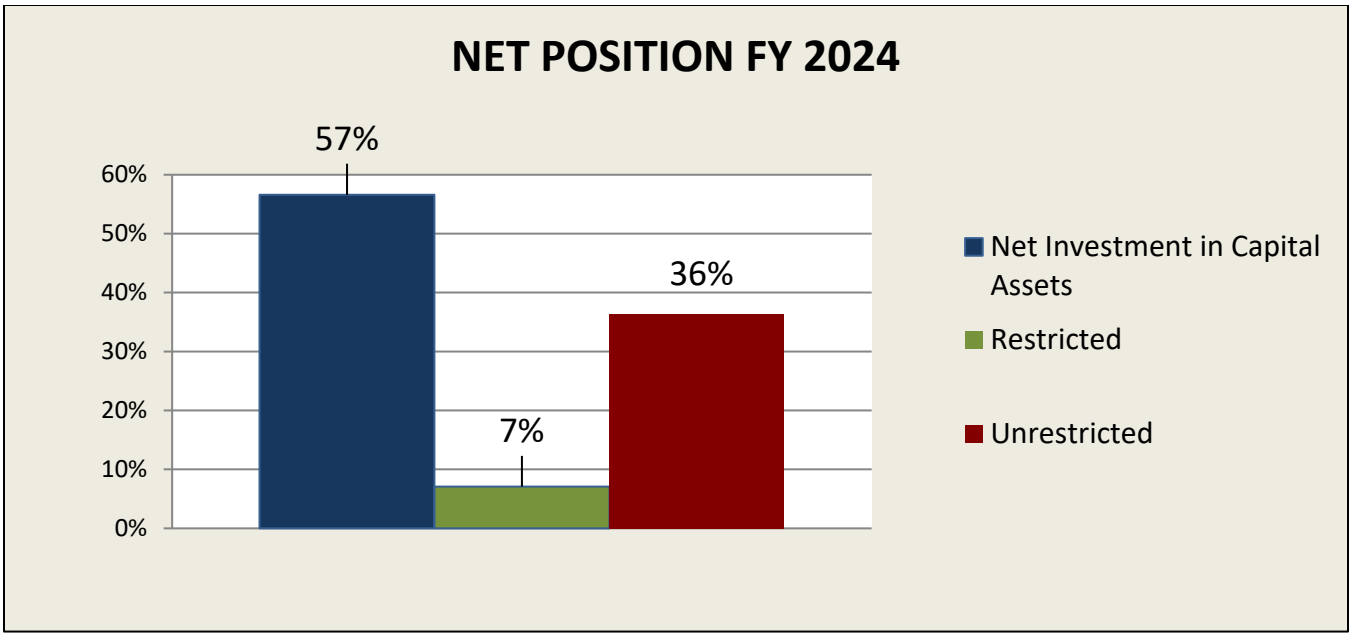
GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

Total deferred outflows of resources increased approximately $1,158,000 (80%) primarily due to changes in the actuarial valuations of the State retirement plans. Total liabilities as of September 30, 2024, increased approximately $1,060,000 (5%) primarily due to an increase of approximately $1,222,000 in the net pension liability as well as the issuance of financed purchase agreements totaling approximately $1,843,000. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in unearned revenue of approximately $1,270,000 as the Town incurred recognized revenue related to eligible ARPA expenditures incurred during the year. Deferred inflows of resources increased approximately $2,378,000 (36%) primarily due to changes in the actuarial valuations of the State retirement plans as well as an increase in deferred property tax revenue.

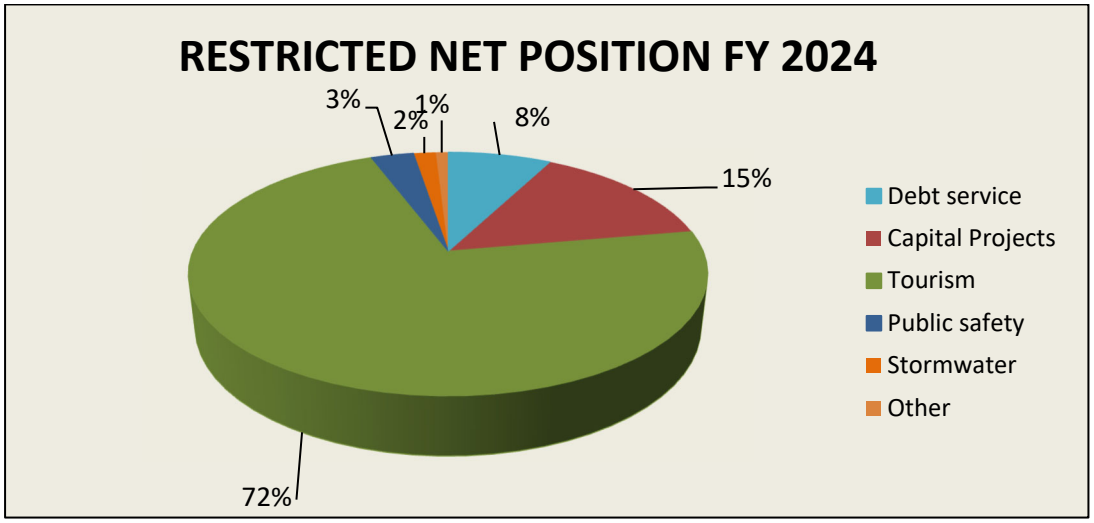
Assets exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by approximately $29,778,000 (net position). The largest portion of the Town's net position, approximately $16,850,000, is invested in capital assets (i.e., land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure, etc.) less any related outstanding debt, including capital leases, used to acquire those assets. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources since the capital assets themselves cannot generally be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the Town's net position, approximately $3,721,000 is restricted for public safety, tourism, capital projects, debt service and other obligations.

The remaining balance of approximately $10,817,000 represents the Town's unrestricted net position. Unrestricted net position represents the amount that may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.



GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)



STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

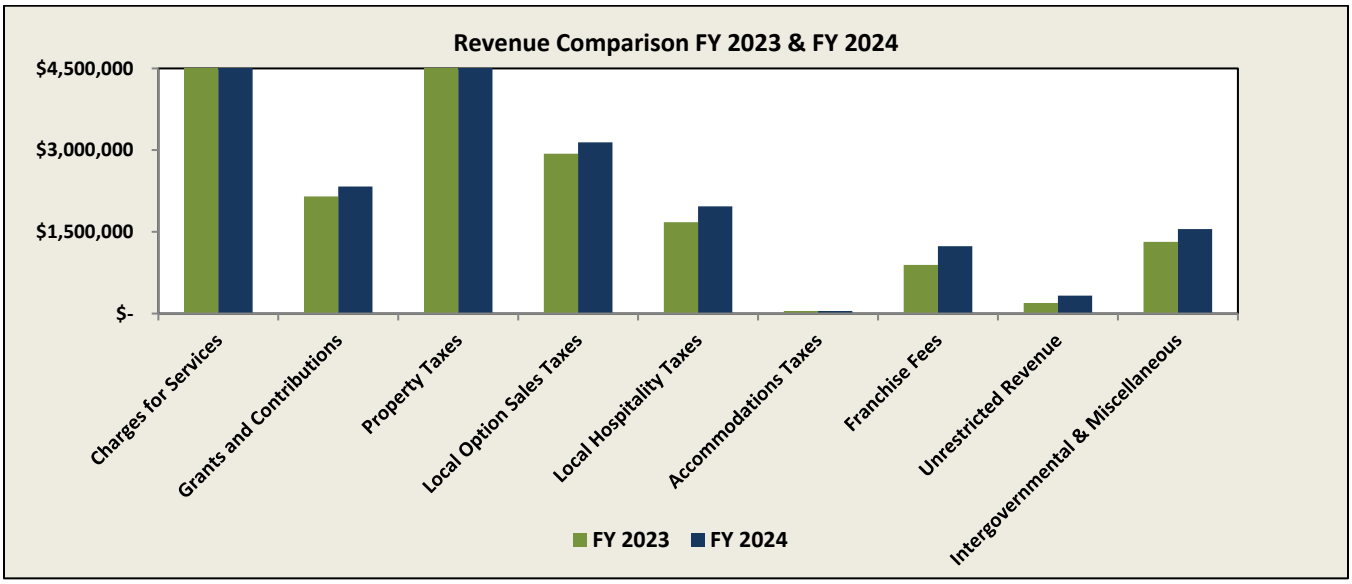
	2024	2023
REVENUES		
Program Revenues		
Charges for services	$ 8,886,948	$ 7,946,227
Operating grants and contributions	1,060,453	801,400
Capital grants and contributions	1,270,466	1,347,883
General Revenues		
Property taxes, including fee in lieu of taxes	5,289,746	4,654,477
Local option sales taxes	3,139,894	2,933,142
Hospitality taxes	1,967,835	1,676,866
Accommodations taxes	47,569	45,049
Franchise fees	1,234,307	891,440
Unrestricted revenue from use of money and property	329,400	192,401
Intergovernmental	343,329	328,567
Miscellaneous	1,234,415	986,408
Total Revenues	**24,804,362**	**21,803,860**
EXPENSES		
Administration	3,742,949	3,633,144
Community Development	743,507	640,105
Police	5,313,910	3,757,729
Fire	3,156,750	2,852,688
Public service	3,157,784	2,725,647
Recreation	1,926,868	1,942,293
Interest and other charges	202,439	181,892
Total Expenses	**18,244,207**	**15,733,498**
Change in Net Position	**6,560,155**	**6,070,362**
Net Position - Beginning of Year, as restated (Note IV.F)	23,217,903	17,147,541
Net Position - End of Year	**$ 29,778,058**	**$ 23,217,903**

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

The Town's net position increased approximately $6,560,000 (28%) from the prior year due to revenues exceeding expenditures as discussed below.

Total revenues increased approximately $3,000,000 (14%) from the prior year with key elements of this increase as follows:

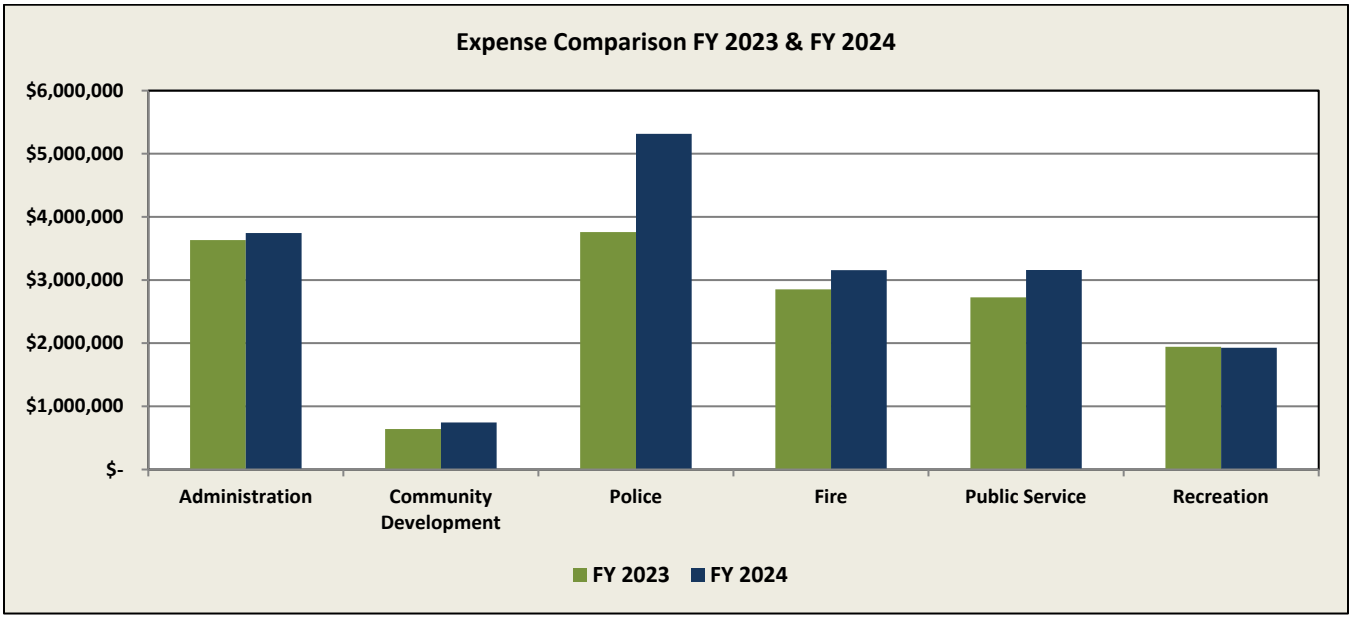
- Charges for services increased approximately $1,548,000 (24%) primarily due to the increases in stormwater fees, sanitation fees, and recreation fees.
- Operating grants and contributions decreased approximately $776,000 (49%) primarily due to the ARPA fund revenues of $723,000 recognized in FY2023.
- Capital grants and contributions increased approximately $1,338,000 primarily due to ARPA fund revenues recognized in FY2024.
- Property taxes increased approximately $1,121,000 (32%) primarily due to an increase in assessed values as well as an increase in the millage rate.



The Town's total departmental expenses, excluding interest expense, increased approximately $2,490,000 (16%) from the prior year. The increase was primarily the result of increases in Public Safety expenses of approximately $1,860,000 (28%) primarily as a result of increases in salaries and benefits.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

Changes are highlighted in the table below.



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'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. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At the end of fiscal year 2024, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of approximately $23,046,000. Of this amount, approximately $196,000 is restricted for debt payments on the revenue and general obligation bonds. Other restricted amounts are as follows: approximately $1,519,000 restricted for tourism, $20,000 for stormwater, $1,000 restricted for public safety, $1,519,000 for capital projects, $20,000 for tree mitigation, $35,000 for firefighters 1% funds, and approximately $31,000 for victims' services. The non-spendable amount of approximately $117,000 is for prepaid items. The Town also reports assigned fund balance of approximately $6,293,000 which represents appropriated fund balance for the FY2025 budget. The remainder of the total governmental fund balance of approximately $13,808,000 is unassigned fund balance.

General Fund - The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. As of September 30, 2024, the total fund balance was approximately $20,722,000. As a measure of liquidity, it may be useful to compare total unassigned fund balance to total General Fund expenditures. Total unassigned fund balance of the General Fund of approximately $14,311,000 represents approximately 83% of the total General Fund expenditures for the year ended September 30, 2024. This total represents approximately ten months of general operating funds. The net increase in the fund balance of the General Fund was approximately $5,582,000 (37%) during fiscal year 2024. Some of the financial highlights for the General Fund are as follows:

- General Fund revenues increased by approximately $2,375,000 (14%) over the prior year primarily due to the following:
  - Taxes increased approximately $807,000 (11%) due to an increase in assessed values as well as an increase in the millage rate.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'S FUNDS (CONTINUED)

- Licenses, permits and franchise fees increased by approximately $1,142,000 (17%) primarily related to an increase in business licenses and building permits due to continued growth in the area.

- General Fund expenditures increased by approximately $3,043,000 (22%) over the prior year primarily due to the following:

  - Salaries and fringe benefits increased approximately $1,738,000 (22%) primarily due to merit and staffing increases; and increases in mandatory fringe benefit contributions.

  - Capital outlay increased approximately $706,000 (123%) primarily due to the purchase of public safety vehicles.

- General Fund financing sources (uses) resulted in a net increase of sources of approximately $2,140,000 from last fiscal year primarily due to the following:

  - The Town issued two financed purchase agreements totaling approximately $1,843,000 to fund the purchase of sanitation equipment and transportation improvements.

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Fund- The American Rescue Plan Act Fund is used to account for the resources received from the American Rescue Plan Act. These revenues are restricted for expenditures in accordance with the terms of the grant agreement and enacting legislation. Revenues are only recognized to the extent that eligible expenditures have been incurred.

Franchise Fund - The Town of Moncks Corner and Santee Cooper have an agreement that states 20% of the total franchise fees paid by Santee Cooper will be allocated to a fund held by Santee Cooper and solely used to construct underground power line projects within the Town. In addition to the franchise fees allocated to the fund, Santee Cooper also contributes an additional amount equal to 20% of the franchise fees. These funds are retained by Santee Cooper until allowable expenditures are incurred. The Town's Franchise Fund records revenues and related expenditures used to construct underground power line projects such as the underground facilities at the Recreation Complex and SC6 / US 17A intersection conversion.

Local Tax Fund - is used to account for the accumulation of resources from the Town's two-cent hospitality tax whereas a portion of the collections are restricted for the Installment Purchase Revenue Bond payments. The fund also records revenues received from the one percent local accommodations tax. In FY2024, revenues exceeded expenditures and other financing uses by approximately $361,000. The Local Tax Fund had a fund balance of $1,449,000 at the end of the fiscal year which is restricted for tourism-related expenditures.

Capital Improvement Fund - The Capital Improvement Fund represents the portion of local option sales tax revenues that Town Council voted to use for capital improvements. No capital improvement funds were allocated for use for general operating purposes in FY2023 or FY2024; however, the Town received a donation of $1,000,000 to be used for the Miracle League complex. The Capital Improvements Fund had a fund balance of $953,000 at the end of the fiscal year which is restricted for capital projects.

Other Governmental Funds - The Other Governmental Funds are non-major funds which have a combined total fund balance of approximately $262,000, a decrease of approximately $223,000 from last year. Other Governmental Funds consist of six special revenue funds and two debt service funds. The special revenue funds account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to specified expenditures. The Town's special revenue funds are comprised of the Victims' Advocate Fund, which accounts for court fees collected for victims; the Accommodations Tax Fund, which accounts for the two percent tax collected and distributed by the State; the Abatements and Improvements Fund, which diverts additional permit revenues from the General Fund so the Town does not remain dependent upon the growth revenues and for the Town to complete short-term projects; the Police Narcotics Fund, which reports confiscated funds; the Stormwater Utility Fund is used to account for the Town's annual stormwater utility fee and disbursements to fund stormwater projects; and the Tree Mitigation Fund, which encourages the protection and replacement of trees within Town limits. The Debt Service Fund is used to allocate the 3 mills of property tax collections to pay the Town's general obligation bond debt. And the Community Recreation Complex Debt Service Fund records transfers in of local hospitality and accommodations tax revenues from the Local Tax Fund for the Series 2019 Installment Purchase Refunding Revenue Bond payments.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

By state statute, Town Council adopts an annual operating budget for the Town by the last day of September. The General Fund's actual revenues were approximately $1,969,000 (11%) more than budgeted revenues primarily as a result of property tax revenues and business licenses and permits being higher than expected.

Actual expenditures were approximately $624,000 (4%) less than budgeted expenditures.

Overall, the fund balance of the General Fund increased approximately $5,582,000 compared to a budgeted increase of fund balance of approximately $3,203,000.

During the year, Town Council approved budget amendments for the purpose of reflecting higher than anticipated business licenses and permits, anticipated debt proceeds and increased costs for liability assurance and other operating expenditures. A budgetary comparison schedule can be found as listed in the table of contents.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets - The Town's capital assets for its governmental activities as of September 30, 2024, amount to approximately $21,793,000 (net of accumulated depreciation). This amount is an increase of approximately $1,413,000 (7%) from the prior year as additions exceeding depreciation expense and net disposals. Major additions included the purchase of land for expansion of the Miracle League Field and public safety vehicles.

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in Note III.D in the notes to the financial statements.

Long Term Debt - At fiscal year end, the Town's total long-term obligations were approximately $8,120,000 (including compensated absences). Of this amount, $854,000 is general obligation bond debt. General obligation bonds are secured by the Town's full faith, credit, and taxing power. Principal and interest are paid out from the Debt Service Fund from three mills of property tax collections for debt service. State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue to eight percent (8%) of its total assessed value. As of September 30, 2024, the debt limitation for the Town was approximately $7,148,000. Total assessed value of real, personal, and vehicle taxes within the Town's taxing jurisdiction is approximately $89,345,000. The Town is currently at twelve percent (12%) of its general obligation bond debt limit resulting in an unused legal debt margin of approximately $6,294,000.

The Town's total long-term obligations increased by approximately $1,231,000 (18%) during the current fiscal year due to current year issuances of financed purchase agreements totaling approximately $1,843,000 and an increase in the compensated absences liability of $52,000 partially offset by principal payments on outstanding debt of approximately $664,000.

Additional information on the Town's long-term debt can be found in Note III. E in the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET RATES

- Property taxes will increase slightly as more homes will be completed and businesses come into Town limits.
- Operating milage will decrease to 70.8 mills for FY 2025 due to a reassessment year.
- Debt mills will remain the same at 3 mills for general obligation bond debt.
- Property tax credits of $1,506,234 will be allocated to the municipal taxpayers on their tax bills as part of the fiscal year 2025 budget.
- The Police Department was awarded the Department of Public Safety Grant for traffic officer and School Resource Officer Program again for FY 2025.
- Other personnel costs are anticipated to increase as health insurance rates increase for fiscal year 2025 by 11.8%.
- The Town is currently using the recently completed space needs analysis to work with an architectural and engineering firm to expand and renovate the Moncks Corner Municipal and Public Safety buildings.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

The financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Justine Lovell, Finance Director, J.Lovell@monckscornersc.gov or mailed to 118 Carolina Avenue, Moncks Corner, South Carolina 29461.

Basic Financial Statements

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 19,693,460
Receivables:	
Due from other governments	963,953
Taxes receivable	8,252,672
Accounts receivable	340,394
Prepaid expenses	155,920
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	6,282,900
Net OPEB asset	9,400
Capital assets:	
Non-depreciable	8,592,066
Depreciable, net	14,481,825
TOTAL ASSETS	**58,772,590**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred other postemployment benefit ("OPEB") charges	44,403
Deferred pension charges	2,567,944
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**2,612,347**
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	548,485
Bail and bonds posted	32,246
Accrued salaries and wages	180,642
Unearned revenue	2,633,436
Accrued interest payable	35,739
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Due within one year	1,090,355
Due in more than one year	7,029,500
Net pension liability - due in more than one year	11,139,193
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**22,689,596**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred revenue	8,221,430
Deferred OPEB credits	72,767
Deferred pension credits	623,086
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**8,917,283**
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	16,850,481
Restricted for:	
Public safety	67,163
Tourism	1,518,957
Capital projects	306,991
Debt service	162,524
Stormwater	34,990
Other	19,510
Unrestricted	10,817,442
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$ 29,778,058**

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

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS		PROGRAM REVENUES			NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	Expenses	Charges For Services	Operating Grants And	Capital Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:					
Administrative	$ 3,742,949	4,403,763	-	-	$ 660,814
Community development	743,507	3,243,744	-	-	2,500,237
Police	5,313,910	114,774	818,538	-	(4,380,598)
Fire	3,156,750	-	241,915	-	(2,914,835)
Public service	3,157,784	562,090	-	1,270,466	(1,325,228)
Recreation	1,926,868	562,577	-	-	(1,364,291)
Interest Expense	202,439	-	-	-	(202,439)
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	$ 18,244,207	8,886,948	1,060,453	1,270,466	(7,026,340)

General Revenues:	
Taxes:	
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes	5,289,746
Local Option Sales Taxes	3,139,894
Hospitality Taxes	1,967,835
Accommodation Taxes	47,569
Franchise Fees	1,234,307
Unrestricted Revenue from Use of Money and Property	329,400
Intergovernmental	343,329
Miscellaneous	1,234,415
Total General Revenues	13,586,495
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	**6,560,155**
NET POSITION, Beginning of Year - As Previously Reported	23,729,588
Prior period restatement - See Note IV.F	(511,685)
NET POSITION, Beginning of Year	23,217,903
NET POSITION, End of Year	**$ 29,778,058**

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

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

		GENERAL FUND	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT (ARPA) FUND
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$	18,744,720	-
Receivables:			
Due from other governments		-	-
Taxes receivable		7,914,952	-
Accounts receivable		339,625	-
Prepaid items		155,920	-
Due from other funds		91,411	-
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted		1,610,400	2,626,631
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**28,857,028**	**2,626,631**
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	$	314,601	950
Bail and bonds posted		32,246	-
Accrued salaries and wages		180,642	-
Unearned revenue		-	2,625,681
Due to other funds		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		527,489	2,626,631
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable revenue		60,302	-
Deferred revenue		7,887,226	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		7,947,528	-
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable:			
Prepaid items		155,920	-
Restricted:			
Public safety		-	-
Tourism		-	-
Capital projects		-	-
Debt service		-	-
Stormwater		-	-
Tree mitigation		-	-
Firefighters' 1% fund		-	-
Victims' services		-	-
Assigned:			
Next year's budgeted use of fund balance		6,293,002	-
Unassigned		13,933,089	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		20,382,011	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	**$**	**28,857,028**	**2,626,631**

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

FRANCHISE FUND	LOCAL TAX FUND	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	OTHER NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
-	-	948,740	-	$	19,693,460
963,953	-	-	-		963,953
-	-	-	337,720		8,252,672
-	-	-	769		340,394
-	-	-	-		155,920
-	20,999	4,698	8,886		125,994
-	1,427,824	-	618,045		6,282,900
963,953	**1,448,823**	**953,438**	**965,420**	**$**	**35,815,293**
-	-	-	232,934	$	548,485
-	-	-	-		32,246
-	-	-	-		180,642
-	-	-	7,755		2,633,436
-	-	-	125,994		125,994
-	-	-	366,683		3,520,803
963,953	-	-	2,555		1,026,810
-	-	-	334,204		8,221,430
963,953	-	-	336,759		9,248,240
-	-	-	-		155,920
-	-	-	642		642
-	1,448,823	-	70,134		1,518,957
-	-	953,438	-		953,438
-	-	-	195,708		195,708
-	-	-	34,990		34,990
-	-	-	19,510		19,510
-	-	-	35,473		35,473
-	-	-	31,048		31,048
-	-	-	-		6,293,002
-	-	-	(125,527)		13,807,562
-	1,448,823	953,438	261,978		23,046,250
963,953	**1,448,823**	**953,438**	**965,420**	**$**	**35,815,293**


MONCKS CORNER

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

TOTAL FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	**$**	**23,046,250**
Amounts reported for the governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because of the following:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of the assets was $31,794,807 and the accumulated depreciation was $8,720,916.		23,073,891
Other assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are not reported or are reported as unavailable revenues in the governmental funds:		
Property taxes		62,857
Franchise fees		963,953
The Town's proportionate shares of the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to its participation in the State pension plans are not recorded in the governmental funds but are recorded in the Statement of Net Position.		(9,194,335)
The Town's proportionate shares of the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to its OPEB plan are not recorded in the governmental funds but are recorded in the Statement of Net Position.		(18,964)
Long-term obligations, including debt and compensated absences, are not due or payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Long-term obligations consisted of:		
Debt		(7,833,810)
Compensated absences		(286,045)
Accrued interest payable		(35,739)
TOTAL NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	**$**	**29,778,058**

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

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

		GENERAL FUND	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT (ARPA) FUND
REVENUES			
Taxes	$	8,172,239	-
Licenses, permits, and franchise fees		7,699,711	-
Intergovernmental revenue		1,370,578	1,270,466
Charges for services		1,589,159	-
Fines and forfeitures		90,546	-
Miscellaneous revenues		504,185	-
TOTAL REVENUES		**19,426,418**	**1,270,466**
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Administrative		3,134,189	422,151
Community development		610,182	-
Police		4,816,439	-
Fire		2,891,467	-
Public service		2,532,115	-
Recreation		1,420,266	-
Capital outlay		1,287,935	848,315
Debt service:			
Principal		274,662	-
Interest		52,216	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		17,019,471	1,270,466
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES		**2,406,947**	**-**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Issuance of debt		1,843,166	-
Transfers in		1,653,810	-
Transfers out		(150,000)	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		3,346,976	-
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES		**5,753,923**	**-**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year - As Previously Reported		15,139,773	-
Prior period restatement - See Note IV.F		(511,685)	-
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year		14,628,088	-
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$**	**20,382,011**	**-**

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

FRANCHISE FUND	LOCAL TAX FUND	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	OTHER NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
-	1,999,454	-	257,744	$ 10,429,437
-	-	-	4,850	7,704,561
-	-	-	48,640	2,689,684
-	-	-	530,112	2,119,271
-	-	-	11,629	102,175
-	20,999	1,000,000	40,200	1,565,384
-	**2,020,453**	**1,000,000**	**893,175**	**24,610,512**
-	-	-	85,566	3,641,906
-	-	-	-	610,182
-	-	-	1,962	4,818,401
-	-	-	24,192	2,915,659
-	-	61,420	337,205	2,930,740
-	4,234	-	172,834	1,597,334
-	-	-	101,750	2,238,000
-	-	-	389,000	663,662
-	-	-	154,901	207,117
-	4,234	61,420	1,267,410	19,623,001
-	**2,016,219**	**938,580**	**(374,235)**	**4,987,511**
-	-		-	1,843,166
-	-	-	505,000	2,158,810
-	(1,655,000)	-	(353,810)	(2,158,810)
-	(1,655,000)	-	151,190	1,843,166
-	**361,219**	**938,580**	**(223,045)**	**6,830,677**
-	1,087,604	14,858	485,023	16,727,258
-	-	-	-	(511,685)
-	1,087,604	14,858	485,023	16,215,573
-	**1,448,823**	**953,438**	**261,978**	**$ 23,046,250**

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

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

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

TOTAL NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	**$**	**6,830,677**
Amounts reported for the governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:		
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the Town's fiscal year ends, they are not considered to be available and are recorded as unavailable revenues in the governmental funds. This amount represents the change in unavailable revenue from the prior year.		194,908
Bond principal payments and lease purchase payments are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		663,662
Changes in the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources for the current year are not reported in the governmental funds but are reported in the Statement of Activities.		(520,976)
Changes in the Town's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources for the current year are not reported in the governmental funds but are reported in the Statement of Activities.		2,537
Interest on long-term obligations in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recognized as an expenditure in the funds when it is due and payable and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due and payable. This amount represents the change in accrued interest from the prior year.		3,620
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. This amount represents the change in the accrual for compensated absences compared to prior year.		(51,800)
In the Statement of Activities the loss on the disposal of capital assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds, proceeds from the disposal of capital assets increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the assets disposed.		-
Governmental funds report capital asset additions as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This amount represents the amount by which capital asset additions of $2,305,790 exceeded depreciation of $1,025,097 in the current period.		1,280,693
TOTAL CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	**$**	**6,560,155**

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

The Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina (the "Town") operates under a charter originally granted by the State of South Carolina on December 26, 1885. The Mayor and six council members (the "Council") establish policy for the Town. Administrative functions are directed by the Town Administrator. The Town's major operations, as provided by its charter, include general administrative services, planning, public safety (police and fire), public service and recreation.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. The Reporting Entity

The financial statements of the Town have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Town's accounting policies are described below.

As required by GAAP, the financial statements must present the Town's financial information with any of its component units. The primary criterion for determining inclusion or exclusion of a legally separate entity (component unit) is financial accountability, which is presumed to exist if the Town both appoints a voting majority of the entity's governing body, and either 1) the Town is able to impose its will on the entity or, 2) there is a potential for the entity to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the Town. If either or both of the foregoing conditions are not met, the entity could still be considered a component unit if it is fiscally dependent on the Town and there is a potential that the entity could either provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on the Town.

In order to be considered fiscally independent, an entity must have the authority to do all of the following: (a) determine its budget without the Town having the authority to approve or modify that budget; (b) levy taxes or set rates or charges without approval by the Town; and (c) issue bonded debt without approval by the Town. An entity has a financial benefit or burden relationship with the Town if, for example, any one of the following conditions exists: (a) the Town is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the entity's resources, (b) the Town is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance the deficits or, or provide financial support to, the entity, or (c) the Town is obligated in some manner for the debt of the entity. Finally, an entity could be a component unit even if it met all the conditions described above for being fiscally independent if excluding it would cause the Town's financial statements to be misleading.

Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance, part of the government's operations and data from these units are combined with data of the primary government in the fund financial statements. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the Town. Based on the criteria above, the Town has one blended component unit.

Blended Component Unit. The Moncks Corner Regional Recreation Corporation (the "Corporation") is a tax-exempt, 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization. The Corporation was organized exclusively for public and charitable purposes, specifically for the acquisition and construction of the Moncks Corner Regional Recreation Complex, issuance of bonds to finance the construction, and ownership of the facility. The Corporation leases the facility to the Town for essential governmental functions through a tax-exempt lease purchase agreement which commenced in the year ended September 30, 2013. The Corporation is governed by a three-member Board of Directors. Separate financial statements for the Corporation are not issued. The activities of the Corporation are reported in the Town's financial statements as a non-major debt service fund.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the Town. The effect of interfund activity 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 does not have any business-type activities.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. 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 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 property taxes, grants, and donations. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. 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.

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. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Property taxes, intergovernmental revenues, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be measurable and susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. For this purpose, the government generally considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty (60) days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payments are due and payable. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under lease purchase 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. Non-major funds are aggregated and reported in a single column.

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 and fund types are used by the Town.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Governmental fund types are those through which most governmental functions of the Town are financed. The Town's expendable financial resources and related assets and liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds.

The Town's governmental fund types and major funds are as follows:

The ***General Fund, a major fund*** and a budgeted fund***,*** is the general operating fund of the Town and accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the Town except those required to be accounted for in other funds. All general tax revenues and other receipts that (a) are not allocated by law or contractual agreement to other funds or (b) that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to other funds are accounted for in the General Fund. General operating expenditures and the capital improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Fund.

Special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources (that are expected to continue to comprise a substantial portion of the inflows of the fund) that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The Town has the following major special revenue funds:

The ***Franchise Fund, a major fund*** and an unbudgeted fund, is used to account for the accumulation of resources from the Town's underground utilities franchise fee. These funds are to be spent only for support of the underground utilities.

The ***American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Fund, a major fund*** and an unbudgeted fund, is used to account for the accumulation of resources from the American Rescue Plan Act. The revenues are restricted for expenditures in accordance with the terms of the grant agreement and enacting legislation.

The ***Local Tax Fund, a major fund*** and a budgeted fund, is used to account for the accumulation of resources from the Town's two-cent hospitality tax whereas a portion of the collections are restricted for the Installment Purchase Revenue Bond payments. The fund also records revenues received from the one percent local accommodations tax.

Non-major special revenue funds consist of the following: Victims' Advocate, Accommodations Tax, Abatements and Improvements, FEMA PDMC Grant, Firefighters' 1%, Police Narcotics, Stormwater Utility, and Tree Mitigation.

Capital projects funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned for (a) the acquisition, construction, or renovation of major capital facilities, (b) ongoing major improvement projects which usually span more than one year, and (c) major equipment or other capital asset acquisitions which are not financed by another fund.

The ***Capital Improvement Fund, a major fund*** and a budgeted fund is used to account for and report the accumulation of resources, including local option sales tax revenues, which are used for capital projects.

Debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources and payments of long-term bond principal and interest from government resources.

The Town reports two non-major debt service funds that are used to service the Town's outstanding general obligation bonds and the Corporation's outstanding bonds.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

1. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

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 money market mutual funds to be cash equivalents. Securities with an initial maturity of more than three months (from when initially purchased) that are not money market mutual funds are reported as investments.

Investments

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

(a) Obligations of the United States and its agencies, the principal and interest of which is fully guaranteed by the United States.

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

(c) (i) General obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units; or (ii) revenue obligations of the State of South Carolina or its political units, if at the time of investment, the obligor has a long-term, unenhanced, unsecured debt rating in one of the top two ratings categories, without regard to a refinement or gradation of rating category by numerical modifier or otherwise, issued by at least two nationally recognized credit rating organizations.

(d) Savings and Loan Associations to the extent that the same are insured by an agency of the federal government.

(e) Certificates of deposit where the certificates are collaterally secured by securities of the type described in (a) and (b) above held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, of a fair value not less than the amount of the certificates of deposit so secured, including interest; provided, however, such collateral shall not be required to the extent the same are insured by an agency of the federal government.

(f) Repurchase agreements when collateralized by securities as set forth in this section.

(g) No load open-end or closed-end management type investment companies or investment trusts registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, where the investment is made by a bank or trust company or savings and loan association or other financial institution when acting as trustee or agent for a bond or other debt issue of that local government unit, political subdivision, or county treasurer if the particular portfolio of the investment company or investment trust in which the investment is made (i) is limited to obligations described in items (a), (b), (c), and (f) of this subsection, and (ii) has among its objectives the attempt to maintain a constant net asset value of one dollar a share and to that end, value its assets by the amortized cost method.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

Investments (Continued)

The Town's cash investment objectives are preservation of capital, liquidity, and yield. The Town reports its cash and investments at fair value which is normally determined by quoted market prices. The Town currently or in the past year has primarily used the following investments:

- Open-end mutual funds which are primarily invested in money market funds which invest in short-term obligations of the United States and related agencies.

- Repurchase agreements, as described in (f) above.

2. Receivables and Payables

During the course of its operations, the Town has numerous transactions occurring between funds. These transactions include expenditures and transfers of resources to provide services, construct assets, and service debt. The accompanying financial statements generally reflect such transactions as transfers. To the extent that certain transactions between funds had not been paid or received as of year-end, balances of interfund amounts or payables have been recorded.

Taxes receivable shown are comprised of delinquent real property taxes and the January 2024 property tax assessment levied for the 2024 fiscal year, which is deferred in the General Fund and Debt Service Fund.

3. *Prepaid Items*

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and expenditures are reported in the year in which services are consumed.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost, if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated acquisition value (as estimated by the Town) at the date of donation. As allowed by GASB #34, the Town has elected to prospectively report public domain ("infrastructure") general capital assets. Therefore, infrastructure capital assets acquired prior to July 1, 2003 have not been recorded. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. The Town maintains a minimum capitalization threshold of $5,000 for all capital assets.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

4. Capital Assets (Continued)

Capital assets of the Town are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Years
Land Improvements	10-30 years
Buildings	10-50 years
Equipment	3-15 years
Vehicles	5-12 years

5. Compensated Absences

It is the Town's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. Employees terminating or retiring are paid for accumulated vacation leave based on their hourly rate of pay earned at the time of termination or retirement. Sick leave can only be paid for illness while employed with the Town. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the Town does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the Town.

The Town reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB #16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences.* The entire compensated absence liability and expense is reported in the government-wide financial statements. The governmental funds will also recognize compensated absences for terminations and retirements (matured liabilities) that occurred prior to year end that are expected to be paid within a short time subsequent to year end (if material). Resources from the General Fund have generally been used to liquidate the liability.

6. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. All current payables and accrued liabilities from governmental funds are reported in the governmental fund financial statements.

In the government-wide financial statements, debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities on the Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method that approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premiums or discounts. Bond issuance costs are recognized during the period in which they are incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

7. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position and the Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net 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 currently has two types of deferred outflows of resources: (1) The Town reports *deferred pension charges* in its Statement of Net Position in connection with its participation in the South Carolina Retirement System and the South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System. (2) The Town reports *deferred OPEB charges* in in its Statement of Net Position in connection with its OPEB Plan. The *deferred pension and OPEB charges* are either (a) recognized in the subsequent period as a reduction of the net pension/OPEB liability (which includes contributions made after the measurement date) or (b) amortized in a systematic and rational method as pension/OPEB expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position and the Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources,* represents an acquisition of net 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 currently has four types of deferred inflows of resources: (1) The Town reports *unavailable revenue* for property taxes and franchise fees only in the governmental funds Balance Sheet; it is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) in the period the amounts become available. (2) The Town also reports *deferred revenue* not only in the governmental funds Balance Sheet but also in the government-wide Statement of Net Position; it is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources (property tax revenue) in the period for which it is intended to finance. (3) The Town reports *deferred pension credits* in its Statement of Net Position in connection with its participation in the South Carolina Retirement System and South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System. (4) The Town reports *deferred OPEB credits* in its Statement of Net Position in connection with its OPEB Plan. The *deferred pension and OPEB credits* are amortized in a systematic and rational method and recognized as a reduction of pension/OPEB expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP.

8. Fund Balance

The Town classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

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

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

Committed – includes amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action (ordinance) made by the highest level of decision making authority (Town Council) before the end of the reporting period. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

8. Fund Balance (Continued)

Assigned – includes amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed and that such assignments are made before the report issuance date. Town Council assigns fund balance by an approved motion before the report issuance date.

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

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

9. Net Position

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

10. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits

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

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

11. 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.

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.

12. Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of these balances as of the date of the financial statements. In addition, they affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

13. Comparative Data

Comparative data (i.e. presentation of prior year totals by fund type) has not been presented in each of the statements since their inclusion would make the statements unduly complex and difficult to read.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

The Town has elected to present its budgetary comparison information for the General Fund and Local Tax Fund as separate schedules and not as financial statements. The Town does not have a legally adopted budget for the Franchise Fund and the ARPA Fund; thus, no budgetary schedule is presented for these funds. See the Notes to the Budgetary Comparison Schedules following the notes to the financial statements for details regarding the Town's budgetary information and process.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES

A. Deposits and Investments

Deposits

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 does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk, but follows the investment policy statutes of the State of South Carolina. As of September 30, 2024, none of the Town's bank balances of approximately $8,101,000 (with a carrying value of approximately $8,111,000) were uncollateralized and exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments

As of September 30, 2024, the Town had the following investments and maturities (as defined by GASB #40):

Investment Type	Fair Value Level [(1)]	Credit Rating ^	Fair Value	Investment Maturities in Years < 1 yr
Overnight Repurchase Agreement	Level 1	NR, NR	$18,788,697	$ 18,788,697

^ If available, credit ratings are for Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service.

[(1)] See Note I.C.11 for details of the Town's fair value hierarchy.

NR – Not rated.

Interest Rate Risk: The Town does not have a formal investment policy limiting investment maturities that would help manage its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates; however, its investments are generally short-term, which limits its interest rate risk.

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. As of September 30, 2024, the Town was not exposed to custodial credit risk for its investments.

Credit Risk for Investments: Credit risk for investments is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Town minimizes this risk by investing in instruments that consist of U.S. Government obligations and/or repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government obligations.

Concentration of Credit Risk for Investments: The Town places no limit on the amount the Town may invest in any one issuer. 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.

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

A. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Investments (continued)

Certain cash and cash equivalents of the Town are legally restricted for specified purposes. The major types of restrictions at September 30, 2024 were those imposed by the revenue source (i.e. hospitality tax, accommodations tax, etc.) and unspent bond proceeds.

Reconciliation to the Financial Statements

Statement of Net Position	Amount
Unrestricted Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 19,693,460
Restricted Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Restricted	6,282,900
Total per the financial statements	$ 25,976,360

Notes	Amount
Carrying Value of Deposits	$ 7,187,663
Investments	18,788,697
Total per the notes	$ 25,976,360

B. Receivables and Deferred Inflows of Resources

The Town's 2023 property taxes were levied on October 1, 2023 and were due beginning on this date based on the assessed valuation as of January 1, 2023. Property taxes were considered late on January 16, 2024. Motor vehicle property tax is levied and collected on a portion of taxable vehicles monthly. Penalties and charges are assessed if taxes are not paid by the following dates:

January 16 through February 1	- 3% penalty for tax due
February 2 through March 15	- 10% penalty for tax due
March 16 - Lien Date	- 15% penalty for tax due plus $15 for a delinquent execution charge

Assessed values are established by the Berkeley County Tax Assessor and the South Carolina Tax Commission. The Town's operating and debt service tax rates for the 2023 property tax year were 74.1 mills and 3.0 mills, respectively. Town property taxes are billed and collected by Berkeley County under a joint billing and collection agreement.

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

B. Receivables and Deferred Inflows of Resources (Continued)

The Town had net receivables related to governmental funds at September 30, 2024, of the following:

Description	General Fund	Franchise Fund	Stormwater Utility Fund	Debt Service Fund	Totals
Property taxes	$ 7,914,952	-	-	337,720	$ 8,252,672
Franchise Fees	-	963,953	-	-	963,953
Other	339,625	-	769	-	340,394
Net Receivables	$ 8,254,577	963,953	769	337,720	$ 9,557,019

There were no material allowances for uncollectible amounts as of September 30, 2024.

Governmental funds report deferred inflows of resources in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At September 30, 2024, the governmental funds had approximately $1,027,000 in deferred inflows of resources related to property taxes and franchise fees, that were not available and approximately 8,221,000 in deferred inflows of resources related to property taxes that were levied for fiscal year 2024.

C. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

Interfund balances at September 30, 2024, consisted of the following:

Fund	Receivables	Payables
General Fund	$ 91,411	$ -
Local Tax Fund	20,999	-
Capital Improvement Fund	4,698	-
Non-major Governmental Funds	8,886	125,994
Totals	$ 125,994	$ 125,994

Interfund balances generally result from the time lag between the dates that interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and payments between funds are made. The General Fund receivable is the result of expenditures that were paid out of the General Fund that are to be repaid by Non-major Governmental Funds. The Town expects all interfund balances to be repaid within one year.

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

C. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers (Continued)

Transfers between funds for the year ended September 30, 2024, consisted of the following:

Fund	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General Fund	$ 1,653,810	$ 150,000
Local A-Tax	-	1,655,000
Non-major Governmental Funds	505,000	353,810
Totals	$ 2,158,810	$ 2,158,810

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that a statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that a statute or budget requires to expend them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the Town's governmental activities for the year ended September 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable:				
Land	$ 6,443,370	14,526	-	$ 6,457,896
Construction In Progress	1,956,852	177,318	-	2,134,170
Total Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable	8,400,222	191,844	-	8,592,066
Capital Assets, Depreciable:				
Land Improvements	7,730,456	-	-	7,730,456
Buildings	5,613,432	31,736	-	5,645,168
Equipment	2,185,052	123,744	-	2,308,796
Vehicles	5,630,100	1,958,466	70,245	7,518,321
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable	21,159,040	2,113,946	70,245	23,202,741
Less: Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Land Improvements	1,809,980	233,197	-	2,043,177
Buildings	1,246,696	127,037	-	1,373,733
Equipment	1,318,896	98,415	-	1,417,311
Vehicles	3,390,492	566,448	70,245	3,886,695
Total Accumulated Depreciation	7,766,064	1,025,097	70,245	8,720,916
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable, Net	13,392,976	1,088,849	-	14,481,825
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 21,793,198	1,280,693	-	$ 23,073,891

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

D. Capital Assets (Continued)

Depreciation expense for the Town's governmental activities was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Functions/Programs	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
Administrative	$ 33,892
Community Development	15,418
Police	228,923
Fire	223,140
Public service	226,433
Recreation	297,291
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	$ 1,025,097

E. Long-Term Obligations

The Town generally issues bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the Town. Revenue bonds are obligations of the Town that are secured by revenue from a specific source. Financed purchase obligations are special obligations of the Town payable from the general revenues of the Town. The full faith, credit and taxing powers of the Town are not pledged for the payment of revenue bonds or financed purchase obligations nor the interest thereon.

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

E. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Details on the Town's outstanding debt issues for the governmental activities as of September 30, 2024 are as follows:

	Principal Outstanding at Year End
General Obligation Bonds (Direct Placement)	
$1,780,000 General Obligation Bonds (December 2014) were issued to fund the $800,000 principal payment on the note payable due in June 2015 and to finance various projects and equipment purchases. Annual payments, including interest at a rate of 2.45% are required through March 1, 2029 and are funded with resources from the Debt Service Fund.	$ 854,000
Revenue Bonds (Direct Placement)	
$5,520,000 Installment Purchase Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2019 (December 2019) were issued to refund the Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2010 issuance. Principal is payable annually, and interest is due semi-annually at a rate of 2.760%. Debt service requirements range from $349,761 to $365,876 per year through December 1, 2039. The issuance resulted in an economic gain of $1,124,588 and a NPV cash flow savings of $448,707. The Series 2010 bonds were fully redeemed on December 1, 2020.	4,630,000
Financed Purchase Obligations (Direct Placement)	
$483,000 financed purchase was entered into in August 2019, with semi-annual installments of $55,934 beginning in October 2019 through September 2029 which includes interest at 2.9%. The proceeds from this financed purchase obligation were used to purchase a fire truck.	259,792
$633,000 financed purchase was entered into in February 2020, with annual installments ranging from $133,476 to $134,100 which includes interest at 1.890%. The proceeds from this financed purchase obligation were used to purchase three sanitation vehicles and a truck.	131,000
$353,000 financed purchase was entered into in December 2020, with annual installments ranging from $72,693 to $73,534 which includes interest at 1.840%. The proceeds from this financed purchase obligation were used to purchase two sanitation vehicles.	143,000
$202,166 financed purchase was entered into in December 2023, with annual installments of $43,862 which includes interest at 5.190%. The proceeds from this financed purchase obligation were used to purchase sanitation equipment.	175,018
$1,641,000 financed purchase was entered into in June 2024, with annual installments ranging from $285,069 to $285,986 which includes interest at 5.530%. The proceeds from this financed purchase obligation were used to fund transportation equipment and improvements.	1,641,000
Total Outstanding Debt Issuances	$ 7,833,810

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

E. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

A summary of changes in long-term obligations for the Town's governmental activities for the year ended September 30, 2024 is presented below.

Long-Term Obligations	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds:					
GO Bond Series 2014	$ 1,013,000	-	159,000	854,000	$ 163,000
Total General Obligation Bond Debt	1,013,000	-	159,000	854,000	163,000
Revenue Bonds:					
Series 2019	4,860,000	-	230,000	4,630,000	240,000
Total Revenue Bond Debt	4,860,000	-	230,000	4,630,000	240,000
Financed Purchases:					
Fire Truck - Series 2019	307,306	-	47,514	259,792	48,954
Property Lease - Series 2020	260,000	-	129,000	131,000	131,000
Sanitation Equipment - Series 2020	214,000	-	71,000	143,000	71,000
Sanitation Equipment - Series 2023	-	202,166	27,148	175,018	35,461
Transportation Improvements	-	1,641,000	-	1,641,000	216,000
Total Financed Purchases	781,306	1,843,166	274,662	2,349,810	502,415
Compensated Absences	234,245	203,249	151,449	286,045	184,940
Total Governmental Activities	$ 6,888,551	2,046,415	815,111	8,119,855	$ 1,090,355

Article Eight, Section Seven of the South Carolina Constitution of 1895, as amended, provides that no City or Town shall incur any bonded debt which shall exceed eight percent (8%) of the assessed value of the property therein and no such debt shall be created without the electors of such City or Town voting in favor of such further bonded debt. As of September 30, 2024, the Town had $854,000 of bonded debt subject to the 8% limit of approximately $7,148,000 resulting in an unused legal debt margin of approximately $6,294,000.

Presented below are the debt service requirements to maturity as of September 30, 2024.

Year Ending September 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 905,415	234,018	$ 1,139,433
2026	777,750	226,412	1,004,162
2027	735,229	199,669	934,898
2028	749,849	172,834	922,683
2029	758,567	145,140	903,707
2030-2034	1,937,000	415,073	2,352,073
2035-2039	1,625,000	162,495	1,787,495
2040	345,000	4,761	349,761
Totals	$ 7,833,810	1,560,402	$ 9,394,212

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

Participation in Public Entity Risk Pools for Property and Casualty Insurance

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. For all of these risks, the Town is a member of the South Carolina Municipal Insurance Reserve Fund ("SCMIRF"), a public entity risk pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program for local governments for general risk. The Town pays an annual premium for this coverage. For the year ended September 30, 2024, the Town made premium payments totaling approximately $691,000. SCMIRF's net position from its most recently issued audited financial statements at December 31, 2023 totaled approximately $8,550,000.

The Town also participates in the South Carolina State Accident Fund, a public entity risk pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program for workers' compensation. The Town pays quarterly premiums for this coverage. For the year ended September 30, 2024, the Town made payments totaling approximately $278,000. The South Carolina State Accident Fund's net position from its most recently issued audited financial statements as of June 30, 2024 totaled approximately $102,382,000.

For the above public entity risk pools, there were no significant reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year and settled claims in excess of insurance coverage for the last three years were immaterial.

B. Retirement Plans

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

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

PEBA issues an Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the System' Pension Trust Funds. The ACFR is publicly available through the PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223. 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 ACFR of the state.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Plan Description

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

The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System ("PORS"), a cost–sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established effective July 1, 1962, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-11-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement and other benefits to police officers and firefighters. PORS also covers peace officers, coroners, probate judges, and magistrates.

Plan Membership

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

- SCRS – Generally, all employees of covered employers are required to participate in and contribute to the system as a condition of employment. This plan covers general employees and teachers and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly. 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.

- PORS – To be eligible for PORS membership, an employee must be required by the terms of his employment, by election or appointment, to preserve public order, protect life and property, and detect crimes in the state; to prevent and control property destruction by fire; be a coroner in a full-time permanent position; or be a peace officer employed by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Mental Health. Probate judges and coroners may elect membership in the PORS. Magistrates are required to participate in the PORS for service as a magistrate. PORS members, other than magistrates and probate judges, must also earn at least $2,000 per year and devote at least 1,600 hours per year to this work, unless exempted by statute. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

Plan Benefits

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

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Plan Benefits (Continued)

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

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

- PORS – 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 55 or with 25 years of service regardless of age. 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 at age 55 or with 27 years of service regardless of age. Both Class Two and Class Three members are eligible to receive a deferred annuity at age 55 with five or eight years of earned service, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program. Accidental death benefits are also provided upon the death of an active member working for a covered employer whose death was a natural and proximate result of an injury incurred while in the performance of duty.

  The retirement allowance of eligible retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of one percent or five hundred dollars every July 1. Only those annuitants in receipt of a benefit on July 1 of the preceding year are eligible to receive the increase.

Plan Contributions

Actuarial valuations are performed annually by an external consulting actuary to ensure applicable contribution rates satisfy the funding parameters specified in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Under these provisions, SCRS and PORS 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 and employee contribution rates. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased to a capped rate of 9.00 percent for SCRS and 9.75 percent for PORS. The legislation also increased employer contribution rates beginning July 1, 2017 for both the SCRS and PORS until reaching 18.56 percent for the SCRS and 21.24 percent for the PORS. The legislation included a further provision that if the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set in state statute, the PEBA Board would increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Plan Contributions (Continued)

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

As noted earlier, both employees and the Town are required to contribute to the Plans at rates established and as amended by the PEBA. The Town's contributions are actuarially determined but are communicated to and paid by the Town as a percentage of the employees' annual eligible compensation. Required employer and employee contribution rates for the past two years (effective July 1) are as follows:

	SCRS Rates		PORS Rates	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Employer Contribution Rate: ^				
Retirement	18.41%	18.41%	20.84%	20.84%
Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%	0.20%	0.20%
Accidental Death Contributions	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%	0.20%
	18.56%	18.56%	21.24%	21.24%
Employee Contribution Rate ^	9.00%	9.00%	9.75%	9.75%

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

The actual and required contributions to the SCRS and PORS were approximately $536,000 and $867,000, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2024 and include the nonemployer contributions noted below.

Nonemployer contributions

In an effort to help offset a portion of the burden of the increased contribution requirement for employers, the State General Assembly ("State") funded 1 percent of the SCRS and PORS contribution increases for the year ended June 30, 2024. The State's budget appropriated these funds directly to the PEBA for the South Carolina Retirement System Trust Fund and the Police Officers Retirement System Trust Fund. The amount of funds appropriated by the State (nonemployer contributing entity) for the year ended June 30, 2024 (measurement date) to the Town were approximately $11,000 and $16,000 for the SCRS and PORS, respectively. These contributions (on-behalf benefits) from the State were recognized as intergovernmental revenues and pension expenditures in the Town's governmental fund financial statements.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial valuations of the plan involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and future salary increases. Amounts determined regarding the net pension liability are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The GASB No. 67 valuation report prepared as of June 30, 2024 is based on the experience study report for the period ending June 30, 2019. A more recent experience report on the Systems was issued for the period ending June 30, 2023 and will be used for future valuations.

The June 30, 2024 total pension liability ("TPL"), net pension liability ("NPL"), and sensitivity information shown in this report were determined by the consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company, and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2023. The TPL was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans' fiscal year end, June 30, 2024, using generally accepted actuarial principles. There was no legislation enacted during the 2024 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 to calculate the TPL as of June 30, 2024 (measurement date) for the SCRS and PORS.

	SCRS	PORS
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Investment Rate of Return*	7.00%	7.00%
Projected Salary Increases*	3.0% to 11.0% (varies by service)	3.5% to 10.5% (varies by service)
Benefit Adjustments	Lesser of 1% or $500 annually	Lesser of 1% or $500 annually

* Includes inflation at 2.25%.

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. The base mortality assumptions, the 2020 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table ("2020 PRSC"), were 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
Educators	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by 95%	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by 94%
General Employees and Members of the General Assembly	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by 97%	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by 107%
Public Safety and Firefighters	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by 127%	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by 107%

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2024 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the following table. For actuarial purposes, the 7.00 percent assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the TPL includes a 4.75 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

Allocation/Exposure	Policy Target	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Public Equity	46.0%	6.23%	2.87%
Bonds	26.0%	2.60%	0.68%
Private Equity	9.0%	9.60%	0.86%
Private Debt	7.0%	6.90%	0.48%
Real Assets	12.0%		
Real Estate	9.0%	4.30%	0.39%
Infrastructure	3.0%	7.30%	0.22%
Total Expected Real Rate of Return	100.0%		5.49%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
Total Expected Nominal Return			7.74%

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

The NPL is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's TPL determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less that System's fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of the June 30, 2024 measurement date, for the SCRS and PORS, are presented in the following table:

System	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Employers' Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
SCRS	$ 61,369,806,968	37,919,492,371	$ 23,450,314,597	61.8%
PORS	$ 10,177,904,231	7,178,118,865	$ 2,999,785,366	70.5%

The TPL is calculated by the Systems' actuary, and each Plans' fiduciary net position is reported in the Systems' financial statements. The NPL is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB No. 67 in the Systems' notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information. Liability calculations performed by the Systems' actuary for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of GASB Nos. 67 and 68 are not applicable for other purposes, such as determining the Plans' funding requirements.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

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

At September 30, 2024, the Town reported liabilities of approximately $4,935,000 and $6,204,000 for its proportionate share of the NPL for the SCRS and PORS, respectively. The NPL were measured as of June 30, 2024, and the TPL for the Plans used to calculate the NPL were determined based on the most recent actuarial valuation report of July 1, 2023 that was projected forward to the measurement date. The Town's proportion of the NPL were based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the Plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating South Carolina state and local governmental employers, actuarially determined. At the June 30, 2024 measurement date, the Town's SCRS proportion was 0.021045 percent, which was an increase of 0.001232 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2023. At the June 30, 2024 measurement date, the Town's PORS proportion was 0.20682 percent, which was a decrease of 0.3839 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2023.

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the Town recognized pension expense of approximately $1,980,000, including $840,000 and $1,140,000 for the SCRS and PORS, respectively. At September 30, 2024, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources (deferred pension charges) and deferred inflows of resources (deferred pension credits) related to pensions from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
SCRS		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 162,183	$ 6,125
Change in Assumptions	87,004	-
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	-	190,149
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between the Employer's Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	370,084	-
Employer Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	151,084	-
Total SCRS	770,355	196,274
PORS		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	582,650	35,569
Change in Assumptions	135,075	-
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	-	347,829
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between the Employer's Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	819,136	43,414
Employer Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	260,728	-
Total PORS	1,797,589	426,812
Total SCRS and PORS	$ 2,567,944	$ 623,086

Approximately $151,000 and $261,000 that were reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date to the SCRS and PORS, respectively, will be recognized as a reduction of the NPL in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources (deferred pension charges) and deferred inflows of resources (deferred pension credits) related to the SCRS and PORS will increase (decrease) pension expense as follows:

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

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

Year Ended September 30,	SCRS	PORS	Total
2025	$ 126,096	249,581	$ 375,677
2026	303,192	682,400	985,592
2027	43,644	270,033	313,677
2028	(49,935)	(96,965)	(146,900)
Total	$ 422,997	1,105,049	$ 1,528,046

Discount Rate

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

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the sensitivity of the Town's proportionate share of the NPL of the Plans to changes in the discount rate, calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what it would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% point lower (6.00 percent) or 1% point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate:

System	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the SCRS	$ 6,395,261	$ 4,935,045	$ 3,590,302
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the PORS	8,988,622	6,204,148	3,923,519
Total	$ 15,383,883	$ 11,139,193	$ 7,513,821

Plans Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information regarding the fiduciary net position of the Plans administered by the PEBA is available in the separately issued ACFR containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the SCRS and PORS. The ACFR is publicly available through the PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223.

Payable to Plans

The Town reported payables of approximately $52,000 and $91,000 to the PEBA as of September 30, 2024, representing required employer and employee contributions for the month of September 2024 for the SCRS and PORS. These amounts are included in Accounts Payable on the financial statements and were paid in October 2024.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

C. Other Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description

The Town sponsors a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (the "OPEB Plan") that provides health insurance for retirees. The OPEB Plan covers all employees that meet the following criteria: (1) the person is employed by the Town at the time of retirement, (2) the employee is eligible to retire under SCRS or SCPORS, (3) the employee is at least age 55, and (4) the employee has served at least the last ten consecutive years as an employee of the Town at the time of retirement. The amount the Town contributes to the retirees' health insurance is approved in the annual budget. These contributions are neither guaranteed nor mandatory. Benefit provisions are established and amended by Town Council.

The OPEB Plan is affiliated with the South Carolina Other Retirement Benefits Employer Trust ("SC ORBET"), and thus is considered an agent multiple-employer plan, whose OPEB Plan assets are administered by the Municipal Association of South Carolina ("MASC"). SC ORBET issues a publicly available financial report that includes audited financial statements and required supplementary information for the OPEB Plan. A copy of the report may be obtained by writing to: Chief Financial Officer for Risk Management Services, Municipal Association of South Carolina, P.O. Box 12109, Columbia, South Carolina 29211.

Plan Membership

As of June 30, 2023, the last actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the OPEB Plan's benefit terms:

Inactive Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefit Payments	7
Active Members	104
Total Membership	111

Plan Benefits and Contributions

The Town pays a portion of retiree insurance premiums for employees whose start date is prior to March 1, 2019. Employees whose start date is March 1, 2019 or after will incur the entire cost of the retiree insurance. Currently the Town pays the following:

Years of Service to the Town	Town Contribution to Insurance Premium
Up to 14 years	$ -
15 - 24 years	141.00
25 years and up	$ 212.00

For the OPEB Plan, the retiree contributes the balance between the actuarially calculated costs less the fixed dollar amount. The Town's annual other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") expense is actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 75.

Actuarial Assumptions and Method

Actuarial valuations of the OPEB Plan involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, inflation, healthcare cost trend rates, and future salary changes. Amounts determined regarding the net OPEB liability are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

C. Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Method (Continued)

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

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

Actuarial Valuation Date	June 30, 2023
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Market Value
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Inflation	2.25%
Investment Rate of Return	4.75% which includes inflation
Discount Rate	4.75%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	7.00% for 2023 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.50 for 2033
Payroll Growth	SCRS - 3.00% - 9.50%; PORS - 3.50% - 10.50%
Coverage Elections	50% of eligible retirees will elect coverage and 20% of those will elect to cover the spouse
Active Participation/Marriage	100% of all active employees are assumed to be married with female spouses assumed to be 3 years younger
Mortality Table	PUB-2010 Mortaility Tables for Employees with 135% multiplier
Implicit Subsidy	Total cost of coverage for pre-65 retirees is 35% higher than the average premium rate to account for implicitly subsidized costs

The actuarial assumptions used above were based on the results of the 2020 actuarial experience study adopted by SCRS and PORS.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB Plan Investments is based upon 35-year capital market assumptions, as well as current consensus expectations and market-based inputs. The long-term expected rate of return represents assumptions developed using an arithmetic building block approach and are presented net of investment fees. There are no municipal bond rate assumptions used in deriving the discount rate, and the discount rate forecast period extends for 50 years. The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the following table.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

C. Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return (Continued)

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
US Government Fixed Income			
US Government Agency	58.0%	3.60%	2.09%
US Government MBS/CMO/CMBS	40.0%	5.00%	2.00%
Cash and Short Duration	2.0%	4.25%	0.09%
Total Expected Real Rate of Return	100.0%		4.17%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
Total Expected Nominal Return			6.42%

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

The Town's net OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2023 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023 that was rolled forward to the measurement date.

	Total OPEB Liability (a)	OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances as of December 31, 2022	$ 172,985	149,901	$ 23,084
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	9,148	-	9,148
Interest	7,852	-	7,852
Difference Between Expected/Actual Experience	(35,643)	-	(35,643)
Change of Assumptions or Other Inputs	4,744	-	4,744
Contributions - Employer	-	15,549	(15,549)
Net Investment Income	-	4,036	(4,036)
Benefit Payments	(15,549)	(15,549)	-
Administrative Expense	-	(1,000)	1,000
Net Changes	(29,448)	3,036	(32,484)
Balances as of December 31, 2023	$ 143,537	152,937	$ (9,400)

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the Town recognized OPEB expense of approximately $13,000.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

C. Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (Continued)

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

At September 30, 2024, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources (deferred OPEB charges) and deferred inflows of resources (deferred OPEB credits) related to OPEB from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 7,712	$ 69,345
Net Difference Between Projected/Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	28,877	-
Changes of Assumptions	7,814	3,422
Total	$ 44,403	$ 72,767

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

Year Ended September 30,	Total
2025	$ 1,913
2026	2,141
2027	(617)
2028	(7,496)
2029	(10,916)
Thereafter	(13,389)
Total	$ (28,364)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the Town's contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments for current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the OPEB liability.

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

The following table presents the sensitivity of the Town's net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate, calculated using the discount rate of 4.75%, as well as what it would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% point lower (3.75%) or 1% point higher (5.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (3.75%)	Current Discount Rate (4.75%)	1% Increase (5.75%)
Net OPEB Liability	$ 7,997	(9,400)	$ (24,376)

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

C. Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (Continued)

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

The following table presents the sensitivity of the Town's net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rate, calculated using the healthcare cost trend rate of 7.00% decreasing to 4.50%, as well as what it would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1% point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.50%) or 1% point higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.50%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.0% decreasing to 3.50%)	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate (7.00% decreasing to 4.50%)	1% Increase (8.00% decreasing to 5.50%)
Net OPEB Liability	$ (26,475)	(9,400)	$ 11,251

D. Commitments and Contingencies

The Town receives financial assistance from various federal, state, and local governmental agencies in the form of grants. Disbursements of funds received under these programs generally require compliance with the terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements. The disbursements are also subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements included herein or on the overall financial position of the Town as of September 30, 2024.

The Town is periodically the subject of litigation by a variety of plaintiffs. The Town management believes that such amounts claimed by these plaintiffs, net of the applicable insurance coverage, are immaterial.

E. Conduit Debt Obligations

In May 2007, the Town, as project sponsor, entered into a loan agreement with the South Carolina Water Quality Revolving Fund Authority for the purpose of providing financial assistance to the Combined Waterworks and Sewer System of the Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina ("Waterworks") for construction projects related to the water and sewer system. The note is secured by a pledge of the net revenues of Waterworks, and is payable from those revenues. In April 2007, Waterworks resolved to adopt the representations, covenants, and agreements set forth in the note, and to carry forth the duties so imposed. The Town is not obligated in any manner for repayment of the note beyond the resources to be provided by Waterworks. Accordingly, the note is not reported as a liability in the accompanying financial statements. As of September 30, 2024, the aggregate principal outstanding was approximately $1,334,000.

F. Prior Period Restatement

As of September 30, 2023, the Town overstated unrestricted cash in the General Fund by approximately $512,000. This misstatement was corrected in the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2024 through an adjustment to opening fund balance. An adjustment of approximately $512,000 was also required to properly report the opening net position of governmental activities.


MONCKS CORNER

Required Supplementary Information

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGETS AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	BUDGETED AMOUNTS			
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	VARIANCE
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 7,556,820	7,556,820	8,172,239	$ 615,419
Licenses, permits, and franchise fees	5,135,000	6,837,000	7,699,711	862,711
Intergovernmental revenue	1,606,333	1,309,470	1,370,578	61,108
Charges for services	1,357,935	1,451,452	1,589,159	137,707
Fines and forfeitures	75,000	75,000	90,546	15,546
Miscellaneous revenues	145,300	200,300	504,185	303,885
TOTAL REVENUES ALL SOURCES	**15,876,388**	**17,430,042**	**19,426,418**	**1,996,376**
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Administrative	3,192,285	3,331,072	3,134,189	196,883
Community development	734,650	734,650	610,182	124,468
Police	4,870,269	4,986,328	4,816,439	169,889
Fire	2,894,026	2,929,551	2,891,467	38,084
Public service	2,729,219	2,781,650	2,532,115	249,535
Recreation	1,424,896	1,517,894	1,420,266	97,628
Capital outlay	1,051,058	1,243,999	1,287,935	(43,936)
Debt service:				
Principal	262,541	262,541	274,662	(12,121)
Interest and other charges	-	-	52,216	(52,216)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	17,158,944	17,787,685	17,019,471	768,214
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	**(1,282,556)**	**(357,643)**	**2,406,947**	**2,764,590**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Sale of capital assets	10,000	10,000	-	(10,000)
Issuance of debt	-	2,014,732	1,843,166	(171,566)
Transfers in	1,686,110	1,686,110	1,653,810	(32,300)
Transfers out	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	1,546,110	3,560,842	3,346,976	(213,866)
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	**263,554**	**3,203,199**	**5,753,923**	**2,550,724**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year - As Previously Reported	15,139,773	15,139,773	15,139,773	-
Prior period restatement - See Note IV.F	-	-	(511,685)	(511,685)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of Year, as restated	15,139,773	15,139,773	14,628,088	(511,685)
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$ 15,403,327**	**18,342,972**	**20,382,011**	**$ 2,039,039**

Note: This schedule has been presented on the modified accrual of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Note: The Town's original and final budget reflected an expected surplus of $263,554 and $3,203,199, respectively.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGETS AND ACTUAL - LOCAL TAX FUND

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	BUDGETED AMOUNTS			
	ORIGINAL	**FINAL**	**ACTUAL**	**VARIANCE**
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 1,374,500	1,374,500	1,999,454	$ 624,954
Miscellaneous revenues	550	550	20,999	20,449
TOTAL REVENUES ALL SOURCES	**1,375,050**	**1,375,050**	**2,020,453**	**645,403**
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Recreation	5,450	5,450	4,234	1,216
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5,450	5,450	4,234	1,216
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	**1,369,600**	**1,369,600**	**2,016,219**	**646,619**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(1,655,000)	(1,655,000)	(1,655,000)	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES	(1,655,000)	(1,655,000)	(1,655,000)	-
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	**(285,400)**	**(285,400)**	**361,219**	**646,619**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year	1,087,604	1,087,604	1,087,604	-
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$ 802,204**	**802,204**	**1,448,823**	**$ 646,619**

Note: This schedule has been presented on the modified accrual of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Note: The Town's original and final budget reflected a budgeted use of fund balance of $285,400.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

A. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The budgetary comparison schedules have been presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

B. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

The Town follows the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the budgetary comparison schedules:

1. The Town Administrator and Town Accountant submit to the Town Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

2. Public hearings are conducted to inform and obtain taxpayer comments.

3. The budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance prior to September 30.

4. Town Council must approve any revisions that alter the total expenditures of a fund. The legal level of budgetary authority is at the fund level.

5. Legally adopted budgets are employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund, Local Tax Fund and Capital Improvement Fund (major funds) as well as the following nonmajor funds: Victims' Advocate, Accommodations Tax, Abatements and Improvements, Stormwater Utility, Debt Service and Community Recreation Complex Debt Service.

6. The budgets for the budgeted funds are legally adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.

7. The budgets at the end of the year for these funds represent the budgets adopted and amended by the Town Council.


MONCKS CORNER

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Year Ended September 30,									
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
Town of Moncks Corner's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.02104%	0.01981%	0.01872%	0.01777%	0.01292%	0.01446%	0.01358%	0.01267%	0.01105%	0.01072%
Town of Moncks Corner's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 4,935,045	4,790,221	4,538,577	3,845,421	3,301,061	3,301,061	3,042,954	2,852,221	2,359,836	$ 2,033,289
Town of Moncks Corner's Covered Payroll	$ 2,890,591	2,504,987	2,192,538	2,008,615	1,662,509	1,532,333	1,408,773	1,276,515	1,069,822	$ 1,005,514
Town of Moncks Corner's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	170.73%	191.23%	207.00%	191.45%	198.56%	215.43%	216.00%	223.44%	220.58%	202.21%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	61.789%	58.646%	57.059%	60.746%	50.714%	54.398%	54.105%	53.338%	52.906%	56.992%

Notes to Schedule:

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the year presented.
The discount rate was lowered from 7.25% to 7.00% beginning with the year ended June 30, 2021 measurement date.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER'S CONTRIBUTIONS
SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Year Ended September 30,									
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 541,157	473,340	397,094	321,631	273,486	226,048	204,953	147,461	127,429	$ 107,326
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution										
Contributions from the Town	530,244	462,427	386,181	310,718	262,573	215,135	194,040	147,461	127,429	107,326
Contributions from the State	10,913	10,913	10,913	10,913	10,913	10,913	10,913	-	-	-
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -
Town of Moncks Corner's Covered Payroll	$ 2,915,719	2,650,631	2,359,066	2,036,402	1,757,627	1,528,228	1,485,060	1,226,888	1,137,185	$ 980,770
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	18.56%	17.86%	16.83%	15.79%	15.56%	14.79%	13.80%	12.02%	11.21%	10.94%

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
POLICE OFFICERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Year Ended September 30,									
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
Town of Moncks Corner's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.20682%	0.16843%	0.17162%	0.17119%	0.16278%	0.14295%	0.14332%	0.13326%	0.12477%	0.11893%
Town of Moncks Corner's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 6,204,148	5,127,035	5,146,756	4,404,686	5,398,256	4,096,923	4,061,022	3,650,684	3,164,633	$ 2,592,053
Town of Moncks Corner's Covered Payroll	$ 4,080,786	2,935,466	2,743,945	2,574,232	2,459,090	2,067,718	1,983,052	1,796,492	1,590,588	$ 1,473,033
Town of Moncks Corner's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	152.03%	174.66%	187.57%	171.11%	219.52%	198.14%	204.79%	203.21%	198.96%	175.97%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	70.53%	67.79%	66.45%	70.37%	58.79%	62.69%	61.73%	60.94%	60.44%	64.57%

Notes to Schedule:

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the year presented.
The discount rate was lowered from 7.25% to 7.00% beginning with the year ended June 30, 2021 measurement date.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER'S CONTRIBUTIONS
POLICE OFFICERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Year Ended September 30,									
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 918,721	649,292	554,625	495,020	443,478	380,681	333,258	264,884	224,286	$ 202,463
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution										
Contributions from the Town	902,368	632,939	538,272	478,667	427,125	364,328	316,905	264,884	224,286	202,463
Contributions from the State	16,353	16,353	16,353	16,353	16,353	16,353	16,353	-	-	-
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -
Town of Moncks Corner's Covered Payroll	$ 4,325,711	3,159,415	2,843,236	2,677,775	2,431,350	2,174,275	2,024,708	1,798,712	1,616,524	$ 1,498,230
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	21.24%	20.55%	19.51%	18.49%	18.24%	17.51%	16.46%	14.73%	13.87%	13.51%

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - OPEB PLAN SCHEDULES

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	Year Ended September 30,						
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Total OPEB Liability:							
Service Cost	$ 9,148	8,854	12,253	11,865	10,871	10,526	$ 10,192
Interest	7,852	7,880	10,944	11,006	9,666	9,608	9,600
Changes of Benefit Terms	-	-	(22,165)	-	-	-	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(35,643)	(4,254)	(46,404)	(7,120)	17,332	(593)	(2,522)
Changes of Assumptions	4,744	-	(5,264)	-	8,151	-	-
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(15,549)	(10,644)	(17,044)	(17,044)	(18,588)	(18,020)	(16,236)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(29,448)	1,836	(67,680)	(1,293)	27,432	1,521	1,034
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning of Year	172,985	171,149	238,829	240,122	212,690	211,169	210,135
Total OPEB Liability - End of Year (a)	$ 143,537	172,985	171,149	238,829	240,122	212,690	$ 211,169
OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position:							
Employer Contribution	$ 15,549	23,844	17,044	32,244	32,264	29,005	$ 34,977
Net Investment Income	4,036	(26,273)	(5,965)	7,486	5,916	1,619	3,401
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(15,549)	(10,644)	(17,044)	(17,044)	(18,588)	(18,020)	(16,236)
Administrative Expense	(1,000)	(5,354)	(1,250)	(4,851)	-	(3,652)	(3,119)
Net Change in OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position	3,036	(18,427)	(7,215)	17,835	19,592	8,952	19,023
OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning of Year	149,901	168,328	175,543	157,708	138,116	129,164	110,141
OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position - End of Year (b)	$ 152,937	149,901	168,328	175,543	157,708	138,116	$ 129,164
Net OPEB Liability (Asset) - End of Year (a) - (b)	$ (9,400)	23,084	2,821	63,286	82,414	74,574	$ 82,005
OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	106.55%	86.66%	98.35%	73.50%	65.68%	64.94%	61.17%
Covered Payroll	$ 4,917,338	4,523,958	4,050,742	4,635,105	3,428,411	2,722,370	$ 2,579,185
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	-0.19%	0.51%	0.07%	1.37%	2.40%	2.74%	3.18%

Notes to Schedule:

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of December 31st of the preceding year (measurement date).

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

For years following the valuation date (when no new valuation is performed), covered payroll reported represents the annual payroll during the employer's fiscal year.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - OPEB PLAN SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	Year Ended September 30,						
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Actuarially Determined Contribution	$ 8,776	12,143	15,693	19,349	15,329	16,369	$ 18,373
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	15,549	23,844	17,044	32,244	32,264	29,005	34,977
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ (6,773)	(11,701)	(1,351)	(12,895)	(16,935)	(12,636)	$ (16,604)
Covered Payroll	$ 4,917,338	4,523,958	4,050,742	4,635,105	3,428,411	2,722,370	$ 2,579,185
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.32%	0.53%	0.42%	0.70%	0.94%	1.07%	1.36%

Notes to Schedule:

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

For years following the valuation date (when no new valuation is performed), covered payroll reported represents the annual payroll during the employer's fiscal year.

Valuation Date: June 30, 2023

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Amortization Period	15 Years
Asset Valuation Method	5 Years Smoothed Market
Inflation	2.25%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	7.00% for 2023 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.50% for 2033
Salary Increases	SCRS - 3.0% - 9.5%; PORS - 3.5% - 10.5% (including inflation)
Investment Rate of Return	4.75%, Net of OPEB Plan Investment Expenses, Including Inflation
Retirement Age	Plan Normal Retirement Date
Mortality	PUB-2010 Mortality Tables for Employees with 135% multiplier

Other Information:

None


MONCKS CORNER

Supplementary Information

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	VICTIMS' ADVOCATE FUND	ACCOMMODATIONS TAX FUND	ABATEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS FUND	FIREFIGHTERS' 1% FUND
ASSETS				
Receivables:				
Taxes receivable	$ -	-	-	-
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-
Due from other funds	-	995	467	514
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	31,048	69,139	-	34,959
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 31,048**	**70,134**	**467**	**35,473**
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	$ -	-	-	-
Accrued salaries and wages	-	-	-	-
Retainage payable	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	125,994	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-	125,994	-
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenues	-	-	-	-
Deferred revenues	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted:				
Public safety	-	-	-	-
Tourism	-	70,134	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-
Stormwater	-	-	-	-
Tree mitigation	-	-	-	-
Firefighters 1% fund	-	-	-	35,473
Victims' services	31,048	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	(125,527)	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	31,048	70,134	(125,527)	35,473
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	**$ 31,048**	**70,134**	**467**	**35,473**

POLICE NARCOTICS FUND	STORMWATER UTILITY FUND	TREE MITIGATION FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	COMMUNITY RECREATION COMPLEX DEBT SERVICE FUND	TOTAL NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
-	-	-	337,720	-	$ 337,720
-	769	-	-	-	769
114	3,872	-	2,924	-	8,886
8,283	263,283	19,510	178,635	13,188	618,045
8,397	**267,924**	**19,510**	**519,279**	**13,188**	**$ 965,420**
-	232,934	-	-	-	$ 232,934
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
7,755	-	-	-	-	7,755
-	-	-	-	-	125,994
7,755	232,934	-	-	-	366,683
-	-	-	2,555	-	2,555
-	-	-	334,204	-	334,204
-	-	-	336,759	-	336,759
642	-	-	-	-	642
-	-	-	-	-	70,134
-	-	-	182,520	13,188	195,708
-	34,990	-	-	-	34,990
-	-	19,510	-	-	19,510
-	-	-	-	-	35,473
-	-	-	-	-	31,048
-	-	-	-	-	(125,527)
642	34,990	19,510	182,520	13,188	261,978
8,397	**267,924**	**19,510**	**519,279**	**13,188**	**$ 965,420**

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	VICTIMS' ADVOCATE FUND	ACCOMMODATIONS TAX FUND	ABATEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS FUND	FIREFIGHTERS' 1% FUND
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ -	-	-	-
Licenses, permits, and franchise fees	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental revenue	-	15,950	-	32,690
Charges for services	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	11,629	-	-	-
Miscellaneous revenues	-	951	31,064	515
TOTAL REVENUES	**11,629**	**16,901**	**31,064**	**33,205**
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Administrative	-	-	85,566	-
Police	1,962	-	-	-
Fire	-	-	-	24,192
Public service	-	-	-	-
Recreation	-	-	171,534	-
Capital outlay	-	-	14,219	-
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	-	-
Interest and other charges	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,962	-	271,319	24,192
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	**9,667**	**16,901**	**(240,255)**	**9,013**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	-	-	150,000	-
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	-	-	150,000	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	**9,667**	**16,901**	**(90,255)**	**9,013**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year, as Previously Reported	21,381	53,233	(35,272)	26,460
Cumulative Change in Accounting Principle - See Note I.B.	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year	21,381	53,233	(35,272)	26,460
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$ 31,048**	**70,134**	**(125,527)**	**35,473**

POLICE NARCOTICS FUND	STORMWATER UTILITY FUND	TREE MITIGATION FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	COMMUNITY RECREATION COMPLEX DEBT SERVICE FUND	TOTAL NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
-	-	-	257,744	-	$ 257,744
-	3,050	1,800	-	-	4,850
-	-	-	-	-	48,640
-	530,112	-	-	-	530,112
-	-	-	-	-	11,629
1,170	3,872	-	2,628	-	40,200
1,170	**537,034**	**1,800**	**260,372**	**-**	**893,175**
-	-	-	-	-	85,566
-	-	-	-	-	1,962
-	-	-	-	-	24,192
-	337,205	-	-	-	337,205
-	-	1,300	-	-	172,834
87,531	-	-	-	-	101,750
-	-	-	159,000	230,000	389,000
-	-	-	24,819	130,082	154,901
87,531	337,205	1,300	183,819	360,082	1,267,410
(86,361)	**199,829**	**500**	**76,553**	**(360,082)**	**(374,235)**
-	-	-	-	355,000	505,000
-	(353,810)	-	-	-	(353,810)
-	(353,810)	-	-	355,000	151,190
(86,361)	**(153,981)**	**500**	**76,553**	**(5,082)**	**(223,045)**
87,003	188,971	19,010	105,967	18,270	485,023
-	-	-	-	-	-
87,003	188,971	19,010	105,967	18,270	485,023
642	**34,990**	**19,510**	**182,520**	**13,188**	**$ 261,978**

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGETS AND ACTUAL - CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	BUDGETED AMOUNTS			
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	VARIANCE
REVENUES				
Miscellaneous revenues	$ -	1,000,000	1,000,000	$ -
TOTAL REVENUES ALL SOURCES	**-**	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**-**
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public service	-	1,000,000	61,420	938,580
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	-	1,000,000	61,420	938,580
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	**-**	**-**	**938,580**	**938,580**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year	14,858	14,858	14,858	-
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$ 14,858**	**14,858**	**953,438**	**$ 938,580**

Note: This schedule has been presented on the modified accrual of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGETS AND ACTUAL - VICTIMS' ADVOCATE FUND

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	BUDGETED AMOUNTS			
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	VARIANCE
REVENUES				
Fines and forfeitures	$ 10,000	10,000	11,629	$ 1,629
TOTAL REVENUES ALL SOURCES	**10,000**	**10,000**	**11,629**	**1,629**
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Police	9,750	9,750	1,962	7,788
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	9,750	9,750	1,962	7,788
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	**250**	**250**	**9,667**	**9,417**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year	21,381	21,381	21,381	-
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$ 21,631**	**21,631**	**31,048**	**$ 9,417**

Note: This schedule has been presented on the modified accrual of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Note: The Town's original and final budget reflected an expected surplus of $250.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGETS AND ACTUAL - ACCOMMODATIONS TAX FUND

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	BUDGETED AMOUNTS			
	ORIGINAL	**FINAL**	**ACTUAL**	**VARIANCE**
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental revenue	$ 37,050	37,050	15,950	$ (21,100)
Miscellaneous revenues	50	50	951	901
TOTAL REVENUES ALL SOURCES	**37,100**	**37,100**	**16,901**	**(20,199)**
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Administrative	6,000	6,000	-	6,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	6,000	6,000	-	6,000
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	**31,100**	**31,100**	**16,901**	**(14,199)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(32,300)	(32,300)	-	32,300
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(32,300)	(32,300)	-	32,300
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	**(1,200)**	**(1,200)**	**16,901**	**18,101**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year	53,233	53,233	53,233	-
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$ 52,033**	**52,033**	**70,134**	**$ 18,101**

Note: This schedule has been presented on the modified accrual of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Note: The Town's original and final budget reflected the use of appropriated fund balance of $1,200.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGETS AND ACTUAL - ABATEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS FUND

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	BUDGETED AMOUNTS			
	ORIGINAL	**FINAL**	**ACTUAL**	**VARIANCE**
REVENUES				
Miscellaneous revenues	$ -	-	31,063	$ 31,063
TOTAL REVENUES ALL SOURCES	**-**	**-**	**31,063**	**31,063**
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Administrative	$ 25,000	25,000	85,566	$ (60,566)
Recreation	-	-	171,534	(171,534)
Capital outlay	-	-	14,218	(14,218)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	25,000	25,000	271,318	(246,318)
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	**(25,000)**	**(25,000)**	**(240,255)**	**(215,255)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	150,000	150,000	150,000	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	150,000	150,000	150,000	-
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	**125,000**	**125,000**	**(90,255)**	**(215,255)**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year	(35,272)	(35,272)	(35,272)	-
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$ 89,728**	**89,728**	**(125,527)**	**$ (215,255)**

Note: This schedule has been presented on the modified accrual of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Note: The Town's original and final budget reflected an expected surplus of $125,000.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGETS AND ACTUAL - STORMWATER UTILITY FUND

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	BUDGETED AMOUNTS			
	ORIGINAL	**FINAL**	**ACTUAL**	**VARIANCE**
REVENUES				
Licenses, permits, and franchise fees	$ 15,000	15,000	3,050	$ (11,950)
Intergovernmental revenue	782,429	782,429	-	(782,429)
Charges for services	523,000	523,000	530,112	7,112
Miscellaneous revenues	-	-	3,872	3,872
TOTAL REVENUES ALL SOURCES	**1,320,429**	**1,320,429**	**537,034**	**(783,395)**
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public service	942,682	942,682	337,205	605,477
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	942,682	942,682	337,205	605,477
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	**377,747**	**377,747**	**199,829**	**(177,918)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(353,810)	(353,810)	(353,810)	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(353,810)	(353,810)	(353,810)	-
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	**23,937**	**23,937**	**(153,981)**	**(177,918)**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year	188,971	188,971	188,971	-
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$ 212,908**	**212,908**	**34,990**	**$ (177,918)**

Note: This schedule has been presented on the modified accrual of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Note: The Town's original and final budget reflected an expected surplus of $23,937.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGETS AND ACTUAL - DEBT SERVICE FUND

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	BUDGETED AMOUNTS			
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	VARIANCE
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 210,000	210,000	257,744	$ 47,744
Miscellaneous revenues	100	100	2,628	2,528
TOTAL REVENUES ALL SOURCES	**210,100**	**210,100**	**260,372**	**50,272**
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Debt service				
Principal	159,000	159,000	159,000	-
Interest and other charges	24,819	24,819	24,819	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	183,819	183,819	183,819	-
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	**26,281**	**26,281**	**76,553**	**50,272**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year	105,967	105,967	105,967	-
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$ 132,248**	**132,248**	**182,520**	**$ 50,272**

Note: This schedule has been presented on the modified accrual of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Note: The Town's original and final budget reflected an expected surplus of $26,281.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGETS AND ACTUAL - COMMUNITY RECREATION COMPLEX DEBT SERVICE FUND

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	BUDGETED AMOUNTS			
	ORIGINAL	**FINAL**	**ACTUAL**	**VARIANCE**
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental revenue	$ -	-	-	$ -
Charges for services	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous revenues	150	150	-	(150)
TOTAL REVENUES ALL SOURCES	**150**	**150**	**-**	**(150)**
EXPENDITURES				
Debt service				
Principal	230,000	230,000	230,000	-
Interest and other charges	130,962	130,962	130,082	880
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	360,962	360,962	360,082	880
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	**(360,812)**	**(360,812)**	**(360,082)**	**730**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	355,000	355,000	355,000	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	355,000	355,000	355,000	-
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	**(5,812)**	**(5,812)**	**(5,082)**	**730**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year	18,270	18,270	18,270	-
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$ 12,458**	**12,458**	**13,188**	**$ 730**

Note: This schedule has been presented on the modified accrual of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Note: The Town's original and final budget reflected the use of appropriated fund balance of $5,812.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF FINES, ASSESSMENTS, AND SURCHARGES (PER ACT 96)

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

FOR THE STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE:

COUNTY / MUNICIPAL FUNDS COLLECTED BY CLERK OF COURT	General Sessions	Magistrate Court	Municipal Court	Total
Court Fines and Assessments:				
Court fines and assessments collected			**213,257**	**213,257**
Court fines and assessments remitted to State Treasurer			**(122,712)**	**(122,712)**
Total Court Fines and Assessments retained			**90,545**	**90,545**
Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services:				
Surcharges collected and retained			**1,178**	**1,178**
Assessments retained			**10,451**	**10,451**
Total Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services			**11,629**	**11,629**

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION (DCVC)

VICTIM SERVICE FUNDS COLLECTED	Municipal	County	Total
Carryforward from Previous Year – Beginning Balance	**21,381**	**-**	**21,381**
Victim Service Revenue:			
Victim Service Fines Retained by City/County Treasurer			
Victim Service Assessments Retained by City/County Treasurer	10,451		10,451
Victim Service Surcharges Retained by City/County Treasurer	1,178		1,178
Interest Earned			
Grant Funds Received			
Grant from:			
General Funds Transferred to Victim Service Fund			
Contribution Received from Victim Service Contracts:			
(1) Town of			
(2) Town of			
(3) City of			
Total Funds Allocated to Victim Service Fund + Beginning Balance (A)	**33,010**		**33,010**
Expenditures for Victim Service Program:	**Municipal**	**County**	**Total**
Salaries and Benefits	-		-
Operating Expenditures	(1,962)		(1,962)
Victim Service Contract(s):			
(1) Entity's Name			
(2) Entity's Name			
Victim Service Donation(s):			
(1) Domestic Violence Shelter:			
(2) Rape Crisis Center:			
(3) Other local direct crime victims service agency:			
Transferred to General Fund			
Total Expenditures from Victim Service Fund/Program (B)	**(1,962)**		**(1,962)**
Total Victim Service Funds Retained by Municipal/County Treasurer (A-B)			
Less: Prior Year Fund Deficit Repayment			
Carryforward Funds – End of Year	**31,048**		**31,048**


MONCKS CORNER



STATISTICAL SECTION

- Financial Trends Information
- Revenue Capacity Information
- Debt Capacity Information
- Demographic and Economic Information
- Operating Information


MONCKS CORNER

STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the Town of Moncks Corner's ("Town") annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, notes, and required supplementary information says about the Town's overall financial health.

Contents **Page**

Financial Trends Information 96

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the Town's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity Information 101

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the Town's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.

Debt Capacity Information 105

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Town's current levels of outstanding debt and the Town's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information 110

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Town's financial activities take place.

Operating Information 112

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the Town's financial report relates to the services the Town provides and the activities it performs.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 1**

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(accrual basis of accounting)

UNAUDITED

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Governmental Activities										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 16,850,481	15,138,892	13,103,417	11,277,810	11,130,350	10,758,280	8,372,996	7,482,884	6,002,725	$ 5,233,751
Restricted	2,110,135	2,354,560	1,893,510	1,655,077	969,563	1,320,867	3,599,403	1,927,518	2,758,379	3,157,880
Unrestricted	10,817,442	6,236,136	2,662,299	553,823	(1,383,279)	(1,285,692)	(1,335,827)	12,998	(123,277)	(1,050,451)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	$ 29,778,058	23,729,588	17,659,226	13,486,710	10,716,634	10,793,455	10,636,572	9,423,400	8,637,827	$ 7,341,180

Note: The Town implemented GASB #68 and GASB #75 in fiscal years ending September 30, 2015 and September 30, 2018, respectively. The implementation of these standards resulted in decreases to unrestricted position as a result of reporting net pension and OPEB liabilities and related deferred inflows and outflows related to the Town's pension and OPEB Plans.

Note: Certain amounts which were presented in prior year comprehensive annual financial reports have been restated due to prior period adjustments.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 2**

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)

UNAUDITED

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Expenses										
Governmental Activities:										
Administrative	$ 3,742,949	3,633,144	3,116,837	3,452,061	2,423,948	1,746,255	2,196,832	2,063,707	1,639,974	$ 1,314,658
Community Development	743,507	640,105	745,965	782,549	758,746	999,249	853,972	373,889	282,183	249,981
Police	5,313,910	3,757,729	3,057,661	3,082,517	3,190,161	3,046,954	3,074,785	2,661,318	2,238,489	1,979,090
Fire	3,156,750	2,852,688	2,418,278	2,304,781	2,298,376	1,834,384	1,091,999	1,136,477	1,035,003	947,507
Public Services	3,157,784	2,725,647	2,485,980	2,086,640	1,866,141	2,301,223	1,489,491	1,949,764	1,307,375	922,234
Recreation	1,926,868	1,942,293	1,418,593	1,435,789	1,186,812	1,348,888	1,003,493	721,892	566,800	677,941
Interest on Long Term Debt	202,439	181,892	200,138	155,060	744,844	410,927	421,845	434,075	447,878	491,482
Total Primary Governmental Expenses	$ 18,244,207	15,733,498	13,443,452	13,299,397	12,469,028	11,687,880	10,132,417	9,341,122	7,517,702	$ 6,582,893
Program Revenues										
Governmental Activities:										
Charges for Services										
Administrative	$ 4,403,763	4,013,819	3,335,289	2,718,659	2,614,343	2,478,851	2,107,233	1,960,641	1,651,320	$ 1,562,170
Community Development	3,243,744	2,677,248	1,953,277	1,553,758	1,256,499	1,203,425	1,386,132	657,281	602,987	398,785
Police	114,774	87,111	95,398	121,693	76,344	72,940	144,247	283,549	291,132	318,848
Fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Services	562,090	567,856	572,414	520,620	485,438	-	-	528,674	501,587	472,820
Recreation	562,577	600,193	441,933	437,475	185,239	387,653	318,864	170,537	237,678	151,863
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,060,453	801,400	1,577,365	583,540	370,320	357,315	379,123	414,897	234,870	173,099
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,270,466	1,347,883	10,759	1,815,641	1,900	437,506	90,616	251,330	42,006	419,774
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	11,217,867	10,095,510	7,986,435	7,751,386	4,990,083	4,937,690	4,426,215	4,266,909	3,561,580	3,497,359
Total Primary Government Net (Expense)	$ (7,026,340)	(5,637,988)	(5,457,017)	(5,548,011)	(7,478,945)	(6,750,190)	(5,706,202)	(5,074,213)	(3,956,122)	$ (3,085,534)
General Revenues and Other Changes In Net Position										
Governmental Activities										
Taxes:										
Property Taxes	$ 5,289,746	4,654,477	3,533,454	3,435,324	3,184,151	2,839,708	2,600,052	2,408,637	1,857,665	$ 1,760,586
Local Option Sales Taxes	3,139,894	2,933,142	2,607,359	2,047,987	1,691,657	1,663,457	1,483,914	1,348,061	1,218,110	1,113,627
Hospitality Taxes	1,967,835	1,676,866	1,434,862	1,272,467	981,455	1,049,385	985,068	907,038	848,798	795,762
Accommodation Taxes	47,569	45,049	76,541	52,526	58,488	97,149	66,781	74,424	66,260	74,920
Franchise Fees	1,234,307	891,440	946,329	956,983	932,465	546,450	825,457	661,360	811,148	658,164
Unrestricted Revenue from Use of Money and Property	329,400	192,401	84,762	61,202	86,939	157,269	148,048	136,741	133,423	135,471
Intergovernmental	343,329	328,567	308,841	217,991	191,288	183,335	178,099	174,524	173,579	165,098
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	-	3,600	23,918	-	-	10,987	403,792	15,977	24,047	-
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,234,415	982,808	613,467	273,607	253,329	359,333	353,811	133,024	119,739	110,631
Total Primary Government General Revenues	$ 13,586,495	11,708,350	9,629,533	8,318,087	7,379,772	6,907,073	7,045,022	5,859,786	5,252,769	$ 4,814,259
Change In Net Position										
Total Primary Government	$ 6,560,155	6,070,362	4,172,516	2,770,076	(99,173)	156,883	1,338,820	785,573	1,296,647	$ 1,728,725

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 3**

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

UNAUDITED

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
General fund										
Nonspendable	$ 155,920	102,265	93,687	94,006	86,451	84,676	58,218	83,243	38,959	$ 60,865
Assigned	6,293,002	-	-	-	-	-	373,514	1,604,093	20,518	123,344
Unassigned	13,933,089	15,037,508	10,935,863	8,195,469	5,620,758	4,618,379	3,679,670	2,641,224	3,791,468	3,258,329
Total general fund	20,382,011	15,139,773	11,029,550	8,289,475	5,707,209	4,703,055	4,111,402	4,328,560	3,850,945	3,442,538
All other governmental funds										
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,721	3	5,410	410
Restricted for:										
Public safety	642	87,003	141,410	184,044	139,033	148,714	148,057	131,038	46,163	-
Tourism	1,518,957	1,140,837	648,217	22,998	12,510	15,229	5,886	4,465	30,593	56,964
Capital projects	953,438	14,858	50,601	231,603	13,591	168,136	1,564,958	.	1,536,722	1,507,744
Debt service	195,708	124,237	122,618	212,484	271,249	900,321	865,314		842,147	884,937
Stormwater	34,990	188,971	255,119	496,630	156,360	-	-	-	-	-
Other	86,031	66,851	66,440	54,299	29,296	12,000	-	848,223	14,917	718,795
Committed	-	-	-	205,085	79,059	165,352	273,109		710,446	
Assigned	-	-	-	-	389,274	409,100	419,211	858,260	73,022	55,394
Unassigned	(125,527)	(35,272)	-	-	-	(10,440)	(11,927)	(886)	-	-
Total all other governmental funds	2,664,239	1,587,485	1,284,405	1,407,143	1,090,372	1,808,412	3,286,329	1,841,103	3,259,420	3,224,244
Total all governmental funds	$ 23,046,250	16,727,258	12,313,955	9,696,618	6,797,581	6,511,467	7,397,731	6,169,663	7,110,365	$ 6,666,782

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 4**

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

UNAUDITED

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Revenues										
Taxes	$ 10,429,437	9,280,501	7,603,396	6,776,633	5,878,179	5,561,263	5,083,963	4,697,292	3,953,485	$ 3,696,758
Licenses, permits and franchise fees	7,704,561	6,571,601	5,307,457	4,310,050	3,888,839	4,236,084	3,588,677	3,497,267	2,944,866	2,640,289
Intergovernmental	2,689,684	2,506,906	1,949,593	2,720,652	643,575	718,748	695,922	814,357	548,390	407,748
Charges for services	2,119,271	2,072,659	1,796,632	1,700,378	1,415,678	1,051,803	1,072,351	709,157	729,125	608,013
Fines and forfeitures	102,175	74,696	84,448	121,693	76,344	65,631	134,493	273,603	280,712	309,859
Miscellaneous	1,565,384	1,175,238	697,995	331,457	280,654	850,273	503,499	346,891	164,274	548,287
Total revenues	24,610,512	21,681,601	17,439,521	15,960,863	12,183,269	12,483,802	11,078,905	10,338,567	8,620,852	8,210,954
Expenditures										
Administrative	3,641,906	3,544,796	3,104,861	2,045,475	1,707,206	1,778,732	2,096,996	1,958,994	1,516,099	1,287,273
Community development	610,182	530,315	651,527	657,957	722,060	948,473	822,326	352,122	269,118	249,316
Police	4,818,401	3,392,300	2,738,076	2,768,188	2,660,286	2,662,438	2,644,279	2,265,012	1,975,536	1,780,506
Fire	2,915,659	2,626,432	2,204,309	2,086,129	1,760,086	1,163,012	1,084,128	959,279	900,082	859,505
Public service	2,930,740	2,448,977	2,202,801	1,890,528	1,692,621	2,416,541	1,396,209	1,884,011	1,285,526	905,626
Recreation	1,597,334	1,609,382	1,134,171	1,099,143	912,934	1,585,840	742,448	475,799	455,047	613,237
Capital outlay	2,238,000	2,314,054	2,007,214	2,150,264	2,048,833	2,594,115	1,002,399	2,387,964	982,556	1,261,027
Debt service:										
Principal	663,662	622,162	608,826	528,529	360,570	310,000	301,709	324,371	374,838	1,118,483
Interest	207,117	185,880	200,517	208,839	407,887	411,497	423,405	435,827	450,815	431,625
Debt issuance costs	-	-	-	-	412,478	-	-	-	-	38,039
Total expenditures	19,623,001	17,274,298	14,852,302	13,435,052	12,684,961	13,870,648	10,513,899	11,043,379	8,209,617	8,544,637
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	4,987,511	4,407,303	2,587,219	2,525,811	(501,692)	(1,386,846)	565,006	(704,812)	411,235	(333,683)
Other financing sources (uses)										
Proceeds from the disposal of capital assets	-	6,000	30,118	20,226	14,115	17,187	411,195	15,977	32,348	-
Payment to refunded debt escrow agent	-	-	-	-	(5,401,761)	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of debt	1,843,166	-	-	353,000	6,153,000	483,395	-			1,780,000
Transfers in	2,158,810	1,826,183	2,385,089	1,185,853	2,123,235	1,798,850	2,333,714	1,823,775	700,608	1,432,614
Transfers out	(2,158,810)	(1,826,183)	(2,385,089)	(1,185,853)	(2,123,235)	(1,798,850)	(2,333,714)	(1,823,775)	(700,608)	(1,432,614)
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,843,166	6,000	30,118	373,226	765,354	500,582	411,195	15,977	32,348	1,780,000
Net change in fund balances	$ 6,830,677	4,413,303	2,617,337	2,899,037	263,662	(886,264)	976,201	(688,835)	443,583	$ 1,446,317
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	5.29%	5.71%	6.77%	6.53%	7.22%	6.40%	7.62%	8.78%	11.42%	21.28%

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 5**

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)

UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year	Property Taxes	Local Option Sales Taxes	Hospitality Taxes	Accommodations Taxes	Total
2024	$ 5,289,746	3,139,894	1,967,835	47,569	$ 10,445,044
2023	4,654,477	2,933,142	1,676,866	45,049	9,309,534
2022	3,533,454	2,607,359	1,434,862	76,541	7,652,216
2021	3,435,324	2,047,987	1,272,467	52,526	6,808,304
2020	3,184,151	1,691,657	981,455	58,488	5,915,751
2019	2,839,708	1,663,457	1,049,385	97,149	5,649,699
2018	2,600,052	1,483,914	985,068	66,781	5,135,815
2017	2,408,637	1,348,061	907,038	74,424	4,738,160
2016	1,857,665	1,218,110	848,798	66,260	3,990,833
2015	$ 1,760,586	1,113,627	795,762	74,920	$ 3,744,895

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 6**

ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year	Tax Year	Real Property	Personal Property	Motor Vehicles	Less: Tax Exempt Real Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value
2025	2024	$ 91,799,150	8,763,650	8,123,920	84,739	$ 108,601,981	73.80	$ 2,044,263,970	5.31%
2024	2023	72,653,060	9,125,440	7,566,230	81,748	89,262,982	77.10	1,639,062,292	5.45%
2023	2022	62,022,770	9,187,440	6,355,610	72,073	77,493,747	77.10	1,414,628,515	5.48%
2022	2021	53,957,688	5,840,290	6,045,720	68,702	65,774,996	67.10	1,267,400,997	5.19%
2021	2020	52,215,830	5,789,550	5,357,940	63,500	63,299,820	70.30	1,183,613,402	5.35%
2020	*2019	46,885,360	5,771,530	5,150,550	63,937	57,743,503	67.10	1,065,370,000	5.42%
2019	2018	40,224,010	4,958,270	4,327,120	61,176	49,448,224	70.30	911,232,838	5.43%
2018	2017	37,143,680	4,967,060	4,583,710	62,050	46,632,400	70.30	845,660,847	5.51%
2017	2016	33,551,160	4,350,670	5,720,130	49,551	43,572,409	70.30	787,779,934	5.53%
2016	*2015	$ 32,194,400	4,405,070	5,628,560	50,122	$ 42,177,908	59.40	$ 751,200,675	5.61%

Source: Berkeley County Auditor
*Reassessment Year

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 7**

PROPERTY TAX RATES - DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year	Tax Year	Town of Moncks Corner	Berkeley County	County School	Trident Tech	Overlapping Rates
2025	2024	73.80	46.50	196.90	3.10	320.30
2024	2023	77.10	48.50	221.80	3.40	350.80
2023	2022	77.10	48.50	221.80	3.40	350.80
2022	2021	67.10	48.50	221.80	3.40	340.80
2021	2020	67.10	48.50	221.80	3.40	340.80
*2020	2019	67.10	48.50	221.80	3.40	340.80
2019	2018	70.30	50.50	236.80	3.40	361.00
2018	2017	70.30	50.50	236.80	3.40	361.00
2017	2016	70.30	50.50	238.80	3.40	363.00
2016	2015	59.40	50.50	224.90	3.40	338.20

Source: Berkeley County Auditor
*Reassessment Year

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 8**

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS

CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

UNAUDITED

	2024			2014		
Taxpayer	**Taxable Assessed Value**	**Rank**	**Taxes Paid**	**Taxable Assessed Value**	**Rank**	**Taxes Paid**
Berkeley Electric Cooperative	$ 1,491,220	1	$ -	$ 1,487,590	1	$ 450,550
KRC Berkeley Homes	616,813	2	-			
CCP Harmon FB Properties	560,909	3	-			
SCG BR Moncks Corner	529,230	4	-			
Home Telephone Company	485,829	5	-	677,090	3	203,179
Waterleaf at Foxbank	437,520	6	-			
Firstkey Homes, LLC	333,848	7	-			
Walmart Real Estate	342,946	8	-	691,440	2	207,262
Berkeley Cable Telephone	246,217	9	-			
Extra Room Self Storage	207,042	10	-			
Lennar Carolina LLC				274,830	7	83,343
Tail Race Shops LLC				554,010	4	166,245
AG Essential Housing				554,010	4	166,245
Johnco LP / John Cumbie				313,890	6	96,268
Rosen Moncks Corner				226,590	8	82,907
TMP LLC				280,340	9	82,167
Totals	$ 5,251,575		$ -	$ 5,059,790		$ 1,538,166

Note: These figures represent millage solely for the Town of Moncks Corner.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 9**

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
2024	$ 5,454,646	$ 5,265,504	97%	$ 88,648	$ 5,354,152	98%
2023	4,707,387	4,214,826	90%	81,923	4,296,749	91%
2022	3,242,251	3,015,293	93%	57,809	3,073,102	95%
2021	3,440,679	3,189,412	93%	131,551	3,320,963	97%
2020	3,093,879	2,965,139	96%	86,507	3,051,646	99%
2019	2,760,511	2,595,874	94%	97,567	2,693,441	98%
2018	2,632,620	2,394,364	91%	76,651	2,471,015	94%
2017	2,416,624	2,210,379	91%	81,372	2,291,751	95%
2016	1,697,277	1,576,759	93%	51,811	1,628,570	96%
2015	$ 1,495,965	$ 1,399,352	94%	$ 64,179	$ 1,463,531	98%

Sources: Berkeley County Treasurer
Berkeley County Auditor

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 10**

RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities: General Obligation Bonds	Governmental Activities: Notes Payable	Governmental Activities: Revenue Bonds	Financed Purchases	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income[1]	Per Capita[1]
2024	$ 854,000	-	4,630,000	2,349,810	$ 7,833,810	n/a	n/a
2023	1,013,000	-	4,860,000	781,306	6,654,306	1.11%	$ 400
2022	1,168,000	-	5,085,000	1,023,468	7,276,468	1.34%	477
2021	1,319,000	-	5,305,000	1,261,294	7,885,294	1.89%	578
2020	1,466,000	-	5,520,000	1,074,823	8,060,823	2.24%	606
2019	1,610,000	-	5,644,358	483,395	7,737,753	2.45%	646
2018	1,750,000	-	5,810,756	-	7,560,756	2.68%	662
2017	1,886,709	-	5,972,154	-	7,858,863	3.24%	719
2016	2,020,244	-	6,128,552	30,836	8,179,632	3.51%	795
2015	$ 2,149,654	60,000	6,279,950	61,264	$ 8,550,868	3.96%	$ 895

[1] See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics for personal income and population data.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 11**

RATIOS OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Less: Amounts Available in Debt Service Fund	Total	Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value[1] of Property	Per Capita[2]
2024	$ 854,000	182,520	$ 671,480	0.03%	n/a
2023	1,013,000	105,967	907,033	0.06%	n/a
2022	1,168,000	67,514	1,100,486	0.08%	72
2021	1,319,000	44,399	1,274,601	0.10%	93
2020	1,466,000	44,608	1,421,392	0.12%	107
2019	1,610,000	32,678	1,577,322	0.15%	132
2018	1,750,000	21,912	1,728,088	0.19%	151
2017	1,886,709	24,120	1,862,589	0.22%	170
2016	2,020,244	33,185	1,987,059	0.25%	193
2015	$ 2,149,654	89,141	$ 2,060,513	0.27%	216

[1] See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property for property value data.

[2] Population data can be found in the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 12**

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT

OUTSTANDING AT YEAR END

UNAUDITED

Governmental Unit	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable[1]	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Debt Repaid with Property Taxes:			
Berkeley County General	$ 99,075,410	71.45%	$ 70,785,303
Berkeley County School District	187,288,000	71.45%	133,809,568
Subtotal, Overlapping Debt	286,363,410	71.45%	204,594,871
Town of Moncks Corner Direct Debt	7,276,468	100.00%	7,276,468
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt	$ 293,639,878		$ 211,871,339

Sources: Berkeley County Treasurer

Notes: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the Town. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of the Town of Moncks Corner. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government.

[1] The percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the county's taxable assessed value that is within the government's boundaries and dividing it by the county's total taxable assessed value.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH **Table 13**

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

UNAUDITED

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Debt Limit	$ 3,378,242	3,489,757	3,735,556	3,955,858	4,624,595	5,063,986	5,063,986	5,419,463	7,141,039	$ 8,688,158
Total Net Debt Applicable to Limit	2,149,654	2,020,244	1,886,709	1,750,000	1,610,000	1,466,000	1,466,000	1,466,000	1,013,000	854,000
Legal Debt Margin	$ 1,228,588	1,469,513	1,848,847	2,205,858	3,014,595	3,597,986	3,597,986	3,953,463	3,953,463	$ 7,834,158
Total Net Debt Applicable to the Limit as a Percentage of Debt Limit	63.63%	57.89%	50.51%	44.24%	34.81%	28.95%	28.95%	27.05%	14.19%	9.83%

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for FY 2024

Assessed Value	$ 108,601,981
Debt Limit (8% of Total Assessed Value)	8,688,158
Debt Applicable to Limit:	
General Obligation Bods (Excluding Premiums)	854,000
Total Net Debt Applicable to Limit	854,000
Legal Debt Margin	$ 7,834,158

Note: Article Eight (8) Section Seven (7) of the South Carolina Constitution of 1895, as amended, provides that no City or Town shall incur any bonded debt which shall exceed eight per centum (8%) of the assessed value of the property therein and no such debt shall be created without the electors of such City or Town voting in favor of such further bonded debt. Prior to Home Rule Act of July 1, 1976, the bonded debt exempt was thirty five per centum (35%). In 1976, the General Assembly reduced the general obligation debt limit without voter approval to eight per centum (8%) of

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 14**

PLEDGED-REVENUE COVERAGE

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

UNAUDITED

	Revenue Bonds					
				Revenue Bonds - Debt Service		
Fiscal Year	Hospitality Tax Collections	Local Accommodations Tax Collections	Total Tax Collections	Principal	Interest	Coverage
2024	$ 1,967,835	15,950	1,983,785	230,000	$ 130,962	5.50
2023	1,665,311	15,964	1,681,275	225,000	137,241	4.64
2022	1,424,913	24,147	1,449,060	220,000	143,380	3.99
2021	1,272,467	6,477	1,278,944	215,000	149,385	3.51
2020	981,455	20,421	1,001,876	175,000	250,304	2.36
2019	1,049,385	23,210	1,072,595	170,000	367,788	1.99
2018	985,068	23,509	1,008,577	165,000	376,257	1.86
2017	904,811	27,494	932,305	160,000	260,743	2.22
2016	847,923	23,742	871,665	155,000	392,210	1.59
2015	$ 795,524	26,783	822,307	150,000	$ 398,886	1.50

Note: Revenue bond obligations are secured by Hospitality and Local Accommodations Tax collections recorded in the Local Tax Fund. A transfer is made from the Local Tax Fund to the Community Recreation Complex Debt Service Fund for the debt payment.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 15**

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year	Population[1]	Personal Income (amounts expressed in thousands)	Per Capita Personal Income[2]	Median Age[3]	School Enrollment[4]	Unemployment Rate[5]
2024	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2023	16,621	$ 597,475	$ 35,947	35.5	5,457	2.7%
2022	15,262	542,060	35,517	35.9	5,340	3.0%
2021	13,644	416,251	30,508	35.9	3,516	4.3%
2020	13,297	359,351	27,025	35.3	3,286	4.3%
2019	11,986	316,227	26,383	35.3	2,899	2.5%
2018	11,419	282,221	24,715	34.0	2,512	3.2%
2017	10,933	242,232	22,156	34.0	2,381	3.9%
2016	10,286	233,286	22,680	34.8	2,278	7.5%
2015	9,549	$ 216,113	$ 22,632	36.8	2,288	8.5%

Source:

[1, 2, 3] Figures obtained from the US Census Bureau

4 Figures obtained from the Town of Moncks Corner Planning Department Demographics Report and are Estimates.

[5] Figures obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

n/a - These statistics are not yet available.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 16**

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

UNAUDITED

	2024			2015		
Employer	**Employees**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total County Employment**	**Employees**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total County Employment**
Santee Cooper	671	1	1.30%	757	7	1.76%
Berkeley County Government	650	2	1.26%	558	2	1.29%
Berkeley County School District	625	3	1.21%	521	3	1.21%
Walmart	452	4	0.88%	n/a	10	n/a
Berkeley Electric Co-operative	307	5	0.60%	252	4	0.58%
Home Telecom	244	6	0.47%	102	5	0.24%
Publix	186	7	0.36%	n/a	9	n/a
Town of Moncks Corner	145	8	0.28%	81	6	0.19%
Berkeley Citizens	89	9	0.17%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Berkeley Mental Health	88	10	0.17%	84	6	n/a
Roper St. Francis		n/a	n/a	55	8	n/a
Total	3457		6.71%	2410		5.27%

Sources: Town of Moncks Corner Local Businesses
SC Department of Employment and Workforce

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 17**

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT TOWN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION

LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

UNAUDITED

	Full - Time Equivalent Employees as of December 31,									
Function	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
General Government	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Administration	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	5
Justice	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	3
Public Safety										
Police										
Sworn	45	41	25	25	31	31	30	31	26	27
Non-Sworn	0	0	6	2	2	4	3	3	3	3
Fire	28	28	23	21	24	18	11	12	14	13
Public Services	29	28	20	18	20	11	10	11	8	8
Community Development	6	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	3.5	3.5
Recreation	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18	15.5	8.5	8	9
Total	145	141	117	108	118	103	89	87	80	79

Source: Town of Moncks Corner - Human Resources

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 18**

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

UNAUDITED

Function	Fiscal Year									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Justice										
Cases Filed	3,439	2,227	1,715	2,507	2,729	2,555	2,318	2,278	3,459	5,215
Police										
Part I Offenses[1]	389	475	356	406	463	474	473	489	488	641
Fire										
Emergency Calls	2,369	2,209	1,832	2,050	1,953	1,853	1,620	1,111	1,179	1,193
Inspections[2]	420	555	574	883	699	530	123	253	183	252
Community Development										
Building Permits	1,171	1,028	948	606	573	521	485	535	629	434
Dwelling Units	6,824	6,138	5,427	5,071	4,925	4,678	4,596	4,342	4,088	3,838
Culture and Recreation										
Youth Athletic Enrollment	2,861	2,748	2,467	1,617	885	2,130	1,318	1,139	1,009	1,156

Sources: Various town departments.

[1] Part I offenses are murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA **Table 19**

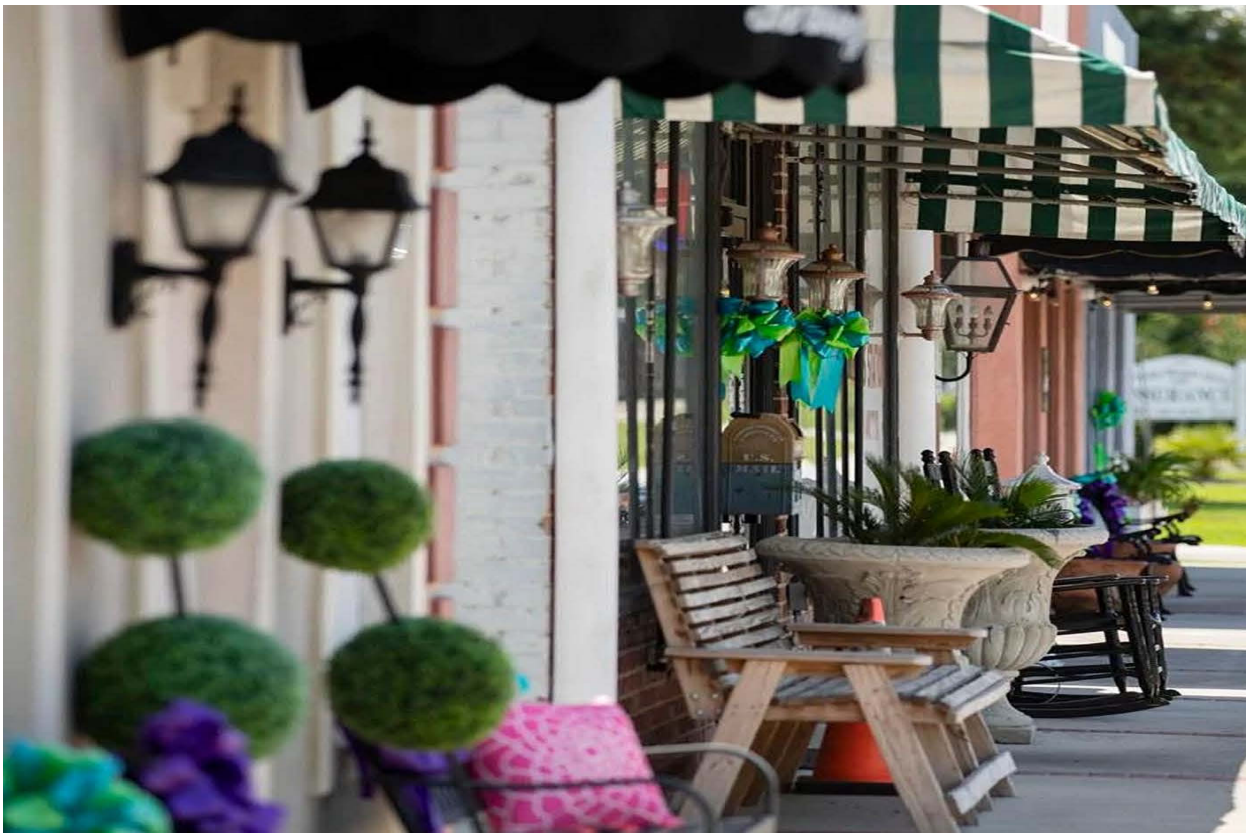
CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

UNAUDITED

	Fiscal Year									
Function	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
Public Safety										
Police Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fire Stations	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Culture and Recreation										
Recreation Acreage	75.61	75.61	70.95	70.95	70.95	70.95	70.95	70.95	70.95	70.95
Recreation Facilities	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Community Development										
Streets - Miles	133.77	130.2	117.11	129.33	103.26	103.26	99.52	91.69	89.58	88.76
Total Acres	7,263.00	7,263.00	7,225.72	7,176.34	6,771.20	6,771.20	5,592.96	4,989.53	4,972.91	4,941.71

Sources: Various town departments and asset database.



COMPLIANCE SECTION

- Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
- Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
- Independent Auditors' Reports
- Summary Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings
- Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number or Grant/Contract Number	Federal Expenditures
Department of Homeland Security:			
Direct Programs:			
FEMA - Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response	97.083	EMW-2019-FF-0047	$ 178,519
Total Direct Programs			178,519
Total Department of Homeland Security			178,519
Department of Transportation:			
Pass-Through Program- South Carolina Department of Public Safety:			
Highway Safety Grant-Traffic Enforcement & Education	20.600	PT-2024-HS-09-22	101,675
Highway Safety Grant-Traffic Enforcement & Education	20.600	SR-105-C081-24	78,714
Total Pass-Through Program - South Carolina Department of Public Safety			180,389
Total Department of Homeland Security			180,389
Department of Treasury:			
Pass-Through Program- South Carolina Department of Administration			
COVID-19: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	SA-0587	1,270,466
Total Pass-Through Program - South Carolina Department of Administration			1,270,466
Total Department of Treasury			1,270,466
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			$ 1,629,374

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

A. GENERAL

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the "Schedule") presents the activity of all federal award programs of the Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina (the "Town") for the year ended September 30, 2024. All federal awards received directly from the federal agencies, as well as those passed through other government agencies, are included on the Schedule.

B. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accompanying Schedule is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

C. RELATIONSHIP TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Federal award expenditures are reported in the Town's financial statements as expenditures primarily in the General Fund and the American Rescue Plan Act Fund.

D. MATCHING COSTS

Matching costs, i.e., the non-federal share of certain program costs, are not included in the accompanying Schedule.

E. SUB-RECIPIENTS

The Town did not provide any federal awards to sub-recipients during fiscal year 2024.

F. INDIRECT COST RATE

The amount expended does not include any amounts claimed as an indirect cost recovery, as the Town elected not to use the 10% *de minimis* cost rate.


MONCKS CORNER

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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*

The Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council
Town of Moncks Corner, 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 aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Moncks Corner, South Carolina's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 9, 2025.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Moncks Corner, South Carolina'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 Moncks Corner, South Carolina's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Moncks Corner, South Carolina'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 Moncks Corner, South Carolina's financial statements are free from material misstatements, 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.

Baird Audit Group, LLC

The Baird Audit Group, LLC
Certified Public Accountants

Augusta, GA
May 9, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

The Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council
Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina's major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2024. The Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the audit requirements of Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina's federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina's compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards,* and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the

override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed no instances of noncompliance which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Baird Audit Group, LLC

The Baird Audit Group, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

Augusta, Georgia
May 9, 2025

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

There were no findings reported in the prior year.

TOWN OF MONCKS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

I. Summary of Auditors' Result

A. The auditors' report expresses an unmodified opinion on the financial statements of Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina.

B. Our audit of the financial statements disclosed no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting.

C. No instances of noncompliance material to the financial statements of Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina, which would be required to be reported in accordance with Government Auditing Standards, were disclosed during the audit.

D. No significant deficiencies in internal control over major federal award programs were disclosed during the audit.

E. The auditors' report on compliance for the major federal award programs of Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina expresses an unmodified opinion on all major federal programs.

F. Our report disclosed no audit findings which related to the federal awards which are required to be reported under Section 2 CFR Section 200.516(a).

G. Major federal program for Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024 is:

Program Name	Assistance Listing #
COVID 19; Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027

H. The threshold for determining Type A programs for Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina is $750,000.

I. Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina qualifies as a low risk auditee.

II. Findings and Questioned Costs Related to the Audit of the Financial Statement of Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina

There were no findings noted for the year ended September 30, 2024, which are required to be reported in accordance with Government Auditing Standards.

III. Findings and Questioned Costs Related to the Audit of Federal Awards of Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina.

There were no findings noted for the year ended September 30, 2024, which are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR Section 2300.516(a).