BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Members of County Council Bamberg County, South Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Bamberg County, South Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(continued)

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Bamberg County, as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedules of funding progress for the retiree health plan, schedules of the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability – SCRS and PORS, and schedules of County contributions – SCRS and PORS on pages 4–16 and 66–68 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Bamberg County, South Carolina's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund schedules and the supplemental section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund schedules and the supplemental section are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund schedules and the supplemental section are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(continued)

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated March 31, 2017, on our consideration of Bamberg County, 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 to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Bamberg County, South Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mc Guegox + Conipany LLP

Orangeburg, South Carolina March 31, 2017

Bamberg County management's discussion and analysis offers readers of the County's financial statements a narrative overview and analysis of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements include Bamberg County (known as the primary government). The Bamberg Facilities Corporation, a non-profit corporation, was formed in June, 2013 and meets the criteria to be included in these financial statements as a blended component unit of the County. Information included in this discussion and analysis focuses on the activities of the primary government.

Financial Highlights:

- Bamberg County's assets and deferred outflows exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at June 30, 2016 by \$3,353,357 (net position). The County's unrestricted net position portion of this amount is a deficit \$(4,683,755).
- The County's total net position increased \$376,267 over the previous year.
- At June 30, 2016, the County's governmental fund balance sheet reported a combined ending fund balance of \$7,579,556 a decrease of \$1,776,578 from the previous fiscal year. Of this amount, \$1,797,523 remains in the various funds of the County as unassigned.
- The General Fund reported a fund balance of \$3,208,164 a decrease from last fiscal year of \$30,400. The unassigned fund balance is \$2,004,750.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the basic financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements: The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the County's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the County's assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the two 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 County is improving or deteriorating.

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

The government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of Bamberg County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) and fees (business-type activities). The County's governmental activities include general government, public safety, physical environment, economic environment, human services, and cultural/recreation. The County's business-type activities include landfill and solid waste related services.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 17 and 18 of this report.

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. Bamberg County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the County can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary 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.

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

Bamberg County maintains nine individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the General Fund and Capital Projects Sales Tax Fund which are considered to be major funds. Data from other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of the nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining schedules elsewhere in this report.

Bamberg County adopts an annual appropriation budget for its General Fund and most of its other governmental funds. Required budgetary comparison schedules have been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

The basic governmental funds financial statements can be found on pages 19 through 28 of this report.

Proprietary fund: Bamberg County utilizes one proprietary fund for its landfill and solid waste related activities. This fund accounts for the assessed solid waste fees and the landfill usage fees. These statements are found on pages 24 through 27.

Fiduciary fund: Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the County's own programs. The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 28 of this report.

Notes to the basic 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 basic financial statements can be found on pages 29 through 65 of this report.

Other information: In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board requires information pertaining to other post employment benefits and the pension plan be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. This required supplemental information (RSI) is presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements. Combining and individual fund schedules referred to earlier are presented following the RSI. The RSI can be found on pages 66 through 68 and the combining and individual fund schedules can be found on pages 69 through 86 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The government-wide financial statements are provided as part of the new approach mandated by the GASB. GASB sets the uniform standards for presenting government financial reports.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of Bamberg County, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflow by \$3,353,357 at the close of the most recent fiscal year. The County's increase in net position for this fiscal year amounts to \$376,267.

One of the largest portions of the County's net position (\$2,652,994) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County'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 be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the County's net position (\$5,384,118) represents resources that are subject to restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance is a deficit of (\$4,028,683) unrestricted net position.

Bamberg County's Net Position (Dollars in Thousands)

87	Govern		Busines			
	Activ	<u>ities</u>	Activ			otal
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Current and other						
assets	\$ 9,382	\$11,009	\$ 139	\$ 59	\$9,520	\$ 11,068
Capital assets	_12,038	8,258	744	451	12,783	8,709
Total assets	21,420	_19,267	883	510	22,303	19,777
Total deferred outflows		200	22		2.101	
of resources	<u>2,461</u>	399	33	23	<u>2,494</u>	422
Long-term liabilities	17.074	14 206	1 000	856	10.066	15 140
Outstanding	17,974	14,286	1,092		19,066	15,142
Other liabilities	2,146	1,599	227	82	2,373	1,681
Total liabilities	20,120	15,885	1,319	938	21,439	<u>16,823</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	5	378	=	21	5	399
		-				
Net Position Invested in capital assets,						
net of related debt	2,401	2,858	252	247	2,653	3,105
Restricted	5,384	7,010		-	5,384	7,010
Unrestricted	(4,029)	(6,465)	(655)	(673)	(4,684)	(7,138)
1000;51,000;51;60 ² ;570;51 ² ;51 ² ;50 ³ ;						
Total net position	<u>\$ 3,756</u>	<u>\$ 3,403</u>	<u>\$(403)</u>	<u>\$(426)</u>	<u>\$3,353</u>	\$ 2,977

The changes in net position displayed below shows the governmental and business-type activities during the fiscal year.

Bamberg County's Changes in Net Position (Dollars in Thousands)

		Goveri Acti				ess-type ivities	-	T	otal	
	2	016	2	2015	2016	<u>2015</u>	2	016		2015
Revenues		+0								
Program revenues:										
Charges for services	\$	783	\$	776	\$ 994	\$ 935	\$	1,777	\$	1,711
Operating grants		474		1,242	32	23		506		1,265
Capital grants										
and contributions		683		212	-	55 7);		683		212

Bamberg County's Change in Net Position (Dollars in Thousands)

		nmental ivities 2015		ess-type vities 2015	T 2016	otal
General revenue:	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013
Taxes:						
Property taxes	6,285	5,862	×=	_	6,285	5,862
Sales tax	806	930		() <u>=</u>	806	930
State shared revenue	593	594	~	_	593	594
Gain on sale of assets	86	11	27	, — -	113	11
Interest earnings	4	6		84	4	6
Miscellaneous	96	120		·-	96	120
Contributions	53	382	-	9	53	382
Total revenues	9,863	10,135	1,053	958	10,916	11,093
1 otal 10 ventees	7,003		_1,000			
Expenses:						
General government	2,723	2,436	-	-	2,723	2,436
Judicial	700	680	-	_	700	680
Public safety	2,556	2,092	-	-	2,556	2,092
Public works	556	474	1.50		556	474
Economic development	413	139	_	-	413	139
Culture and recreation	175	697		(-	175	697
Miscellaneous	166	169	-	-	166	169
Health and welfare	932	1,558	× =	-	932	1,558
Interest and charges	1,316	882	=		1,316	882
Landfill and solid waste	-		1,003	979	1,003	979
Total expenses	9,537	9,127	1,003	979	_10,540	10,106
		70		-	24	
Transfers	27	-	(27)			
Change in net position	353	<u>\$ 1,008</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ (21)</u>	<u>\$ 376</u>	<u>\$ 987</u>

Primary Government Activities: Revenues for the County's governmental activities were \$9,863,607 for fiscal year 2016. Taxes constitute the largest source of County revenues, amounting to approximately \$7,090,592 for the fiscal year 2016. Real, personal property, and vehicle taxes of \$6,284,994 represent over 88% of total taxes and 65% of all revenue combined. The business-type activities had an increase in net position for the year of \$22,959.

Financial Analysis of Bamberg County's Funds

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

Governmental funds: The focus of Bamberg County governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing Bamberg County's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of June 30, 2016, Bamberg County governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$7,579,556, a decrease of \$1,776,578 over the prior year balances.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the County. At June 30, 2016, total fund balance in the General Fund was \$3,208,164, of which \$2,004,750 was unassigned. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, the total unassigned fund balances compared to total fund expenditures was 31%. The fund balance of the General Fund decreased by \$30,400 during the current fiscal year.

The major Capital Projects Sales Tax fund is used to account for specific revenues and debt proceeds slated to fund the approved capital projects under the sales tax referendum. The fund balance for this fund decreased by \$1,498,821 during the fiscal year as construction of approved projects were underway resulting in an ending fund balance of \$3,514,053 at June 30, 2016.

Other governmental funds are used to account for specific revenues and expenditures. Total fund balances of all other governmental funds decreased by \$247,657 from the prior year. A major portion of this decrease is due to the decreased lease proceeds being received in the prior fiscal year but the related vehicle purchases not being made until the 2016 fiscal year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

A budget to actual statement is provided for the General Fund on page 23. The expenditures incurred during the year were \$92,245 over the budgeted amounts and revenues were \$385,876 over the budgeted amounts.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets: Bamberg County's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities and business-type activities as of June 30, 2016 is stated below.

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-Type Activities
	(Dollars i	n Thousands)
Land	\$ 793	\$ 36
Construction in process	3,916	19
Buildings and improvements	4,981	161
Vehicles	975	-
Machinery and equipment	1,092	547
Infrastructure	281	
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$12,038</u>	<u>\$ 744</u>

Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in Note 7 on pages 41 through 42 of this report.

Long-term debt: At the end of the current fiscal year, Bamberg County had a total bonded debt outstanding of \$1,623,066, all of which is backed by the full faith and credit of the County. During the 15-16 fiscal year, the County issued \$145,000 general obligation bond 2015B and \$120,000 general obligation bond 2016 to provide funding for capital sales tax projects and payment of existing debt service on debt related to these projects. During the fiscal year, the County also executed five installment purchase contracts for a total of \$712,798 for heavy equipment. On November 17, 2015, the County through its blended component unit the Bamberg Facilities Corporation issued two installment purchase refunding revenue bonds - \$6,280,000 series 2015A and \$4,515,000 taxable series 2015B. Proceeds from these bonds were used to refund the outstanding installment purchase revenue bond taxable series 2013A. All of these debt issues pertained to the governmental activities. Under the business-type activities, the County entered into a \$318,051 installment purchase contract for heavy equipment.

Bamberg County's Outstanding Debt (Dollars in Thousands)

•		nmental ivities	Busines Activ	s- Type vities
	2016	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
General obligation bonds Installment purchase revenue bonds	\$ 1,623 10,795	\$ 1,483 8,305	\$ -	\$ - -
Tax Anticipation Notes Capital lease obligations	6 1,283 <u>\$13,707</u>	$\frac{739}{\$10,536}$	318 \$318	204 \$ 204

Additional information on Bamberg County's long-term debt can be found in Note 11 on pages 44 through 50 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

Physical Characteristics



New Bamberg County Entrance Sign on US Highway 301

Bamberg County was established in 1897 and consists of 395.2 square miles. The population (2014) is 15,182. The County operates under the Council-Administrator form of government and employs approximately 113. The county intersects four U.S. Highways – U.S. 301, 601, 78 and 321.

Rail Service:

A north - south bound branch of CSX rail bisects Bamberg County and travels through the towns of Denmark, Govan and Olar. This rail offers easy access to both the ports of Savannah and Charleston.

Air Service:

Bamberg is served by a community airport consisting of an approximately 3600 foot runway capable of accommodating single and multi-engine air craft.

Utility Providers:

The Bamberg Board of Public Works serves the northeastern portion of the county and provides electric, water, wastewater and gas service to the Town of Bamberg and immediate surrounding areas. Electric service is provided within the unincorporated areas by Edisto Electric Cooperative.

A municipal system provides water and waste water to The City of Denmark. Power and gas within the City of Denmark is provided by South Carolina Electric and Gas.

In addition, a municipal water and sewer system serves the town Ehrhardt. The Towns of Olar and Govan are served by a joint municipal water system.

School Districts:

Bamberg County is composed of two school districts: Denmark-Olar and Bamberg Ehrhardt.

Higher Education:

Bamberg County is home to Voorhees College, Denmark Technical College and the Bamberg Job Corps Center.

Healthcare:

The Regional Medical Center operates an urgent care center within the Town of Bamberg. Acute and specialized care providers are located approximately 20 miles north in Orangeburg, SC.

Quality of Life:

The Edisto River borders the county to the north and offers ample canoeing and angling opportunities. Bamberg is home to a large population of wildlife and draws visitors from across the nation for game hunting and wing shooting. The municipalities or local clubs offer a full range of organized youth sporting activities on a year round basis. Further afield, the county is within roughly 90 minutes of historic Charleston, SC and Savannah, GA and an easy drive to world-class beach and resort destinations such as Hilton Head Island, SC.

Unique:

Bamberg is the childhood home of Nikki Haley, the first female to serve as governor of South Carolina. She was nominated as the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations in January of 2017.

Largest Employers:

Bamberg County boasts a robust mix of private employers with one of the largest sectors encompassing production and manufacturing. Some of Bamberg's most notable companies are summarized below.

Masonite

Masonite is located just outside the City of Denmark. They are one of the world's largest producers of residential doors, having the capacity to produce up to 7,000 doors a day. Presently, they employ around 200 people. Masonite is one of Bamberg's newest industries. Recognizing a tremendous opportunity to take advantage of Bamberg's proximity to markets and local workforce, the company has invested over 14 million in the community since 2011.

UTC Aerospace/Delavan

The Bamberg facility employs approximately 132 people and has been located in the community since 1970. As the maker of highly refined nozzles, UTC controls approximately 70 percent of this market. Future product development includes entry and growth in South Carolina's ever-advancing automotive and aerospace clusters.

Rockland Industries

Rockland Industries has been located at the current Bamberg County facility for over 40 years. As a maker of high performance specialty "black-out" fabric, Rockland is one the only textile companies in the nation that continues to export fabric to Asia and the Far East. They consistently employ approximately 130 individuals.

Freudenberg Sealing Technologies

German based FST is the newest addition to Bamberg County's family of companies. Last year, Freudenberg purchased the existing assets of Tobul Accumulator. Tobul had been a world leader in the Hydraulic Accumulator market and operating in Bamberg County since 1987. Capitalizing on this high level of foundational experience, Freudenberg continues to grow the company at the Bamberg location. The plant currently employs around 130.

Phoenix Specialty

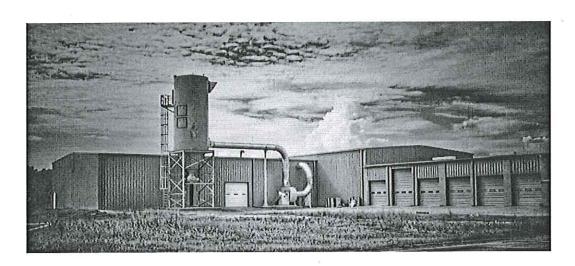
In business for over 100 years, today Phoenix produces high quality washers and shims for a variety of applications. Phoenix has the ability to create highly refined components. As a result, many of the parts made are used in aerospace propulsion systems. The aerospace division of General Electric is one of their larger customers. The company historically employs around 90 people and has been operating successfully in Bamberg since 1969.

Black Water Barrels

Black Water Barrels began operations in January of 2016, retrofitting and expanding upon existing commercial space in Bamberg. This welcome economic announcement entails adding 57 new jobs and an investment of \$3.6 million. Their product is used in the distilling of bourbon, wine, spirits and beers. Below is a before and after picture of the facility.







Southern Carolina Alliance:

Bamberg County is a charter member of the Southern Carolina Regional Development Alliance. The Alliance began as three rural counties including Bamberg, Allendale and Barnwell in 1996. Since that time, the Alliance has grown to serve a total of six counties in the South Carolina Lowcountry. In an effort to advance the quality of life of the region through job creation and capital investment, the Alliance provides a full range of economic development services to Bamberg. These include product development, existing industry support, community development, and national and international marketing and industrial recruitment.

Unemployment

The growth of Bamberg County's existing companies along with new announcements, have resulted in the County's unemployment rate decreasing markedly the past year. According to the S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce (DEW), Bamberg County's unemployment rate was 7.3%, as of December 2016, representing an 18% decrease from the December of 2015 rate of 8.9%. The state of South Carolina unemployment rates were 4.3% in December of 2016 and 5.5% in December of 2015.

FY17 Budget

Current economic factors were taken into consideration in preparing the FY17 budget. The county held most operating expenses at FY16 levels with the exception of some much needed capital replacements for the Road Maintenance Department and Solid Waste. In addition the County continues to follow its capital replacement plan in purchasing vehicles for Public Safety and other mission critical areas. The county telephone system was also replaced with the addition of the new County Annex Building. The county did budget for an across the board 2% increase to employee salaries in the FY17 budget as well as increases for the Sheriff's Department and the Detention Center. These targeted increases were intended to combat turnover in these two departments. These increases totaled \$107,975. Staffing levels remain flat with the exception of the addition of one part-time position in the Voters Registration and Election Department. Both health insurance premiums and retirement contributions increased in FY17. Overall, the total County budget was \$14,554,710 for FY17 compared to \$13,600,238 and FY16.

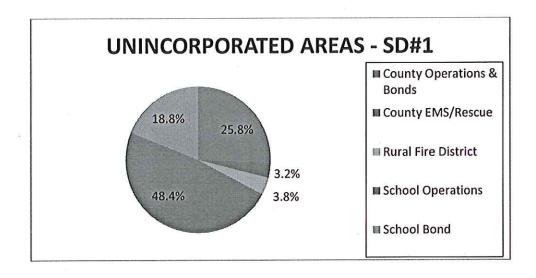
Tax Levies

Below is a summary of the tax levies supporting the FY17 Budget, as compared to the FY16 levies. The county adheres to levy limitation laws and strives not to incur significant increases from year to year.

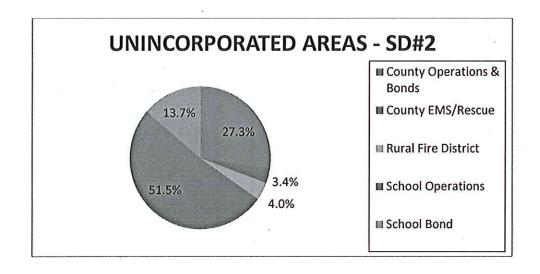
Levy	FY17 Levy	FY16 Levy
County Operations	124.2	124.0
Capital Needs	14.4	6.8
EMS/Rescue	18.5	18.5
Fire Service	22.0	22.0
Subtotal Operating Levies	179.1	171.3
Bonded Indebtedness	10.5	7.4
Total Levy	189.6	178.7

There are two school districts in Bamberg County. Below are graphs that depict the combined tax levies of both the county and each of the school districts.

		LEVY
County Operations & Bonds	25.8%	149.1
County EMS/Rescue	3.2%	18.5
Rural Fire District	3.8%	22.0
School Operations	48.4%	279.8
School Bond	18.8%	109.0
Total Millage	100.0%	578.4



		LEVY
County Operations & Bonds	27.3%	149.1
County EMS/Rescue	3.4%	18.5
Rural Fire District	4.0%	22.0
School Operations	51.5%	281.24
School Bond	13.7%	75.0
Total Millage	100.0%	545.84



Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Bamberg County'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 information should be addressed to County Administrator, Bamberg County Annex, 1234 North Street, Bamberg, South Carolina 29003.

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2016

	j	Primary Gov	ernmei	nt		
a		ımental		ness-type		
	Acti	vities		ctivities		Total
ASSETS		**			11	
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	707,350	\$	704,903	S	1,412,253
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		5,655,081		=		5,655,081
Receivables						
Property taxes	5/	720,124		£"		720,124
Other receivables		14,495		184,062		198,557
Due from other governments		1,527,300		1,980		1,529,280
Due from Agency Funds		5,482				5,482
Internal balances		751,830		(751,830)		
Non-current assets:						
Capital assets -						
Non-depreciable - Note 7		4,708,793		36,000		4,744,793
Depreciable - net - Note 7	8	7,329,390		707,696		8,037,086
TOTAL ASSETS		21,419,845		882,811	_	22,302,656
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred charges on bond refunding		1,861,850		-		1,861,850
Related to pensions	-	599,504		33,400		632,904
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		2,461,354		33,400	P <u></u>	2,494,754
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable		602,664		99,402		702,066
Accrued expenses		96,611		13,712		110,323
Accrued interest payable		140,573		-		140,573
Due to other governments		175,368		-		175,368
Due to Agency Funds		844		-		844
Bond deposits and prepayments		119,549				119,549
Unearned grant revenue		2,860		19,705		22,565
Current portion of accrued claims		85,000		_		85,000
Current portion of accrued compensated absences		71,532		5,018		76,550
Current portion of long-term liabilities		849,987		89,024		939,011
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Accrued compensated absences, net of current portion		135,189		14,035		149,224
Long-term debt, net of current portion		13,085,625		817,397		13,903,022
Net pension liability		4,645,953		258,842		4,904,795
Net OPEB obligation		52,703		1,838		54,541
Accrued claims, net of current portion		55,000	<u>-</u>		_	55,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		20,119,458	:=	1,318,973		21,438,431
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Related to pensions		5,325		297		5,622
**			. ,			5 (00
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	-	5,325	-	297	S).	5,622
NET POSITION		1530 p. <u>5.50 p</u> . 100 miles e				A (** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		2,400,981		252,013		2,652,994
Restricted		5,384,118		((55.070)		5,384,118
Unrestricted (deficit)		(4,028,683)		(655,072)	-	(4,683,755)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	3,756,416	<u>s</u>	(403,059)	\$	3,353,357

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

			<u>α</u>	PROGRAM REVENUES	v	NET () AND CHA	NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION	E
				OPERATING	CAPITAL	PRIM	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	T
FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENSES	CHAR	CHARGES FOR SERVICES	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
SHITINITON INTERNATION	9				¥			
General soverment	\$ 2.723.173	4	63 353	\$ 149.838	·	(2.509.982)		\$ (2.509.982)
Judicial)	253,084					
Public safety	2,555,876		133,827	220,806	9.	(2,201,243)		(2,201,243)
Public works	556,108		332,550	•	332,914	109,356		109,356
Economic development	413,081		•	•	350,000	(63,081)		(63,081)
Culture and recreation	175,012		•	•	(m)	(175,012)		(175,012)
Miscellaneous	165,718		•			(165,718)		(165,718)
Health and welfare	932,343		•	39,526	•	(892,817)		(892,817)
Interest	1,315,980		•	•	•	(1,315,980)		(1.315,980)
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	9,537,049		782,814	474,299	682,914	(7,597,022)		(7,597,022)
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITY								
Landfill and solid waste	1,003,473		994,161	32,063		•	\$ 22,751	22,751
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITY	1,003,473		994,161	32,063			22,751	22,751
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	\$ 10,540,522	69	1,776,975	\$ 506,362	\$ 682,914	(7,597,022)	22,751	(7,574,271)
	GENERAL REVENUES:	JES:						
	Property taxes					6,284,994		6,284,994
	Sales tax					805,598	-	805,598
	State shared revenues	sor				592,775		592,775
	Interest earnings					4,354	•	4,354
	Miscellaneous	19				96,747	•	96,747
	Gain on disposal of assets	f assets				86,112	26,958	113,070
	CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	CTIONS				53,000	1	53,000
	TRANSFERS					26,750	(26,750)	•
	TOTAL GENERAL	REVENU	ES, CAPITAI	TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES, CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS, AND TRANSFERS	AND TRANSFERS	7,950,330	208	7,950,538
	CHANGE IN NET POSIT	OSITION				353,308	22,959	376,267
	NET POSITION, JULY 1, 2015	LY 1, 2015	10			3,403,108	(426,018)	2,977,090
	NET POSITION, JUNE 30,	NE 30, 2016	91			\$ 3,756,416	\$ (403,059)	\$ 3,353,357

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2016

- 126	GENERAL FUND						P	CAPITAL PROJECTS SALES TAX FUND		OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	
ASSETS	-				t e								
Cash and cash equivalents:							*						
Unrestricted	\$	707,350	\$		S	5 3	\$	707,350					
Restricted		1,408,699		3,117,108		1,129,274		5,655,081					
Receivables													
Property taxes		615,440		-		104,684		720,124					
Other receivables		14,495		75		4		14,495					
Due from other governments		609,508		616,610		301,182		1,527,300					
Due from other funds		1,188,276		23,186		76,412		1,287,874					
Due from Agency Funds		5,482	W-Service Service	-	6		_	5,482					
TOTAL ASSETS	s	4,549,250	s	3,756,904	s	1,611,552	s	9,917,706					
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AN	D FU	ND BALANC	ES										
LIABILITIES				***		101 001	•	(00 (()					
Accounts payable	\$	207,166	\$	213,607	\$	181,891	\$	602,664					
Accrued expenses		79,657		₹		16,954		96,611					
Bond deposits and prepayments		119,549				-		119,549					
Due to other governments		175,368		-		450 200	E3	175,368					
Due to other funds		48,500		29,244		458,300		536,044 844					
Due to Agency Funds		844		-		2 9 6 0		, 8 SS					
Unearned revenue - grants				an =		2,860		2,860					
Accrued claims	-	140,000					n 	140,000					
Total Liabilities		771,084	+	242,851		660,005		1,673,940					
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						<i>t</i>							
Unavailable Revenue		570,002				94,208		664,210					
Property Taxes	-	370,002	-		•	74,200	// =	004,210					
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		570,002	R ₂	¥ _N	O	94,208		664,210					
							5						
FUND BALANCES													
Restricted		805,499		3,514,053		996,896		5,316,448					
Assigned		397,915				67,670		465,585					
Unassigned (deficit)	-	2,004,750	1/ 5 - 10		n	(207,227)		1,797,523					
Total Fund Balances		3,208,164		3,514,053		857,339		7,579,556					
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED													
INFLOWS, AND FUND BALANCES	\$	4,549,250	\$	3,756,904	\$	1,611,552	\$	9,917,706					

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2016

Total fund balance - total governmental funds	ų.	\$ 7,579,556
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	š.	
Some receivables will be collected after year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and deferred outflows in the funds.		
Delinquent taxes receivable		664,210
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	ě	12,038,183
Long-term liabilities, related deferred charges on bond refunding, and accrued interest payable are not due and payable in the current period	e es	×
and, therefore, are not reported in the funds: Deferred charges on bond refunding Interest payable	\$ 1,861,850 (140,573)	
Accrued compensated absences Due within a year	(206,721) (849,987)	
Due in more than one year	(13,085,625)	(12,421,056)
Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) liability represents the future unfunded costs associated with current benefits.		(52,703)
Pension liability, net of related deferred inflows and outflows, represents the proportionate share of the future unfunded costs associated with the County's participation in the South Carolina Retirement System.		(4,051,774)
Total net position - total governmental activities		\$ 3,756,416

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	GENERAL FUND	CAPITAL PROJECTS SALES TAX FUND	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
REVENUE				
Property taxes	\$ 4,805,926	\$ 722,016	\$ 758,388	\$ 6,286,330
Sales tax	2#	706,661	· ·	706,661
Intergovernmental revenue	1,297,141		551,784	1,848,925
Licenses and permits	49,153		*	49,153
Charges for services	64,390		412,175	476,565
Fines, fees and forfeitures	257,096	: : :	-	257,096
Investment income	2,342	1,167	845	4,354
Other	86,718			86,718
TOTAL REVENUES	6,562,766	1,429,844	1,723,192	9,715,802
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General government	2,609,433	s •	1,876	2,611,309
Judicial	679,051		-	679,051
Public safety	1,929,480	-	411,235	2,340,715
Public works	_ : -	t a	746,357	746,357
Economic development	412,500	X.		412,500
Culture and recreation	151,218	9. 	87. 0	151,218
Miscellaneous	165,718	±.	** <u>*</u>	165,718
Health and welfare	564,629	1	333,984	898,613
Capital outlay	ij.	2,749,696	1,140,385	3,890,081
Debt service:	#			
Principal	<u></u>	10,166,850	203,230	10,370,080
Interest and fiscal charges		1,300,950	74,272	1,375,222
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	6,512,029	14,217,496	2,911,339	23,640,864
PACESS OF ELCIENCIA OF DEVENUE				
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	50,737	(12,787,652)	(1,188,147)	(13,925,062)
OVER EXPENDITURES		(12,787,032)	(1,100,147)	(13,723,002)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Proceeds from sale of assets	-		110,076	110,076
Proceeds from issuance of debt	æ	265,000	712,798	977,798
Proceeds from issuance of refunding bonds	-	10,795,000		10,795,000
Premium on refunding bonds	Ť	266,533	~	266,533
Discount on refunding bonds	<u></u>	(37,702)	₩	(37,702)
Insurance recoveries	10,029	7 2	= =	10,029
Transfers in (out)	(91,166)		117,916	26,750
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING		=		6
SOURCES (USES)	(81,137)	11,288,831	940,790	12,148,484
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(30,400)	(1,498,821)	(247,357)	(1,776,578)
FUND BALANCE, JULY 1, 2015	3,238,564	5,012,874	1,104,696	9,356,134
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2016	\$ 3,208,164	\$ 3,514,053	\$ 857,339	\$ 7,579,556

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (1,776,578)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over the estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Expenditures for capital assets Contribution of capital assets Less, current year depreciation	\$ 4,156,013 53,000 (405,118)	3,803,895
Gains or losses on the disposal of capital assets are not presented in this financial statement because they do not provide or use current financial resources but they are presented in the statement of activities. Proceeds from disposal Gain on disposal	(110,076) 86,112	(23,964)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases, notes) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.	21 21 31	
Debt proceeds Capital lease obligation principal payments Note payable principal payments Bond principal payment Deferred charges on bond refunding Bond premium/discount	(11,772,798) 169,319 3,032 8,430,222 1,861,850 (228,831)	(1,537,206)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Change in accrued interest on debt Change in compensated absences Change in OPEB liability Change in Pension liability and related deferred inflows/outflows	59,243 (14,237) (7,210) (149,299)	(111,503)
Some receivables will not be collected for several months after the County's fiscal year-end; they are not considered "available" revenues in the governmental funds. Change in - Property taxes		(1,336)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 353,308

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GENERAL FUND

BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	7 2	Budgeted	Amo	unts			Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
		Original	700	Final	17	Actual		Vegative)
REVENUES								
Property taxes	\$	4,847,002	\$	4,847,002	\$	4,805,926	\$	(41,076)
Intergovernmental revenue		820,188		820,188		1,297,141		476,953
Licenses and permits		47,200		47,200		49,153		1,953
Charges for services		64,000		64,000		64,390		390
Fines, fees and forfeitures		340,000		340,000		257,096		(82,904)
Investment income		2,500		2,500		2,342		(158)
Other		56,000	8	56,000		86,718	v	30,718
Total revenues	_	6,176,890	-	6,176,890		6,562,766	-	385,876
EXPENDITURES								
Current:				0 500 501		0.600.400		102.000
General government		2,732,521		2,732,521		2,609,433		123,088
Judicial		698,847		698,847		679,051		19,796
Public safety		2,140,508		2,140,508		1,929,480		211,028
Economic development		50,000		50,000		412,500		(362,500)
Culture and recreation		150,800		150,800		151,218		(418)
Miscellaneous		172,108		172,108		165,718		6,390
Health and welfare	-	475,000	-	475,000	-	564,629	-	(89,629)
Total expenditures	13	6,419,784		6,419,784	_	6,512,029). 	(92,245)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues								
over (under) expenditures	((242,894)		(242,894)		50,737		293,631
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		25,000		25,000		· -		(25,000)
Insurance recoveries		-		-		10,029		10,029
Transfers in(out)		(12,510)		(12,510)		(91,166)		(78,656)
Total other financing sources (uses)	·	12,490		12,490		(81,137)		(93,627)
Net change in fund balance	\$	(230,404)	_\$_	(230,404)		(30,400)	\$	200,004
Fund balances, beginning of year						3,238,564		
Fund balances, end of year		æ			_\$_	3,208,164		

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2016

JUNE 30, 2016			
	Enter	orise Fund	
	Landfill and		
		d Waste	
A CONTROL		a waste	
ASSETS			
Current Assets	•	#01000	
Cash	\$	704,903	
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts		184,062	
Due from other funds		7,948	
Due from other governments		1,980	
Total Current Assets		898,893	
Total Carton Tissus			
Noncurrent Assets			
		36,000	
Non-depreciable - Note 7		707,696	
Depreciable - net - Note 7			
Total Noncurrent Assets	×	743,696	
TOTAL ASSETS		1,642,589	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pensions		33,400	
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		33,400	
i i			
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
TO A TO THE TOTAL TO THE T		99,402	
Accounts payable		13,712	
Accrued expenses			
Due to other funds		759,778	
Unearned revenue		19,705	
Current portion of capital lease payable		78,024	
Current portion of accrued compensated absences		5,018	
Current portion of landfill closure and postclosure costs		11,000	
Total Current Liabilities		986,639	
Total Current Diabritics	-		
Noncurrent Liabilities			
		413,659	
Capital lease payable, net of current portion			
Net pension liability		258,842	
Net OPEB obligation		1,838	
Accrued compensated absences, net of current portion		14,035	
Landfill closure/postclosure costs, net of current portion		403,738	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		1,092,112	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,078,751	
	(1)		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pensions		297	
Related to pensions		221	
TOTAL DEPENDENTALE ONE OF DECOMPOSE		297	
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		2)1	
NAME TO COMMON!	ř		
NET POSITION		050 010	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		252,013	
Unrestricted		(655,072)	
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	(403,059)	

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	La	erprise Fund andfill and blid Waste
O		
Operating Revenues	\$	994,161
Landfill and solid waste fees	φ	22,767
Operating grants - landfill and solid waste		9,296
Operating grants and revenues - litter control		1,026,224
Total Operating Revenues		1,020,224
Operating Expenses		
Landfill and Solid Waste		
Salaries and benefits		255,984
Workers compensation insurace		7,744
Operations and supplies		2,164
Landfill		39,025
Gas and fuel		1,214
Chipping		28,500
Solid waste contracts		374,554
LADS operation and contracts		125,424
Landfill engineer services		26,764
Depreciation expense		33,739
Landfill and Solid Waste		895,112
Keep America Beautiful and Litter Control		
Salaries and benefits		70,345
Meals		502
Training		1,386
Travel		2,213
Dues and publications		413
Grant expenses		9,296
Operations and supplies		7,637
Gas and fuel		1,940
Uniforms		1,347
Radio communication and maintenance		1,085
Professional services		3,600
Auto maintenance		787
Telephone		455
Keep America Beautiful and Litter Control	-	101,006
Total Operating Expenses	8	996,118
· Am - hamme - hamme	V	

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Enterprise Fund Landfill and Solid Waste
Operating Income (Loss)	30,106
	,
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	****
Gain on disposal of asset	26,958
Interest expense	(7,355)
Net Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	19,603
Net Income before Transfers	49,709
Transfers in(out)	(26,750)
Change in net position	22,959
Net Position - Beginning of Year	(426,018)
Net Position - End of Year	\$ (403,059)

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	F Lan	terprise Fund - dfill and id Waste
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		0.40.605
Receipts from customers	\$	949,625
Payments to suppliers		(563,179)
Payments to employees		(356,998)
Receipts from operating grants and revenues		49,788
Internal activity-payments to other funds	8	638,532
Net cash provided by (used for) operations		717,768
CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(341,385)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		41,759
Interest paid on debt		(7,355)
Principal payments on capital leases		(30,139)
Proceeds from capital lease		318,051
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities		(19,069)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		698,699
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year		6,204
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$	704,903
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to cash flows from operating activities:		
Operating Income (loss)	\$	30,106
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net	•	50,250
cash provided by (used for) operations:		
Depreciation and amortization		33,739
Changes in certain assets and liabilities:		,
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(46,516)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		77,599
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses		(9,337)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds		638,532
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue		19,705
Increase (decrease) in landfill closure/postclosure costs		(4,728)
Increase (decrease) in accrued compensated absences		2,114
Increase (decrease) in OPEB liability		251
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability		(23,697)
	_	
Net cash provided by (used for) operations	\$	717,768

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2016

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents Delinquent property taxes Unknown funds (overage) deficit - Note 4 Due from General Fund	\$ 2,927,037 1,524,630 2,282 844
Total assets	\$ 4,454,793
LIABILITIES	er - 12
Amounts due to others Due to General Fund	\$ 4,449,311 5,482
Total liabilities	\$ 4,454,793

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies of Bamberg County, South Carolina (the County) conform to the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification). The more significant of these accounting policies are discussed below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

Bamberg County was founded in 1897, under the laws of the State of South Carolina for the incorporation of municipal governments and as amended by Act 283 of the 1975 Code (Home Rule County Act). The governing body of the County is the County Council (the "Council"), which makes policies for the administration of the County. The Council is comprised of seven members elected from single member districts for terms of four years. Annually the Council elects a chairman from among its members to conduct the public meetings of the Council. The County operates under the "Council Form of Government" and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public welfare, general government, public safety (Sheriff and fire), and streets and maintenance.

Using the criteria of GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statements No. 39 and No. 61, the basic financial statements of the County present the reporting entity that consists of the primary government and those organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion could cause the County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Financial accountability is defined as appointment of a voting majority of the separate organization's board and either a) the ability to impose will by the primary government, or b) the possibility that the separate organization will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the primary government. "Blended" component units are separate entities that are, substantially, part of the primary government's operations and are combined with financial data of the primary government. "Discretely presented" component units, on the other hand, are reported in separate columns in the Government-wide financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the operations of the primary government.

Certain other political subdivisions, including the various school boards, commissions, city governments and other entities, are excluded from the County's reporting entity because County Council does not exert significant influence or control over the usual operations of the separate entities and, accordingly, each entity has sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs. However, the County Treasurer is responsible for collection of property taxes, intergovernmental and other revenues for the other political subdivisions, and the balances of this fiduciary responsibility have been included herein as Fiduciary (Agency) funds.

Additionally, Bamberg County Council appoints members to various "commissions" and "advisory boards" which are not legally independent from the County. The Bamberg County Library is part of a regional library system known as the Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell and Edgefield Library System, a separate special-purpose district.

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Blended Component Unit: The Bamberg Facilities Corporation (the Corporation) was formed primarily to construct capital projects under the first penny sales tax referendum. The Corporation is governed by a board appointed by County Council. The Corporation financed its projects by issuing revenue bonds which are being retired exclusively by the County's rental payments for property owned by the Corporation. The County conveyed property consisting of the land and all buildings and improvements on the Bamberg County Courthouse property to the Corporation to hold as collateral for debt issues and will be "leased back" over a lease term ending September 1, 2042.

<u>Discretely Presented Component Unit:</u> In the prior years, using the aforementioned criteria, the County determined that the Bamberg County Memorial Hospital (the "Hospital") was a component unit of the County which required discrete presentation in these financial statements. The Hospital is closed and ceased operations and is currently in bankruptcy proceedings. A legal determination has noted the County is not a party to this bankruptcy filing. Therefore, the Hospital is no longer considered a component unit of the County. The land and building which housed the Hospital operations is owned by the County. This capital asset is not in use and is noted as idle property in the County's capital assets.

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The basic financial statements of the County are composed of the following:

- Government-wide financial statements
- Fund financial statements
- Notes to the basic financial statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements, consisting of a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, display information about the primary government except for its fiduciary activities. These statements include separate columns for the governmental and business-type activities of the primary government (including its blended component units). For the most part, 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 Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the Governmental Activities and Business-type Activities for the County at year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the County. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function and are offset by program revenues to reflect "net (expenses) revenue" of the County's individual functions before applying "general" revenue.

Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient for the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirement of a particular program, and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues and all taxes are presented as general revenues of the County, with certain limited exceptions.

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. The County segregates transactions related to certain County functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the County at a more detailed level. The focus of governmental funds financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column with "combining" schedules presented as supplemental information. The County reports the following major governmental funds: General Fund and Capital Projects Sales Tax Fund.

Governmental Major Funds:

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

Capital Projects Sales Tax Fund – The Capital Projects Sales Tax Fund is used to account for sales tax revenues that are restricted to improve, repair, and construct capital assets within the County.

Other Non-major Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds – Special Revenue Funds are established to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources and certain special assessments that are restricted to expenditures for specified purposes by external resource providers, constitutionally, or through enabling legislation. The County accounts for "C" funds received from the State for road maintenance and improvements and various grants, E-911, Road Maintenance, and Fire Services in these funds. The County currently accounts for restricted funds of accommodations tax (A-tax), Title IV D (Child Support Enforcement), Victim Services, and certain property tax rollback accounts in the General Fund.

Debt Service Fund – The Debt Service Fund accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term debt of governmental funds.

Capital Projects Fund — The Capital Projects Fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and equipment. The Hospital Capital Project Fund was used in the past to account for all financial resources to be used for the construction and renovation of the County hospital. The fund has no current activity. The Capital Needs Equipment Replacement Fund accounts for all financial resources to be used for the capital acquisitions to serve the County's operations and services it provides to citizens.

Proprietary Fund Types

Enterprise Fund – The Enterprise Fund is used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private enterprises - where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenue earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. Council has established one enterprise fund for the landfill and solid waste operations funded through fees.

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fiduciary Fund Types

Agency Fund – Agency Funds are used to account for the collection and disbursement of monies by the County on behalf of other governments and individuals, in a trustee capacity or as agent.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment of the County's financial transactions is determined by its measurement focus. Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting is a conceptual description of the timing of the accounting measurement made.

The Government-wide financial statements use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, in accordance with GASB Statement Number 34. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the grantor have been met. Additionally, the effect of interfund activity (i.e. advanced or short-term loans) has been eliminated from the Government-wide financial statements.

Governmental Fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis concept, revenues susceptible to accrual (e.g. property taxes, franchise taxes, state shared and intergovernmental revenues) are recognized when they become measurable (estimable as to the net amount to be collected) and available as current assets. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be identified and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter (generally not to exceed 60 days) to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Those revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, charges for services, and hospitality fees. Revenues from state and federal grants are recorded when expenditures are incurred. Entitlements and shared revenues are recognized at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria is met. Interest revenue is considered available when earned. Major revenues that are determined not to be susceptible to accrual because they are either not available soon enough to pay liabilities of the current period or are not objectively measurable include fees and fines, licenses and permits.

Governmental funds are used to account for general governmental activities focusing on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. The difference between Governmental Fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance.

Because of their spending measurement focus, expenditure recognition for Governmental Fund types excludes amounts represented by noncurrent liabilities. Since they do not affect current available financial resources, such long-term amounts are not recognized as governmental fund type expenditures or fund liabilities. Amounts expended to acquire capital assets are recorded as expenditures in the year that resources were expended, rather than as fund assets.

The proceeds of long term debt are recorded as an other financing source rather than a fund liability. However, debt service expenditures as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. This fund accounts for assets held by the entity as an agent on behalf of others. Agency Funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operations. The County's only fiduciary funds are Agency Funds.

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

- 1. Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates are used to determine depreciation expense, the allowance for doubtful accounts, actuarial amounts for OPEB and net pension liability and expense, and certain claims and judgment liabilities among other accounts. Actual results could differ from those estimates.
- 2. Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash includes operating accounts and savings or money market accounts with maturities of three months or less. These investments are presented at cost, which reasonably approximate fair value.
- 3. Short-Term Interfund Receivables/Payables During the course of operations, numerous transactions result in loans and advances between individual funds. The lending fund reports amounts "due from other funds," while the borrowing fund reports amounts "due to other funds."
- 4. Receivables and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Receivable balances have been disaggregated by type and are presented separately in the financial statements. Other receivables in the proprietary fund include amounts due from landfill and solid waste fees and are stated net of an allowance for uncollectibles based on management's judgment and historical collection ratios and trends.
- 5. Restricted Assets Restricted accounts include money or other resources, the use of which is restricted by legal or contractual requirements.
- 6. Prepaid Expenses Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recognized as prepaid items.
- 7. Revenues Received in Advance/Unearned Revenue The County reports unearned revenue on its statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet. In both government-wide and fund financial statements, unearned revenue consists of revenue received for which purpose restrictions have not yet been met.
- 8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position and/or the balance sheet reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of resources that applies to a future period(s) and, therefore, will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position and/or the balance sheet reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of resources that applies to a future period(s) and, therefore, will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The County reports the following items as deferred outflows:

Loss on Refunding: A loss on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt and reported in the County's government-wide statement of net positon.

<u>Pension Items:</u> There are four items that comprise the deferred outflows related to the County's pension:

- Experience losses, results from periodic studies by the actuary of the retirement plan, which
 adjusts the net pension liability for actual experience for certain trend information that was
 previously assumed, for example the assumed dates of retirement of plan members. These
 experience losses are recorded as deferred outflows of resources and are amortized into
 pension expense over the expected remaining service lives of the plan members.
- Differences between projected investment return on pension investments and actual return on those investments, is deferred and amortized against pension expense over a five year period, resulting in recognition as a deferred outflow of resources.
- Changes in the proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and the
 proportionate share of total plan employer contributions. These changes are reported as
 deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension
 liability during the year ended June 30, 2017.
- Contributions made by the County to the pension plan before year end, but subsequent to the
 measurement date of the County's net pension liability. These are reported as deferred
 outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability during
 the year ended June 30, 2017.

The County reports the following items as deferred inflows:

<u>Unavailable Revenue:</u> This item arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting; accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes, and these amounts are deferred and will be recognized as inflows of resources in the period in which the amounts become available.

<u>Pension Items:</u> Experience gains result from periodic studies by the actuary of the Retirement Plan, which adjust the net pension liability for actual experience for certain trend information that was previously assumed. These gains are recorded as deferred inflows of resources and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining lives of the plan members.

9. Capital Assets

Capital assets include property, building, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, right-of-ways, storm water drainage systems, and similar items). Such items are required to be reported in the applicable Governmental or Business-type Activities column in the County's Government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The County capitalizes assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend its useful life is not capitalized. Assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost of older capital assets for which detailed records of purchase prices were not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

All reported capital assets except land are depreciated. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Description</u>	Estimated Life
Building and improvements	15-50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 – 15 years
Vehicles	5-15 years
Infrastructure	30 years

10. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities. In the fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Payments on existing debt are recorded as debt service expenditures in the period in which the payment is made.

11. Pensions

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 68 entitled Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pension Plans in June 2012 and issued GASB Statement No. 71 (an amendment of GASB No. 68), entitled Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date in November, 2013. The disclosure requirements applicable to employers participating in the South Carolina Retirement System or the Police Officers Retirement System are prescribed in paragraphs 48 through 82 of GASB 68. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the South Carolina Retirement System and additions to/deductions from the South Carolina Retirement System's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the South Carolina Retirement System. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

12. Other Post Employment Benefits

Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) Statement No. 45 addresses how local governments should account for and report other post-employment benefits (OPEB) offered to retirees such as the County's retiree health benefit subsidy. Historically, the County's subsidy was funded on a pay-as-you-go basis but GASB 45 requires that the County accrue the cost of the retiree health subsidy and other post-employment benefits during the period of employees' active employment, while the benefits are being earned, and disclose the unfunded actuarial accrued liability in order to accurately account for the total future cost of post-employment benefits and the financial impact on the County. This funding methodology mirrors the funding approach used for pension benefits.

13. Accrued Compensated Absences

It is the County's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. The County accrues accumulated unpaid vacation leave when earned by the employee. The current portion is the amount estimated to be used in the following year. The non-current portion is the amount estimated to be used in subsequent fiscal years. Both the current and non-current estimated accrued compensated absences amounts for governmental funds are maintained separately and represent a reconciling item between the fund and government-wide presentations. Accrued sick leave is not payable upon termination. Therefore, no provision for accrued sick leave has been made in these financial statements.

14. Fund Equity

Fund Balances

As prescribed by GASB Statement No. 54, governmental funds report fund balance in classifications based primarily on the extent to which the County is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance for governmental funds can consist of the following:

Nonspendable Fund Balance – includes amounts that are (a) not in spendable form, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example: inventories, prepaid amounts, and long-term notes receivable.

Restricted Fund Balance – includes amounts that are restricted for specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers, constitutionally or through enabling legislation. Restrictions may effectively be changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers.

Committed Fund Balance — includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the County's highest level of decision-making authority, the County Council of Bamberg County. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the County taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally (for example: resolution and ordinance).

Assigned – includes amounts that contain self-imposed constraints of the government to be used for a particular purpose such as a subsequent year projected budget deficit expected to be covered through fund balance reserves.

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Unassigned – includes amounts that are not constrained for any particular purpose. They appear only in the general fund or in another fund as negative fund balances.

Net Position/Fund Equity

Net position in government-wide financial statements is classified as invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted. Restricted net position represents constraints on resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through state statute. The County first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities. The government-wide statement of net position reports \$3,353,357 of which \$5,384,118 is restricted. Restricted resources are used first to fund appropriations.

15. Property Taxes

The County assesses and levies property taxes in accordance with applicable laws of the State of South Carolina. Real property and personal property of every description owned and used in the County, except that which is exempt from taxation under the Constitution and Laws of the State, is subject to taxation. An annual ordinance establishing the millage rate associated with the levy is adopted each year as a part of the budget adoption process.

Real property and all personal property other than vehicles are assessed for property tax purposes as of December 31 of each year. The basis for value of taxable property within the County is taken from the records of the County Assessor. Taxes are levied on July 1 with the passage of the fiscal year budget and millage ordinance, billed in October, and are due by January 15 in the year following their levy. A penalty of 3% is added to the tax bill on January 16; with an additional 7% added on February 2; and an additional 5% to the tax bill on March 17.

New vehicles property taxes are assessed and levied within 120 days of the registration date of the vehicles and payment is due upon receipt of the property tax notice. Other vehicle property taxes are assessed and levied in the month the vehicle is scheduled for license renewal with the South Carolina Department of Transportation and payment is due before the end of the month of the scheduled renewal.

Property taxes at the fund level are recorded as receivables and unavailable revenues at the time the taxes are assessed. Revenues are recognized as the related ad valorem taxes are collected. Additional amounts estimated to be collectible in time to be a resource for payment of obligations incurred during the fiscal year and therefore susceptible to accrual in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been recognized as revenue.

16. Program and General Revenue

The County charges public fees for building permits and inspections, and other assorted activities. These fees as well as fines for traffic violations and grant revenues are recoded as program revenue in the Statement of Activities. General Revenues reported by the County include property taxes, stateshared taxes and other government imposed non-exchange fees (e.g. franchise fees, which are general revenue fees in lieu of business licenses).

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

17. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The County follows the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. Each year, the County Administrator submits to the County Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. Three public readings are conducted by County Council and one public hearing to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- 4. The County Administrator is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund. Transfers in excess of \$5,000 are reported to County Council; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the County Council.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund, some Special Revenue Funds (Special Revenue, E911, Road Maintenance, and Fire Service), and Debt Service Fund. The County also budgets the Landfill and Solid Waste Fund which is a Proprietary Fund.
- 6. The budget for the General Fund is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) except when encumbrances are recorded. Since there were no encumbrances for the current or prior years, there is no difference in the budgetary and GAAP basis. Therefore, the budgetary comparisons presented for the General Fund in this report are on the GAAP basis.
- Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the County Council as close to June 30 as possible. Individual amendments were not material in relation to the original appropriations which were adopted.

Budget to Actual Deficits

For the year ended June 30, 2016, expenditures in the following general fund divisions exceeded appropriations:

General Fund:

Economic development \$ 362,500 Culture and recreation 418 Health and welfare \$9,629

If budgeted expenditures exceeded estimated revenues, these deficits were funded (if necessary) by unreserved and applicable reserved fund balances, and additional unbudgeted revenue and transfers.

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2016, the amount of the County's cash deposits was \$9,987,690 and the bank balance was \$10,680,776. To reconcile this information to the financial statements, we include the following:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$9,987,690
Cash on hand	6,681
Less: fiduciary cash	(2,927,037)
<u>*</u>	\$7,067,334

These amounts are reported in the Statement of Net Position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents:		
Unrestricted		\$1,412,253
Restricted	*	5,655,081
		\$7,067,334

Primary Government and Agency Funds

At June 30, 2016, the carrying amount of the County's deposits was \$7,067,334 for the primary government and \$2,927,037 for Agency Funds. The bank balances for these funds total \$10,680,776. Of the bank balance of \$10,680,776, \$1,242,524 is secured by FDIC insurance and \$9,438,252 is secured by collateral pledged in the County's name.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk, that in the event of a bank failure, the County's deposits may not be returned or that they will not be able to recover collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. Custodial credit risk for deposits is not formally addressed by a policy.

The cash on deposit under the direction of the County Treasurer and other County officials consists of funds held in checking and savings accounts, money markets and certificates of deposit. The County does not have a formal policy for deposits, but follows the State investment guidelines.

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

Other receivables at June 30, 2016, are shown below less an estimated allowance for uncollectible accounts, as follows:

		Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
Other receivables	\$	14,495	\$	_	
Landfill fees		-		71,505	
Solid waste fees	-		2	140,697	
Total receivables		14,495		212,202	
Less, allowance for uncollectible accounts					
Solid waste fees				(28,140)	
Receivables, net	<u>\$</u>	14,495	\$	184,062	

NOTE 4 – UNIDENTIFIABLE FUNDS

As of June 30, 2016, excess funds were on deposit in the checking accounts of several court-related funds and deficits occurred in three of these accounts. The net overages, totaling \$16,637, represent the amount of cash on deposit that exceeds identifiable liabilities. (These monies will remain within the funds until proper identification can be made of the court or individual to whom they belong.) The inmate trust escrow fund has an overage of \$1,923 noting funds on deposit in the bank account exceed identifiable liabilities. These funds are reflected in the financials as follows:

	General <u>Fund</u>		Agency <u>Fund</u>	
Included in bond deposits and prepayments:			720	
Magistrate	\$	20,842	\$	
Clerk of Court		(24)		-
Sheriff (execution and fees)		24		-
Included in unknown funds (deficit)				
Clerk of Court		=		(4,205)
Inmate Trust Escrow				1,923
	\$	20,842	\$	(2,282)

NOTE 5 - DUE TO/FROM OTHER FUNDS - INTERNAL BALANCES

The Governmental Funds short-term interfund receivables and payables at June 30, 2016, were as follows:

	Interfund <u>Receivable</u>	Interfund <u>Payable</u>
Governmental Funds	*	
General Fund	\$1,193,758	\$ 49,344
Capital Projects Sales Tax Fund	23,186	29,244
Other Governmental Funds:		
Special Revenue Funds	2.5	32,124
E-911 Fund) =	206,834
Fire Service Fund	18	16,206
Road Maintenance	7,706	169,920
Hospital Capital Projects Fund	3342	25,268
Capital Needs Equipment Replacement Fund	33,408	7,948
Debt Service Fund	35,298	_
Enterprise Funds	-	751,830
Agency Funds	844	5,482
Total	<u>\$1,294,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,294,200</u>

The above balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

NOTE 6 – TRANSFERS TO/FROM OTHER FUNDS	<u>Tra</u>	ansfers In	<u>Trai</u>	ısfers Out
General Fund Other Governmental Funds:	\$	60,579	\$	151,745
Special Revenue Fund E-911		57,740		20,109
Road Maintenance Fund Fire Service Fund Hospital Fund		114,114 - 12,855		579 -
Capital Needs Equipment Replacement Fund Enterprise Fund	\$	41,759 15,009 302,056	\$	87,864 41,759 302,056

Transfers between the funds were primarily to repay payments made by the general fund to support the operations of the other funds.

NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets for the governmental funds follows:

	July 1, 2015 <u>Balance</u>	Additions	Transfers/ Adjustments		une 30, 2016 Balance
Governmental Activities Capital assets, not being depreciated					*
Land	\$ 789,282	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 793,282
Construction in progress	941,420	2,974,091			3,915,511
Total capital assets, not					
being depreciated	1,730,702	2,978,091			4,708,793
Capital assets, being depreciated Building & improvements	9,249,793	55,065	_	_	9,304,858
Vehicles	1,769,223	424,400	-	-	2,193,623
Machinery & equipment	1,324,372	751,457	-	(337,052)	1,738,777
Infrastructure	2,958,952				2,958,952
Total capital assets,					
being depreciated	15,302,340	1,230,922		(337,052)	16,196,210
Less accumulated depreciation	4,154,885	169,208	_		4,324,093
Building & improvements Vehicles	1081,196	137,207	, <u>=</u>	-	1,218,403
Machinery & equipment	871,061	88,658	_	(313,088)	646,631
Infrastructure	2,667,648	10,045	-	(313,000)	2,677,693
Total accumulated depreciation	8,774,790	405,118		(313,088)	8,866,820
Total accumulated depreciation	0,771,750			10201007	
Total capital assets being					
depreciated, net	6,527,550	825,804		(23,964)	7,329,390
acprovimon, nor	,,				
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 8,258,2 <u>52</u>	<u>\$ 3,803,895</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ (23,964)	\$12,038,183

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

During the fiscal year, the County accepted a donation of property. This includes \$4,000 in land and \$49,000 in buildings included in the additions above. This was also recorded as a contribution of \$53,000 in the statement of activities for the governmental activities.

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:		
General government	\$	68,800
Judicial		1,350
Public safety		168,614
Public works		64,279
Economic development		581
Culture and recreation		23,793
Health and welfare	-	77,701
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	405,118

A summary of changes in capital assets for the proprietary fund type follows:

	July 1, 2015 <u>Balance</u>	Additions	Transfers/ Adjustments	June 30, 2016 Deletions Balance
Business-type Activities Capital assets, not being depreciated Land Total capital assets, not being depreciated	\$ 36,000 36,000	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ - \\$ 36,000 - 36,000
Capital assets, being depreciated Building & improvements Machinery & equipment Total capital assets, being depreciated	225,338 405,086 630,424	8,325 333,060 341,385	- 	- 233,663 <u>(55,278)</u> 682,868 <u>(55,278)</u> 916,531
Less accumulated depreciation Building & improvements Machinery & equipment Total accumulated depreciation	65,554 150,019 215,573	7,110 26,629 33,739		- 72,664 _(40,477)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	414,851	307,646	s	_(14,801)707,696
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 450,851</u>	<u>\$ 307,646</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ (14,801)</u> <u>\$ 743,696</u>

Certain real property and vehicles owned by the County are not in use. The cost is included on the depreciation schedule since the property is still owned but no depreciation has been taken since the time the property was taken out of service. The land and building housing the former hospital is owned by the County, but the hospital is no longer in operation. The building is vacant. The net cost basis of the hospital idle property is \$14,250 (original cost of \$1,264,250 less accumulated depreciation of \$1,250,000). Eleven vehicles were taken out of service during the 2016 fiscal year and are slated to be sold at auction in the 2017 fiscal year. The net cost basis of the idle vehicles is zero (original cost of \$168,902 less accumulated depreciation of \$168,902).

NOTE 8 – MASONITE LEASE

During 2011 and 2012, the County acquired land and a building and made renovations to up fit the building for use by Masonite Corporation through \$1,500,000 of State Rural Infrastructure funds and \$50,000 of local funding. On October 28, 2011, the County leased this property to Masonite Corporation. The lease terms included \$100 advance rent being paid at commencement and \$100 due each October 28 of the lease term with a bargain purchase price of \$100. Since this lease, with the County as lessor, qualifies as a capitalized lease, the land and building with a total cost of \$1,550,000 are not included in the capital assets of the County. On June 2, 2016 the Corporation was determined by the South Carolina Coordinating Council for Economic Development to have met the job and investment requirements as a stipulation to receiving these funds which closed the grant period and commenced the maintenance period. The "maintenance period" runs for a period of four years (to June 2, 2020) at which time the Corporation will have 60 days to notify the County of their intent to exercise the bargain purchase.

NOTE 9 – OPERATING LEASES

The County entered into an operating lease for copier equipment for use at the County courthouse. The 60 month lease term began July 19, 2013 and ends July 19, 2018. Monthly lease payments are \$98.

The County entered into an operating lease for a telephone system for the E911 operations upgrade. The County prepaid one quarterly payment of \$15,839 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 at the contract execution. The balance of the 60 month lease term is due in quarterly payments of \$15,839.

The County entered into an operating lease for copier equipment at the Detention Center. The 60-month lease term began May 24, 2016 and ends May 24, 2021. Monthly lease payments are \$115.

The future minimum rental payments are as follows:

2017			\$	65,913
2018				65,913
2019				64,835
2020	6.1			1,380
2021				1,265
			\$	199,306

NOTE 10 - CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS

The County was committed under construction contracts at June 30, 2016 as follows:

	Contracted Price	Costs Incurred through June 30, 2016	Balance to Complete
Courthouse Renovations:			
Courthouse construction	\$ 302,420	\$ 283,420	\$ 19,000
Paving and road projects	659,345	390,901	268,444
	\$ 961,765	\$ 674,321	\$ 287,444

NOTE 11 – LONG-TERM DEBT

Governmental Activities

The following is a summary of the changes in long-term liability transactions of the governmental activities of Bamberg County for the fiscal year:

	Balance <u>July 1, 2015</u>	Additions	Retirements .	Balance June 30, 2016	Due within One Year	
General Obligation Bonds Revenue Bonds Notes Payable Capitalized Leases	\$ 1,483,288 8,305,000 9,096 739,172 10,536,556	\$ 265,000 10,795,000 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	\$ 125,222 8,305,000 3,032 169,319 8,602,573	\$1,623,066 10,795,000 6,064 1,282,651 13,706,781	\$155,985 405,000 3,032 <u>264,601</u> 828,618	
Unamortized Premium (Discount) for Bonds Total Bonds, Notes Payable, and Capitalized Leases	10,536,556	228,831 12,001,629	8,602,573	228,831 13,935,612	21,369 849,987	
Accrued Compensated Absences	192,484	206,721	192,484	206,721	71,532	
	\$10,729,040	\$12,208,350	\$ 8,795,057	<u>\$14,142,333</u>	<u>\$921,519</u>	
General Obligation Bonds:						
Bamberg County General Obligation Bonds, \$1,500,000 Series 2008 (for hospital revitalization) due in annual installments of \$20,000 to \$145,000 through April 1, 2028, interest at 4% \$1,180,000						
Bamberg County General Obligation Bond, \$90,000 Taxable Series2014A (for capital projects of the County) due in annual principal installments ranging from \$16,288 to \$19,798 through March 1, 2019, interest at 3.9% due semiannually						
Bamberg County General Obligation Bond, \$125,000 Taxable Series 2014B (for capital projects of the County) due in annual principal installments ranging from \$10,924 to \$30,432 through March 1, 2019, interest at 4.5% due semiannually 79,948						
Bamberg County General Obligation Bond, \$70,500 Taxable Series 2015A (for capital projects of the County) due in annual principal installments ranging from \$12,759 to \$15,508 through March 1, 2020, interest at 4.25% due semiannually						
Bamberg County General Oblig capital projects of the Count from \$16,233 to \$34,226 th semiannually	y) due in annu	ial principal in	nstallments ra	inging	128,767	

NOTE 11 – LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Bamberg County General Obligation Bond, \$120,000 Taxable Series 2016 (for capital projects of the County) due in annual principal installments ranging from \$21,552 to \$26,443 through March 1, 2021, interest at 2.85% due semiannually

120,000

\$1,623,066

The following schedule lists the principal and interest outstanding for general obligation bonds at June 30, 2016:

	Annual <u>Interest</u>	Annual <u>Principal</u>
2017	\$ 66,629	\$ 155,985
2018	60,208	166,382
2019	53,491	169,345
2020	46,360	164,911
2021	39,774	121,443
2022 - 2026	128,858	585,000
2027 - 2028	<u>16,185</u>	260,000
Total	<u>\$ 411,505</u>	\$1,623,066

Revenue Bonds:

On November 17, 2015, the Bamberg Facilities Corporation issued \$6,280,000 Series 2015A (premium of \$266,533), and \$4,515,000 taxable Series 2015B (discount of \$37,702) installment purchase refunding revenue bonds with variable interest rates which range from 2 percent to 4 percent for series 2015A and 2 percent to 4.85 percent for taxable series 2015B. The net proceeds along with \$293,331 of remaining 2013A debt reserve monies were used to discharge the series 2013A installment purchase revenue bonds, pay costs associated with the issuance of Series 2015A and 2015B Bonds, and deposit \$600,000 into an account for the County's capital projects. The 2013A bonds held an interest rate of 8.875 percent.

The Bamberg Facilities Corporation, entered into this refunding to take advantage of lower interest rates, resulting in a reduction of total debt service payments of \$1,181,640 and an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$950,755. Bonds are due in combined annual installments beginning September 1, 2016 through September 1, 2032, ranging from \$405,000 to \$845,000. Interest payments are payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1 beginning March 1, 2016 through March 1, 2032.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$1,861,850; this amount is being amortized over the life of the new debt. Bond premium, discount, and deferred loss on refunding are amortized using the effective interest method over the life of the debt. The deferred loss on refunding at June 30, 2016 was \$1,861,850.

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

The following schedule provides a summary of the refunding transaction:

Sources and Uses of Funds	2013	ent Refunding A Installment se Revenue Bonds
Sources: Par Amount of Bonds Net Premium/Original Issue Discount 2013A Debt Service Reserve Funds Total Sources Uses: Refunding Escrow Deposits – Principle and accrued interest Cost of Issuance Additional funds deposited to County Debt Reserve Accounts Call Premium on 2013A Debt County Projects Fund Total Uses		\$ 10,795,000 228,831 293,331 \$ 11,317,162 \$ 8,246,669 590,161 18,482 1,861,850 600,000 \$ 11,317,162
The following schedule lists the principal and interest outstanding for re	venue bonds Annual Interest	at June 30, 2016: Annual <u>Principal</u>
2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 – 2026 2027 – 2031 2032 – 2033	362,996 353,746 343,139 331,528 318,650 1,356,091 748,178 73,784	\$ 405,000 520,000 530,000 550,000 555,000 3,005,000 3,575,000 1,655,000
Total <u>\$</u> Notes Payable:	3,888,112	<u>\$ 10,795,000</u>
Non-interest bearing \$16,300 note payable to finance E911 equipm October, 2013, initial payment of \$4,232 and four annual install \$3,032,	ent dated lments of	\$ 6,064

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

The following schedule lists the principal outstanding for the non-interest bearing note payable at June 30, 2016:

		<u>P1</u>	rmeipai
2017		\$	3,032
2018	7	-	3,032
		\$	6,064

Capital Leases:

October 6, 2018

The County has entered into lease agreements as lessee in order to finance acquisition of various equipment. The lease agreements include a bargain purchase option and qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes.

The following is an analysis of equipment leased under capital leases as of June 30, 2016:

Furniture, fixtures and equipment Less: accumulated depreciation	\$ 2,326,399 (387,179)
Carrying value	\$ 1,939,220

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2016 were as follows:

	Φ	202 204
2017	\$	303,324
2018		301,183
2019		253,595
2020		201,927
2021		338,088
Total minimum lease payments	1	1,398,117
Less, amount representing interest		(115,466)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 1	1,282,651

Capital leases payable at June 30, 2016 are comprised of the following individual leases:

Installment purchase contract (two fire pumper trucks), dated November 10, 2008, interest at 3.90% payable in annual installments of \$44,118, due on or before March 7, 2018	\$ 83,330
Installment purchase contract (E911 radio console), dated December 5, 2013, interest at 3.45% payable in annual installments of \$37,631, due on or before November 1, 2018	105,528
Installment purchase contract (Sheriff's Office copier), dated September 6, 2013, interest at 3.83% payable in monthly installments of \$166.15, due on or before	

4,444

NOTE 11 – LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)	
Installment purchase contract (radio communication equipment), dated September 1, 2014, interest at 5.641%, payable in annual installments of \$11,085.23, due on or before September 1, 2018	29,829
Installment purchase contract (13 vehicles for departments including Sheriff, Detention Center, and general County use), dated May 8, 2015, interest at 2.48%, payable in annual principal payments of \$85,140.40, with semi-annual interest payments due each October 1 and April 1, due on or before April 1, 2020	340,562
Installment purchase contract (E911 copier), dated April 29, 2015, interest at 7.617%, payable in monthly installments of \$152.00, due on or before May 1, 2020	6,160
Installment purchase contracts (five pieces of heavy equipment), dated April 29, 2016, interest on each contract at 2.95%; each payable in annual installments totaling \$112,968; final payment due on or before April 29, 2021.	712,798
Total	\$ 1,282,651

All general obligation bonds serviced by the County's General Fund are collateralized by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the County. The County and Bamberg Facilities Corporation (a blended component unit) have issued revenue bonds to fund the construction of various infrastructure and large-scale building and improvement projects.

Additions to the County's governmental activities long-term debt during the fiscal year 2016 were as follows:

- On August 13, 2015, the County issued \$145,000 general obligation bond, taxable series 2015B to provide funding for capital projects of the County.
- On November 17, 2015, the County through its blended component unit the Bamberg Facilities
 Corporation issued two installment purchase refunding revenue bonds \$6,280,000 series 2015A
 and \$4,515,000 taxable series 2015B. Proceeds from these bonds were used to refund the
 outstanding installment purchase revenue bond taxable series 2013A.
- On February 2, 2016, the County issued \$120,000 general obligation bond, taxable series 2016 to provide funding for capital projects of the County.
- On April 29, 2016, the County executed five installment purchase contracts for a total of \$712,798 for heavy equipment.

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Business-type Activities

Long-term liability transactions of the business-type activities of Bamberg County were as follows:

	Balance ly 1, 2015	<u>A</u>	dditions	Ret	irements :	Balance e 30, 2016	Due within one Year
Accrued Compensated Absences Closure and Post-closure Cost Capital leases	\$ 30,651 419,466 203,770	\$	19,053 6,272 318,051		30,651 11,000 30,138	\$ 19,053 414,738 491,683	\$ 5,018 11,000 78,024
	\$ 653,887	\$	343,376	\$	71,789	\$ 925,474	\$ 94,042

Capital Lease:

The County has entered into lease agreements as lessee in order to finance acquisition of equipment and an office building. The lease agreements include a bargain purchase option and qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes.

The following is an analysis of equipment leased under capital leases as of June 30, 2016:

Furniture, fixtures and equipment Less: accumulated depreciation	\$ —	550,047 (17,678)
Carrying value	\$	532,369

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2016 were as follows:

2017	\$	93,807
2018		91,895
2019		91,895
2020		120,795
2021		141,796
Total minimum lease payments		540,188
* *		
Less, amount representing interest		(48,505)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	491,683

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Capital lease payables at June 30, 2016 are comprised of the following individual leases:

Installment purchase contract (excavator), dated August 6, 2014, interest at 3.2% payable in annual monthly installments of \$2,583.76, due on or before August 14, 2019	\$	149,979
Installment purchase contract (modular office building), dated September 9, 2014, interest at 8.647% payable in monthly installments of \$697.83, due on or before October 14, 2019		23,652
Installment purchase contract (heavy equipment), dated April 29, 2016, interest at 2.95%; payable in annual installments of \$52,516; final payment due on or before April 29, 2021.		318,052
Total	<u>\$</u>	491,683

Additions to the County's business-type activities long-term debt during the fiscal year 2016 were as follows:

• On April 29, 2016, the County executed a \$318,051 installment purchase contract for heavy equipment.

NOTE 12 - FUND BALANCE REPORTING AND NET POSITION

Net position of the Government-wide financial statements represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Reported amounts for invested in capital assets and restricted net position were as follows:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type <u>Activities</u>
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Net capital assets Less, general obligation bonds, TAN's and revenue bonds Less, installment purchase contracts and notes payable Unspent bond funds	\$12,038,183 (11,466,897) (1,288,715) 3,118,410	\$ 743,696 - (491,683)
Total invested in capital assets, net of related debt	<u>\$ 2,400,981</u>	<u>\$ 252,013</u>
Restricted Debt service Capital Projects Sales Tax Fund Capital projects Capital Needs Equipment Replacement Fund E-911 services Fire services Tourism and community development Property tax rollback program Child support enforcement	\$ 92,023 3,514,053 533,315 265,526 173,702 108,026 637,977 59,496	
Total restricted net position	<u>\$ 5,384,118</u>	

NOTE 12 - FUND BALANCE REPORTING AND NET POSITION (continued)

The County has classified their fund balances with the following hierarchy: Nonspendable, Restricted, Assigned and Unassigned according to GASB Statement 54.

The County's fund balances as of June 30, 2016 were classified as follows:

Description	General <u>Fund</u>	Capital Projects Sales Tax <u>Fund</u>	Other Governmental <u>Funds</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Restricted:				
Capital Projects Sales Tax Fund	\$ -	\$ 3,514,053	\$ -	\$ 3,514,053
Capital Needs Equipment Replacement Fund	-	<u>-</u>	533,315	533,315
Debt Service	-	=	92,023	92,023
E-911 Funds	-	=0:	202,466	202,466
Fire Services	_	2 0	169,092	169,092
Tourism and Community Development	108,026	est <u>L</u> e	-	108,026
Property Tax Rollbacks	637,977	#)		637,977
Child Support Funds	59,496	. .		59,496
Assigned: 2016-2017 fiscal year stabilization	397,915		67,670	465,585
Unassigned	2,004,750		(207,227)	1,797,523
Total Fund Balances	\$3,208,164	\$ 3,514,053	<u>\$ 857,339</u>	<u>\$7,579,556</u>

The Road Maintenance Special Revenue Fund had a deficit fund balance at June 30, 2016 of \$181,959. The Hospital Capital Projects Fund had a deficit fund balance at June 30, 2016 of \$25,268. Both funds are nonmajor funds of the County.

NOTE 13 - LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE OBLIGATION

State and federal laws and regulations require the County to place a final cover on its landfill site when they stop accepting waste, and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions for 30 years after closure. While Bamberg County's original landfill was closed and capped in 1994, the County's vertical expansion allowed the stacking of municipal waste above the ground in trenches until September 1998, at which time the County began using a regional landfill.

GASB Statement No. 18, Accounting for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs, applies to all governmental solid waste landfills with the basic objective to recognize all landfill costs by the time a landfill is closed. The costs to be identified for closure and postclosure care include (1) capital assets, (2) final cover and (3) monitoring and maintenance activities.

Because the original landfill is closed, 100% of the liability for the above costs has been recognized as a long-term liability. The estimated liability for postclosure care costs is \$11,000 annually, or approximately \$88,000 as of June 30, 2016, for the remaining monitoring period of 8 years.

NOTE 13 – LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE OBLIGATION (continued)

The County also operated a Construction Demolition and Land Clearing Debris (C & D) landfill which was converted and expanded to a Class II Landfill. This site is estimated to remain open for approximately 58 more years based on the County's engineering firm's assessment. The Class II landfill was 13.5 acres with an original capacity of 41,000 tons and the conversion and expansion resulted in an approximate capacity of 225,000 tons. At June 30, 2016, the estimated required annual 20 years of post-closure monitoring cost is \$9,497 as adjusted for inflation.

Although closure and post-closure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the County reports a portion of these closure and post-closure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date. The County estimates the total costs for closure and post closure monitoring for the Class II landfill to be \$416,893. At June 30, 2016, the costs to be recognized as a liability based on engineering estimates of filled capacity of the Class II landfill is \$326,738.

Estimated total closure and post-closure care costs as of June 30, 2016, for the County's landfill follows:

		Closed Landfill	C & D Class II <u>Landfill</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance, June 30, 2015 Recognized current year costs	\$	99,000 (11,000)	\$ 320,466 6,272	\$ 419,466 (4,728)
Balance, June 30, 2016	<u>\$</u>	88,000	\$ 326,738	\$ 414,738

The estimated total current cost of the landfill closure and postclosure care is based on the amount that would be paid if all equipment, facilities and services required to close, monitor, and maintain the landfill were acquired as of June 30, 2016. However, the actual cost of closure and postclosure care may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in landfill laws and regulations. Bamberg County has not accumulated or segregated funds to meet this additional liability.

NOTE 14 – RETIREMENT PLAN

Description of the Entity

The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), which was created July 1, 2012, administers the various retirement systems and retirement programs managed by its Retirement Division. PEBA has an 11-member Board of Directors, appointed by the Governor and General Assembly leadership, which serves as co-trustee and co-fiduciary of the systems and the trust funds. By law, the Budget and Control Board, which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the funding of the South Carolina Retirement Systems (Systems) and serves as a co-trustee of the Systems in conducting that review.

PEBA issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems' Pension Trust Funds. The CAFR is publically available through the Retirement Benefits' link on PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, PO Box 11960, Columbia, SC 29211-1960. PEBA is con-

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

sidered a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina and therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the comprehensive annual financial report of the state.

Plan Descriptions

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

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 allowances and other benefits for police officers and firemen of the state and its political subdivisions.

Membership

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

SCRS

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

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; or to serve as 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 PORS. Magistrates are required to participate in 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.

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 legislative change in the code of laws. Key elements of the benefit calculation include the benefit multiplier, years of service, and average final compensation. A brief summary of benefit terms for each system is presented below.

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT PLAN (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 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 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.

Contributions

Contributions are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. The PEBA Board may increase the SCRS and PORS employer and employee contribution rates on the basis of the actuarial valuations, but any such increase may not result in a differential between the employee and employer contribution rate that exceeds 2.9% percent of earnable compensation for SCRS and 5 percent for PORS. An increase in the contribution rates adopted by the board may not provide for an increase of more than one-half of one percent in any one year. If the scheduled employee or employer contributions provided in statute or the rates last adopted by the board are insufficient to maintain a thirty year amortization schedule of the unfunded liabilities of the plans, the board shall increase the contribution rates in equal percentage amounts for the employer and employee as necessary to maintain the thirty-year amortization period; and, this increase is not limited to one-half of one percent per year.

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

Required employee contribution rates for fiscal year 2015-2016 are as follows:

SCRS Employee Class Two Employee Class Three	8.16% of earnable compensation 8.16% of earnable compensation
PORS Employee Class Two Employee Class Three	8.74% of earnable compensation 8.74% of earnable compensation

Required employer contribution rates for fiscal year 2015-2016 are as follows:

SCRS Employee Class Two Employer Class Three Employer Incidental Death Benefit	10.91% of earnable compensation 10.91% of earnable compensation 0.15% of earnable compensation
PORS Employee Class Two Employer Class Three Employer Incidental Death Benefit Employer Accidental Death Program	13.34% of earnable compensation 13.34% of earnable compensation 0.20% of earnable compensation 0.20% of earnable compensation

The County's contributions to the SCRS and PORS for the last three fiscal years were as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
SCRS	e		
Employee Contributions	\$ 127,958	\$ 125,048	\$ 103,415
Employer Contributions	170,883	168,032	144,092
Employer Group Life Contributions	2,354	2,345	2,068
Total	<u>\$ 301,195</u>	<u>\$ 295,425</u>	\$ 249,575
PORS			
Employee Contributions	\$ 92,122	\$ 85,160	\$ 76,364
Employer Contributions	140,607	131,740	121,169
Employer Group Life Contributions	4,216	4,050	3,896
Total	\$ 236,945	\$ 220,950	\$ 201,429

The governmental unit contributed 100% of the required contributions for the current year and each of the two preceding years.

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and future salary increases. Amounts determined during the valuation process are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. South Carolina state statute requires that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. The last experience study was performed on data through June 30, 2010, and the next experience study, performed on data through June 30, 2015, is currently underway.

The most recent actuarial valuation reports adopted by the PEBA Board and Budget and Control Board are as of June 30, 2015. The net pension liability of each defined benefit pension plan was therefore determined by PEBA's consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company (GRS), based on the July 1, 2014 actuarial valuations, using membership data as of July 1, 2014, projected forward to the end of the fiscal year, and financial information of the pension trust funds as of June 30, 2015, using generally accepted actuarial procedures. Information included in the following schedules is based on the certification provided by GRS.

The following provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the July 1, 2014, valuations for SCRS and PORS.

18 3	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age	Entry Age
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Investment Rate of Return	7.50%	7.50%
Projected Salary Increases	3.5% - 12.5%	4.0% - 10.0%
Includes Inflation at	2.75%	2.75%
Benefits Adjustments	Lesser of 1% or \$500	Lesser of 1% or \$500

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. This assumption includes base rates which are automatically adjusted for future improvement in mortality using published Scale AA projected from the year 2000. Assumptions used in the July 1, 2014 valuation for SCRS and PORS are as follows:

Former Job Class	Males	Females
Educators	RP-2000 Males (with White Collar adjustment) multiplied by 110%	RP-2000 Females (with White Collar adjustment) multiplied by 95%
General Employees and Members of the General Assembly	RP-2000 Males multiplied by 100%	RP-2000 Females multiplied by 90%
Public Safety, Firefighters, and members of the South Carolina National Guard	RP-2000 Males (with Blue Collar adjustment) multiplied by 115%	RP-2000 Females (with Blue Collar adjustment) multiplied by 115%

NOTE 14 – RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less that System's fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2015, NPL amounts for SCRS and PORS are presented below (amounts expressed in thousands).

System	Total Pension <u>Liability</u>	Plan Fiduciary <u>Net Position</u>	Employers' Net Pension Liability(Asset)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
SCRS	\$44,097,310,230	\$25,131,828,101	\$18,965,482,129	57.0%
PORS	\$ 6,151,321,222	\$ 3,971,824,838	\$ 2,179,496,384	64.6%

The total pension liability is calculated by the Systems' actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the Systems' financial statements. The net pension liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67 in the Systems' notes to the financial statements.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in SCRS and PORS will be made on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina State 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 total pension liability.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for actuarial purposes is based upon the 30 year capital market outlook at the end of the fourth quarter 2013, as developed by the Retirement Systems Investment Commission in collaboration with its investment consultant, Aon Hewitt. The long-term expected rates of return represent assumptions developed using a building block approach, reflecting observable inflation and interest rate information available in the fixed income markets as well as Consensus Economic forecasts. The actuarial long-term assumptions for other asset classes are based on historical results, current market characteristics and professional judgment.

The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation as adopted by the Investment Commission for fiscal year 2015. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentages and then adding the actuarial expected inflation which is summarized in the table below. For actuarial pur-

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

poses, the 7.50 percent assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the total pension liability includes a 4.75 percent real rate of return and a 2.75 percent inflation component.

Asset Class	Target Asset <u>Allocation</u>	Expected Arithmetic Real <u>Rate of Return</u>	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Short Term	5.0%		
Cash	2.0%	1.90%	0.04%
Short Duration	3.0%	2.00%	0.06%
Domestic Fixed Income	13.0%		
Core Fixed Income	7.0%	2.70%	0.19%
Mixed Credit	6.0%	3.80%	0.23%
Global Fixed Income	9.0%	÷	
Global Fixed Income	3.0%	2.80%	0.08%
Emerging Markets Debt	6.0%	5.10%	0.31%
Global Public Equity	31.0%	7.10%	2.20%
Global Tactical Asset Allocation	10.0%	4.90%	0.49%
Alternatives	32.0%		N
Hedge Funds (Low Beta)	8.0%	4.30%	0.34%
Private Debt	7.0%	9.90%	0.69%
Private Equity	9.0%	9.90%	0.89%
Real Estate (Broad Market)	5.0%	6.00%	0.30%
Commodities	3.0%	5.90%	0.18%
Total Expected Real Return	100.0%	; _	6.00%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.75%
Total Expected Nominal Return			8.75%

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the collective net pension liability of the participating employer calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the employer's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00 percent lower (6.50 percent) or 1.00 percent higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate:

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

		Current	ASSISSING CONT.
System	1.00% Decrease (6.50%)	Discount Rate (7.50%)	1.00% Increase (8.50%)
SCRS	\$3,963,331	\$3,143,718	\$2,456,779
PORS	\$2,398,938	\$1,761,077	\$1,190,780

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

Payables to the Pension Plan

As of June 30, 2016, the County had \$41,734 in payables outstanding to the pension plans for its legally required contributions.

Pension Liabilities

At June 30, 2016, the County reported a liability of \$3,143,718 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for the SCRS and a liability of \$1,761,077 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for the PORS. The net pension liability of each defined benefit plan was determined based on the most recent actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2014, using membership as of that date projected forward to the end of the fiscal year, and financial information of the pension trust funds as of June 30, 2015. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the County's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating governmental units, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2016, the County's proportions were .016576 percent and .080800 percent for SCRS and PORS, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the County recognized pension expense of \$443,662, including \$241,647 for SCRS and \$202,015 for PORS.

At June 30, 2016, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
SCRS Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$	55,853	\$	5,622	
Net Difference between Projected and Actual	*	55,555	•	-,	
Investment Earnings		21,043		-	
Deferred Amounts from Changes in Proportionate Share					
and Differences between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Total Plan Employer Contribution	e	144,027		_	
Direct Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date		173,237		<u> </u>	
5 A B			920	4	
Total	<u>\$</u>	394,160	<u>\$</u>	5,622	
PORS					
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$	34,905	\$	=	
Net Difference between Projected and Actual					
Investment Earnings		19,270		-	
Deferred Amounts from Changes in Proportionate Share and Differences between Employer Contributions and					
Proportionate Share of Total Plan Employer Contribution	s	39,746			
Direct Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	22 <u></u>	144,823	<u></u>		
	•	000 544	•		
Total	<u>\$</u>	238,744	<u>s</u>		

NOTE 14 – RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

The amounts of \$173,237 for SCRS and \$144,823 for PORS reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017.

The following schedule reflects the amortization of the net balance of remaining deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources at June 30, 2015. Average remaining services lives of all employees provided with pensions through the pension plans at June 30, 2015 was 4.164 years for SCRS and 4.796 years for PORS which is the basis for amortizing all deferred amounts except for difference between projected and actual investment earning which are amortized over five years.

a	-	Differ	ence Between	
Measurement Period Ending June 30,	-	and Actual	Projected a Investment	
,	SCRS	PORS	SCRS	PORS
2016	\$ 46,652	\$ 15,565	\$ 4,209	\$ 3,854
2017	46,652	15,565	4,209	3,854
2018	46,652	15,565	4,209	3,854
2019	46,652	15,565	4,208	3,854
2020	<u>7,650</u>	12,391	4,208	3,854
Net Balance of Deferred				
Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources	<u>\$194,258</u>	<u>\$ 74,651</u>	\$ 21,043	\$ 19,270

Additional Financial and Actuarial Information

Information contained in these Notes to the Schedule of Employer Allocations and the Schedule of Pension Amounts by Employer (Schedules) was extracted from the audited financial statements of the South Carolina Retirement Systems for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Additional financial information supporting the preparation of the Schedules (including the unqualified audit opinion on the financial statements and required supplementary information) is located in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) containing financial statements and required supplementary information for SCRS and PORS. The CAFR of the Pension Trust Funds is publicly available on PEBA's Retirement Benefits' website at www.retirement.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, PO Box 11960, Columbia, SC 29211-1960.

NOTE 15 – POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Background

Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, Bamberg County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 45 for other post-employment benefits (OPEB) offered to retirees. This standard addresses how local governments should account for and report their costs related to post-employment health care and other non-pension benefits, such as the County's retiree health benefit subsidy. Historically, the County's subsidy was funded on a pay-as-you-go basis but GASB 45 requires that the County accrue the cost of the retiree health subsidy and other post-employment benefits

NOTE 15 – POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

during the period of employees' active employment, while the benefits are being earned, and disclose the unfunded actuarial accrued liability in order to account accurately for the total future cost of post-employment benefits and the financial impact on the County. This funding methodology mirrors the funding approach used for pension benefits.

Plan Description

Other post employment benefits provided by the County include a retiree health insurance premium contribution plan that covers retirees.

The County provides continued post-retirement health coverage for full-time employees who meet eligibility requirements upon retirement. The County pays a percentage of the premium for one former employee based on a retirement agreement. The County will pay none of the other current or future retiree's premiums.

Eligibility – Employees must retire under the State of South Carolina Retirement System which includes the Police Officers Retirement System and the last five years of employment must have been served consecutively in a full-time permanent position with an employer that participates in the state insurance program.

Other Plan Provisions

- Employees who retire through the SCRS or PORS disability retirement provisions are eligible to maintain their health care coverage by paying 100% of their premiums.
- Spouse and dependent coverage is available at the retiree's expense. Surviving spouses and dependents of deceased retired members may continue retiree coverage at their own expense.

Funding Policy

The County has elected not to pre-fund OPEB liabilities and to fund healthcare benefits on a pay as you go basis.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The annual cost of other post employment benefits (OPEB) under GASB 45 is called the annual required contribution or ARC. The ARC represents a level of accrual that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The County's annual OPEB cost for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 is as follows:

Annual required contribution	\$ 11,547
Interest on net OPEB obligation	2,119
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(1,963)
Annual OPEB cost (expense) end of year	11,703
Net estimated employer contributions	(4,242)
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB obligation	7,461
Say Committee in the Committee of the Co	47,000
Net OPEB obligation, beginning of year	47,080
Net OPEB obligation, end of year	\$ 54,541

NOTE 15 - POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

The County's annual OPEB cost, the amount contributed by the employer, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the year ended June 30, 2016 and the preceding two fiscal years were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	 nnual EB Cost	A	iployer mount tributed	Percentage Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
June 30, 2014	\$ 10,984	\$	2,757	25.1%	\$ 38,582
June 30, 2015	\$ 11,338	\$	2,840	25.0%	\$ 47,080
June 30, 2016	\$ 11,703	\$	4,242	36.2%	\$ 54,541

Funded Status

The funded status of the County's retiree health care plan, under GASB Statement No. 45 as of June 30, 2014 is as follows:

Actuarial Valuation Date as of	Actuar Value Asser (a)	of ts	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Annual Covered Payroll (d)	Ratio of UAAL to Annual Covered Payroll (b-a)/d	
6/30/2014	\$		\$ 104,376	\$ 104,376	0.0%	\$2,352,895	4.44%	

Under the reporting parameters, the County's retiree health care plan is 0.0% funded with the actuarial accrued liability exceeding the actuarial assets by \$104,376 at June 30, 2014. As of the most recent valuation, the ratio of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability to annual covered payroll is 4.44%.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method is used to calculate the GASB ARC for the County's retiree health care plan. Using the plan benefits, the present health premiums and a set of actuarial assumptions, the anticipated future payments are projected. The actuarial cost method then provides for a systematic funding for these anticipated payments. The yearly ARC is computed to cover the cost of benefits being earned by covered members as well as to amortize a portion of the unfunded accrued liability.

Projections of health benefits are based on the plan as understood by the County and include the types of benefits in force at the valuation date and the pattern of sharing benefit costs between the County and the County's employees to that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. Significant methods and assumptions were as follows:

Inflation Rate
Investment rate of return
Actuarial cost of method
Amortization method
Amortization Period
Payroll Growth
Medical and Drug Trend

3.00 % per annum
4.50% per annum, net of expenses
Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method
Level as a percentage of employee payroll
30-year open amortization
3.00% per annum
Initial rate of 6.00%, declining to an ultimate
rate of 4.50% after 9 years

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

NOTE 15 – POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events in the future. Amounts determined regarding the funded status and the annual required contributions of the County's retiree health care plan are subject to continual revisions as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The required schedule of funding progress presented as required supplementary information provides multiyear trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of the plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

NOTE 16 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The County is exposed to various risks of loss and maintains elements of both self-insurance and purchased insurance policies divided into coverage for worker's compensation, property and casualty, and employee health insurance. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses for the covered risks. The County also pays insurance premiums to certain other commercial insurers to cover risks that may occur in normal operations. The insurers promise to pay to or on behalf of the insured for covered economic losses sustained during the policy in accordance with insurance policy and benefit program limits.

Several state funds accumulate assets and the State itself assumes substantially all risks for the following:

- Claims of covered public employees for health and dental insurance benefits (SC Budget & Control Board) and
- 2) Claims of covered public employees for long-term disability and group-life insurance benefits (Retirement System).

The County assumes the risk for unemployment compensation benefits by paying directly to the Employment Security Commission actual claims filed against the County.

Employees elect health coverage through either a health maintenance organization or through the State's self-insured plan. All other coverages listed above are through the applicable State self-insured plan except dependent and optional life premiums which are remitted to commercial carriers.

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; thefts of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The County participates in the South Carolina Insurance Reserve Fund. Through the Fund, the County maintains property insurance at replacement value and contents coverage at actual value. The County also maintains tort coverage at a rate of \$600,000 per occurrence.

The County has recorded insurance premium expenditures in the applicable functional expenditure categories of the unrestricted current funds. These expenditures do not include estimated claim losses and estimable premium adjustments.

The County has not reported a supplemental premium assessment expenditure, and the related liability at June 30, 2016, because the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, which states that a liability for supplemental assessments must be reported if information prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred on or before June 30, 2016, and that the amount of the premiums is reasonably estimable, have not been satisfied.

NOTE 16 - RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

In management's opinion, supplemental premium assessments, if any, would not be significant enough to have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the County.

NOTE 17 – CONTINGENCIES

Accrued Claims

Bamberg County was the defendant in an ongoing lawsuit regarding contracts the County signed for services to be rendered in prior years to the Bamberg County Hospital. In February, 2015, a settlement was reached whereby the County agreed to pay \$200,000 over six fiscal years. The balance at June 30, 2016 of \$140,000 is payable under this agreement as follows:

For Year Ended June 30,		Amount
2017	\$	85,000
2018		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2019		30,000
2020		25,000
	\$	140,000

Pending Legal Cases

The County currently has a pending legal case which involves a lawsuit filed against the County which is too early in the discovery phase to predict an outcome.

Federal and State Assisted Programs

In the normal course of operations, the County receives grant funds from various federal and state agencies. The grant programs are subject to audit by agents of the granting authority, the purpose of which is to insure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds.

Such audits could result in the refund of grant monies to the grantor agencies. South Carolina Emergency Management Division has determined the County was overpaid \$89,629 for the prior year's FEMA project related to winter storm assistance. This amount to be repaid is included in due to other governments.

NOTE 18 - MULTI-COUNTY AGREEMENTS

Solid Waste Disposal

The County is a member of the Three Rivers Solid Waste Authority (the Authority), a public body and body corporate agency of the State of South Carolina. Pursuant to the Agreement between the County and the Authority, the County is obligated to pay its annual fee and member fee each year for the remainder of a 30 year term expiring in the year 2027. In addition to its annual obligation, the County has agreed to pay its share of closure and postclosure costs assessed. The County has also committed to proportionally fund the operations of the Authority in the event another member defaults on its obligations.

NOTE 19 - SALES TAX FUND PROJECTS

On November 6, 2012, the Bamberg County voters passed a referendum to impose a one percent sales tax for not more than eight years to raise the revenues to be applied directly to pay the costs of or to pay the debt service on bonds issued to defray the cost of certain capital projects listed below. The following table reflects the costs incurred from inception for each project.

	Project <u>Authorization</u>	Prior <u>Years</u>	Current <u>Year</u>	Total to Date
General Government				
Bamberg County Courthouse renovation				
and expansion	\$ 3,541,423	\$ 910,702	\$ 2,622,257	\$ 3,532,959
Culture and Recreation				
Olar: Park shed	6,200	6,000	-	6,000
Olar: Community building renovations	37,000	:=	19,980	19,980
City of Bamberg: Civic Center renovations	589,000	502,181	86,819	589,000
Denmark: Dane Theatre renovations	60,000	60,000	_	60,000
Ehrhardt: Downtown beautification		#0 W80		
and former town hall restoration	60,000		17,300	17,300
Govan: Park shed and park				
improvements	15,000	<u>-</u>	-	-
Bamberg EDC: Veterans memorial				
construction	82,500			
	849,700	568,181	124,099	692,280
Health and Welfare				
Olar/Govan: Regional water system				
back-up pump and chlorination	14,604	10,115	3,340	13,455
Total	<u>\$ 4,405,727</u>	<u>\$ 1,488,998</u>	\$ 2,749,696	<u>\$ 4,238,694</u>

NOTE 20 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The County has issued the following debt subsequent to June 30, 2016 fiscal year end:

On December 28, 2016, the County issued \$176,000 General Obligation Bond taxable series 2016B with the proceeds used for the debt service payments due for capital sales tax project related outstanding debt.

The County is seeking two separate USDA Rural Development Community Facilities direct loans not to exceed \$63,000 and \$62,900 respectively, and two separate USDA Community Facilities grants not to exceed \$50,000 and \$49,900 respectively, for a total project cost, of both loans and grants of \$226,000. The County will contribute \$200 to the project initially. The scope of this project includes the purchase of 3 new police cars to be utilized by the Sheriff's Department in Zone 4 and 3 new police cars to be utilized by the Sheriff's Department in Zone 4 and 3 new police cars to be utilized by the Sheriff's Department in Zone 3 of Bamberg County. The loan will be repayable over a period of time not to exceed 7 years from the date of the loan closing. The first annual payment will be due the following year. The interest rate is anticipated to be 2.375%. The loan requires the establishment of both a reserve account and a construction account. Each year the County will set aside one-tenth of one yearly payment until one average loan installment is reached. The loan is anticipated to close in the spring of 2017.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR THE RETIREE HEALTH PLAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

(6) UAAL as a	Percentage of Covered	Payroll	((2)-(1))/(5))	4.44%
(5)	Annual	Covered	Payroll	\$ 2,352,895
4)	Funded	Ratio	(1)/(2)	%00.0
(3)	Unfunded AAL	(UAAL)	(2)-(1)	\$ 104,376
(2)	Actuarial Accrued	Liability	(AAL)	\$ 104,376
(1)	Actuarial	Value of	Assets	. ı ∽
	Actuarial	Valuation	Date	6/30/2014
				Bamberg County

The County implemented GASB 45 in Fiscal Year 2015; therefore, six years of data are not available, but will be accumulated over time. The valuation has been calculated using the Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method, discount rates of 4.5%, and the initial unfunded actuarial liability is amortized over 30 years based on a level percent of payroll method. It should be noted that an actuarial cost method determines a contribution or expense by assigning portions of the present value of projected benefits to various years with the general goal of accruing the cost of benefits over the working lifetime of the employees.

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (SRS AND PORS)
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		SOUT	H CAROLINA	SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SCRS)	YSTEM (SCRS)					
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.016576%	0.015533%	NA*	*AN	*AX	*VN	*AN	NA*	*AN	NA*
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	3,144	\$ 2,674	*AX	NA*	*AN	NA*	*AN	*W	*AZ	NA*
County's covered-employee payroll	1,563	1,379	*AN	××N	NA*	*AN	*AN	NA*	NA*	NA*
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	201.15%	193.91%	NA*	NA*	××V	*YA	NA*	NA*	*AX	NA*
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	57.0%	%6'65	*AX	NA*	NA*	×AX	**A	NA*	NA*	NA*
		POLIC	E OFFICERS	POLICE OFFICERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PORS)	YSTEM (PORS)		Sex			-
and the second of the second o	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
county's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.080800%	0.078380%	*VN	NA*	×*V	NA*	*VA	NA*	*AN	NA*
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,761	\$ 1,501	NA*	NA*	*VA	*VA	*VZ	NA*	*YZ	NA*
County's covered-employee payroll	1,013	974	*AN	NA*	*AN	NA*	*AN	*AN	*AN	*AN
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	173.84%	154.11%	NA*	NA*	XA*	*AX	×*AN	NA*	×*AX	NA*
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.60%	67.50%	NA*	*AN	NA*	×*AN	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*

NA* - Not Available

Note: This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

2016 Source: Audit report on the schedules of employer allocations, schedules of pension amounts per employer, and related notes of the South Carolina Retirement Systems, as administered by the SC Public Employee Benefits Authority for the year ended June 30, 2015.

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS (SRS AND PORS)
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

				CATALICO	Transfer and a	Common and and and and and and and and and an	Comply & Ruday					
		2016	100	2015	2014	3001H CAROLINA KETINEMEN STSTEM (SCR.S) 15 2014 2013 2012	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Contractually required contribution	59	170	€9	146	×*AN	*AN	*AZ	*AN	×*AN	×*V	*VZ	NA*
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(170)		(146)	×VN	NA*	*AN	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	× VX
Contribution deficiency (excess)	69		69			٠	٠	ر د	٠ ج	٠		٠.
County's covered-employee payroll	€9	1,563	69	1,379	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	*WA*	NA*	NA*	*VZ
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		10.88%		10.59%	*AN	*AN	*AN	*AN	*AN	* V	*AN	*AN
		20						**				
	ľ	,,,,,	ľ	POLICE	FFICERS R	POLICE OFFICERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PORS)	STEM (PORS)					
		2016	N	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Contractually required contribution	€9	136	69	125	NA*	NA*	NA*	×WA*	*AN	NA*	*AN	*AN
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(136)		(125)	*VX	NA*	NA*	NA*	*AN	NA*	*AN	NA*
Contribution deficiency (excess)	8		69			· •	· •	٠	٠	٠.	· •	
County's covered-employee payroll	€9	1,013	69	974	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	*AN	NA*	*YX	*AX
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		13.43%		12.83%	*VX	×*	NA*	×*	×*N	*VZ	* \ Z	*YZ

NA* - Not Available

Note: This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

Source: County's quarterly retirement contribution reports.

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULES

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2016

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

is		Special R	Special Revenue Funds		Capital Pr	Capital Project Funds		
	Special		Road	Fire	40	Capital Needs	Dobt	
	Revenue Fund	E-911 Fund	Maintenance Fund	Service	Hospital Fund	Replacement	Service	Total
Revenue								
Property taxes	8	€9		\$ 395,216	· ·	\$ 155.676	\$ 207.496	758 388
Charges for services	3 00	79,625	332,550					
Intergovernmental - State	334,790	121,107	•		916	•	•	455,897
Intergovernmental - Federal	788,56	. 1	ř	• 1			*	95,887.
merest meorie	1	354	•	77	±17	380	34	845
Total revenue	430,677	201,086	332,550	395,293	1.	156,056	207,530	1,723,192
Expenditures								
Current:								
General government	1,876	7	i	r		î		1,876
Public safety	75,778	335,457	•	•	3	•	•	411,235
Public works	332,914		413,443	ř		î	•	746,357
Health and welfare		Ĭ	•	333,984		•	•	333,984
Capital Outlay		. I	•	ř	*	1,140,385	3	1,140,385
Den Service:				×				
Interest	•	•	i	•	9	78,007	125,223	203,230
20 70411		•	•		•	8,833	65,439	74,272
Total expenditures	410,568	335,457	413,443	333,984		1,227,225	190,662	2,911,339
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	20,109	(134,371)	(80.893)	61.309		(9)112017	898 91	(11881147)
r 30			(Carrier)	10010		(1,01,1,0,1)	10,000	(1,100,147)
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Proceeds from sale of assets			,	,		110 076		110 076
Proceeds from issuance of debt	•	٠	.O ® 0	•	٠	712,798	•	712,718
Transfer in (out)	(20,109)	57,740	114,114	(678)	12,855	(46,105)	ı	117,916
Total other financing	000		ı,					The second secon
(cash) can inoc	(601,02)	57,740	114,114	(579)	12,855	776,769		940,790
Net change in fund balance		(76,631)	33,221	60,730	12,855	(294,400)	16,868	(247,357)
Fund balance, beginning of year		342,157	(215,180)	112,972	(38,123)	827,715	75,155	1,104,696
Fund balance, end of year	S	\$ 265,526	\$ (181,959)	\$ 173,702	\$ (25,268)	\$ 533,315	\$ 92,023	\$ 857,339

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

-g - 2		Budgeted Amounts		* -		Variance with Final Budget Favorable		
		Original		Final		Actual		avorable)
REVENUES		Olighini		Thai	. —	ziciani		navorable)
Local Sources					10			
Taxes								
Real estate taxes	\$	3,099,354	S	3,099,354	S	3,294,184	S	194,830
Local option sales tax credit		220,000		220,000		206,436	20%	(13,564)
Vehicle taxes		583,531		583,531		456,859		(126,672)
Vehicle decal income		9,500		9,500		9,117		(383)
Delinquent taxes		325,000		325,000		269,082		(55,918)
Delinquent tax execution cost reimbursement		92,500		92,500		99,037		6,537
Payment in lieu of taxes		30,000		30,000		24,811		(5,189)
Treasurer's cost to cities		41,642		41,642		29,193		(12,449)
State motor carrier		56,000		56,000		53,640		(2,360)
Manufacturer reimbursement		23,000		23,000		33,673		10,673
Merchant's inventory tax		26,475		26,475	0	26,475		-
Homestead exemption reimbursement		340,000		340,000		303,419		(36,581)
Total taxes	-	4,847,002	_	4,847,002		4,805,926		(41,076)
Intergovernmental								
State								
Accommodations tax		89,100		89,100		98,937		9,837
State aid and allocations		604,010		604,010		592,775		
Salary supplements		6,300		6,300		6,300		(11,235)
Vital records fees		600		600		0,300		((00)
State Election Board stipened reimbursement		10,500		10,500		10,500		(600)
Reimbursement for primary election costs		50,500		50,500		14,368		(26 122)
Veterans affairs		-				4,556		(36,132) 4,556
Rural infrastructure grant		-				350,000		350,000
Reimburse dispatcher training		4,900		4,900		330,000		
Grant - radio upgrade		27,290		27,290		_		(4,900)
Federal		21,290		21,290		-		(27,290)
FEMA grant		_		_		114,114		114,114
DSS filing fees		-				9,300		9,300
DSS - Clerk of Court						14,425		and the second
DSS - Sheriff		6,000		6,000		3,812		14,425
DSS - Shoriff DSS - IV-D Incentives		0,000	17	0,000		40,404		(2,188) 40,404
DSS - Rent/Utilities reimbursement		20,988		20,988	*	37,650		16,662
Total intergovernmental	-	820,188	-	820,188	-	1,297,141		476,953
Total intelgovernmental	Ψ	020,100		020,100	-	1,277,171	-	470,733
Licenses and permits								
Moving and other permits		1,500		1,500		1,950		450
Franchise fees		3,700		3,700		3,571		(129)
Building permits		42,000		42,000		43,632		1,632
Total licenses and permits		47,200		47,200		49,153		1,953
Charges for services								
Probate fees		-22,000		22,000		19,694		(2,306)
Municipal inmate housing		42,000		42,000		30,496		(11,504)
Tower rent		. 2,000		-		14,200		14,200
Total charges for services		64,000		64,000		64,390		390
	11-				-			

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Bı	udgeted	Amou	nts		Variance with Final Budget
	Origin	al	RS.	Final	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)
Fines and forfeitures Clerk of court fines and fees	10	0,000		180,000	102,993	(77,007)
		5,000		135,000	130,397	(4,603)
Magistrate fines and fees	13.	3,000		133,000	1,768	1,768
Sex offender registration fees	2	3,000		23,000	19,392	(3,608)
Victim's Advocate funds		2,000		2,000	2,546	546
Service fees			-	340,000	257,096	
Total fines and forfeitures	. 34	0,000	e	340,000	237,090	(82,904)
Investment income		2,500		2,500	2,342	(158)
Miscellaneous						
Miscellaneous revenue		2,000		2,000	4,069	2,069
Forfeited Land Commission sales & interest		0,000		10,000	54,293	44,293
GIS mapping	-	-		-	4,398	4,398
Reimbursement From Mun. Judge	3	7,000		37,000	16,762	(20,238)
Detention Center phone		7,000	34	7,000	4,832	(2,168)
Detention Center concessions commissions		-		-,,,,,,	2,364	2,364
Total miscellaneous	5	6,000		56,000	86,718	30,718
	,					
TOTAL REVENUES	6,17	6,890	-	6,176,890	6,562,766	385,876
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General government	2,73	2,521		2,732,521	2,609,433	123,088
Judicial	69	8,847		698,847	679,051	19,796
Public safety	2,14	0,508		2,140,508	1,929,480	211,028
Economic development	5	0,000		50,000	412,500	(362,500)
Culture and recreation	15	0,800		150,800	151,218	(418)
Miscellaneous	17	2,108		172,108	165,718	6,390
Health and welfare	47	5,000		475,000	564,629	(89,629)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	6,41	9,784		6,419,784	6,512,029	(92,245)
		•			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER					21 1200	F20 955
EXPENDITURES	(24	2,894)		(242,894)	50,737	293,631
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Proceeds from sale of assets	2	5,000		25,000	-	(25,000)
Insurance recoveries	_	-			10,029	10,029
Transfers in(out)	(1	2,510)		(12,510)	(91,166)	(78,656)
Transfers in Cours		<u> </u>		(12,014)		
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURSES (USES)	1	2,490	-	12,490	(81,137)	(93,627)
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER						
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING						
SOURCES (USES)	S (23	0,404)	\$	(230,404)	(30,400)	\$ 200,004
3	,		,		~~~~ ~	*
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year					3,238,564	
Fund Balance at End of Year					\$ 3,208,164	

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES, COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

								ariance
			geted					vorable
8		Original		Final		Actual	(Uni	favorable)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT		i. G		.5	165			
Administration:								
Salaries	\$	36,087	\$	36,087	\$	37,800	\$	(1,713)
State retirement		3,991		3,991		3,871		120
FICA and Medicare		2,761		2,761		2,486		275
Health insurance		5,853		5,853		4,872		981
Unemployment comp insurance		169		169		229		(60)
Workers comp insurance		815		815		811		4
Training		2,000		976		976		:=
Supplies		2,500		3,524		3,738	8	(214)
Capital Improvement		500		500		474		26
Administrator operations		3,000		4,000		3,683		317
Personnel operations		1,000		700		630		70
Gas and fuel		900		200		173		27
Administrator contract		108,150		108,150		108,056		94
	19	167,726		167,726		167,799		(73)
County Auditor:		8		7		80		
Salaries		65,561		65,561		61,252		4,309
State retirement		7,251		7,251		6,361		890
FICA and Medicare		5,015		5,015		3,764		1,251
Health insurance		18,788		18,788		15,639		3,149
Unemployment comp insurance		508		508		388		120
Workers comp insurance		1,187		1,187		1,177		10
Meals		100		100		-		100
Training	#6	400		400		165		235
Travel		450		450		99		351
Photocopy maintenance		744		744		306		438
Lodging		1,000		1,000		520		480
Registration		840		840		305		535
Dues and Publications		400		400		334		66
Supplies		2,000		2,000		1,635		365
Биррись	-	104,244		104,244	•	91,945	-	12,299
County Treasurer:		,		19.52		7 237 15		1-,->>
Salaries		82,131		82,131		82,780		(649)
State retirement		9,084		9,084		8,648		436
FICA and Medicare	**	6,283		6,283		5,259		1,024
Health insurance		29,436		29,436		24,502		4,934
Unemployment comp insurance		508		508		501		7
Workers comp insurance		1,854		1,854		1,868		(14)
Meals		175		365		362		3
Travel		1,000		760		480	57	280
Photocopy maintenance		510		560		551		9
Lodging		1,250		1,250		1,142		108
Registration		1,000		1,000		625		375
		1,000		150		149		
Dues and publications		2,200		2,200		1,233		1 967
Supplies					-			
		135,581		135,581		128,100		7,481

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES, COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Budgeted			Variance Favorable	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)	
		* *			
County Tax Assessor/GIS/Risk Manager:					
Salaries	129,803	129,803	133,175	(3,372)	
State retirement	14,356	14,356	13,921	435	
FICA and Medicare	9,930	9,930	8,815	1,115	
Health insurance	26,116	26,116	21,738	4,378	
Unemployment comp insurance	678	678	810	(132)	
Workers comp insurance	2,930	2,930	2,908	22	
Meals	200	41	41	= 2	
Training	1,655	1,495	1,495	= %	
Travel	1,200	1,200	1,081	119	
Photocopy maintenance	550	550	529	21	
Lodging	1,050	528	528	-7	
Registration	300	300	225	75	
Dues and publications	975	975	926	49	
Supplies	4,000	7,224	7,174	50	
Service contracts	10,530	8,950	8,950	55 <u>2</u>	
Auto Maintenance	1,000	197	197	734 T <u>a</u>	
Contract appraisers	40,000	40,000	33,220	6,780	
Aerial Photography Flight	22,000	22,000	23,100	(1,100)	
Equipment maintenance	2,500	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		15	
Postage	<u> </u>	2,500		2,500	
	269,773	269,773	258,833	10,940	
Building/Zoning/Code Enforcement:.					
Salaries	44,923	44,923	46,060	(1,137)	
State retirement	4,968	4,968	4,819	149	
FICA and Medicare	3,437	3,437	3,068	369	
Health insurance	5,853	5,853	4,872	981	
Unemployment comp insurance	169	169	263	(94)	
Workers comp insurance	1,014	1,014	1,006	8	
Meals	300	300		300	
Training	1,000	1,000	=	1,000	
Travel	800	1,082	1,081	1	
Lodging	300	18		18	
Registration	200	200	=	200	
Dues and publications	1,000	500	∓ 2.	500	
Supplies	1,000	1,000	548	452	
Capital Improvements	1,000	-	-3	·	
Gas and fuel	1,500	3,000	2,588	412	
Auto maintenance	1,000	1,000	780	220	
Software maintenance	2,900	2,900	2,894	6	
Telephone	720	720		720	
	72,084	72,084	67,979	4,105	
Mosquito Control	6,300	6,300	4,363	1,937	

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES, COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Budget	ed		Variance Favorable
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Voter Registration:				
Salaries	37,904	37,904	38,882	(978)
State retirement	4,192	4,192	4,066	126
FICA and Medicare	2,900	2,900	2,563	. 337
Health insurance	5,853	5,853	4,872	981
Unemployment comp insurance	169	169	226	(57)
Workers comp insurance	856	856	849	7
Training	500	500	100	400
Travel	1,000	1,000	917	83
Operations	2,000	2,000	24	1,976
Supplies	4,500	4,500	2,856	1,644
Capital improvements	1,500	1,500	-,	1,500
Board travel	9,500	9,500	4,809	4,691
Election commission	10,500	10,500	7,875	2,625
Voting machine maintenance	11,120	11,120	- 2.5005	11,120
Equipment maintenance	5,000	5,000	3,498	1,502
Poll worker stipend	4,500	4,500	3,300	1,200
Reimbursed Election Expenses	50,500	50,500	27,229	23,271
Control Sed Diceton Expenses	152,494	152,494	102,066	50,428
Delinquent Tax Collector:	132,171	152,151	,	
Salaries	56,975	56,975	58,386	(1,411)
State retirement	6,301	6,301	6,111	190
FICA and Medicare	4,359	4,359	3,667	692
Health insurance	21,492	21,492	17,889	3,603
Unemployment comp insurance	339	339	359	(20)
Workers comp insurance	1,286	1,286	1,276	10
Meals	50	50	1,270	50
Travel	500	500	_	500
Lodging	800	800	507	293
Operations	660	660	673	(13)
Registration Fee	340	340	135	205
Dues & Pulications	50	50	-	50
Supplies	1,500	1,500	1,672	(172)
Service Contracts-Title Search for Del Tax Sale	33,005	33,005	31,325	1,680
Service Contracts-Pitte Search for Ber Tax Sale Service Contracts-Del Tax Prop Posting	7,395	7,395	7,395	-,000
Service Contracts-Der Tax 110p 1 osting	135,052	135,052	129,395	5,657
Central Services & Utilities:	133,032	133,032	127,575	-,
Development and IT	21,000	21,000	17,293	3,707
Miscellaneous	21,000	21,000	6,836	(6,836)
Telephone	127,000	127,000	145,571	(18,571)
Electricity	170,000	170,000	161,331	8,669
Postage	25,000	25,000	25,067	(67)
Photocopy Lease/Maintenance	5,800	5,800	6,524	(724)
	4,500	4,500	4,762	(262)
Bonding Computer - taxes	122,400	122,400	142,622	(20,222)
Computer - taxes Computer - payroll	6,500	3,100	1,620	1,480
Computer - Family Court	6,100	6,100	1,020	6,100
Computer - Paniny Court	0,100	0,100		0,100

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES, COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

8				Variance
	Budget			Favorable
9 (5)	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
			*	
Central Services & Utilities: (continued)				
Copy machine	10,000	10,800	12,528	(1,728)
Insurance	86,500	101,500	102,288	(788)
Meeting Exp	14,000	16,600	20,413	(3,813)
Risk Management	1,000	1,000	988	12
	599,800	614,800	647,843	(33,043)
Contingency & Grant Matches:				7*
Monument Expenditures	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Grant Matches	20,000	5,000	-	5,000
	25,000	10,000	-	10,000
Unallocated Benefits:				
Retiree Health Insurance	4,005	4,005	4,481	(476)
	¥+1			
Finance:	ARTHUR SAN HELSENDAN	CONTRACTOR OF THE	Sg management attracement	
Salaries	167,788	167,788	136,152	31,636
State retirement	18,557	18,557	14,243	4,314
FICA and Medicare	12,836	12,836	9,096	3,740
Health insurance	27,345	. 27,345	22,761	4,584
Unemployment comp insurance	508	508	372	136
Workers comp insurance	3,788	3,788	3,871	(83)
Meals	300	300	290	10
Training	500	500	386	114
Travel	250	250	195	55
Lodging	1,500	1,500	734	766
Registration Fee	1,500	1,500	1,397	103
Dues & Publications	1,000	1,000	1,145	(145)
Supplies	2,700	3,100	4,287	(1,187)
Gas and fuel	250	250	345	(95)
Supplies	1,000	. 600	555	. 45
Audits	53,500	53,500	62,585	(9,085)
Management Consulting	65,500	65,500	115,910	(50,410)
	358,822	358,822	374,324	(15,502)
Buildings and Grounds:				
Salaries	37,224	37,224	38,312	(1,088)
State Retirement	4,117	4,117	3,996	121
FICA & Medicare	2,848	2,848	2,342	506
Health Insurance	11,706	11,706	9,677	2,029
Unemployment Comp Insurance	339	339	237	102
Workers Comp Insurance	840	840	834	6
Uniforms	2,400	2,400	292	2,108
Maintenance Contracts - Eqpt	1,000	1,000	1,124	(124)
Building Grounds & Supplies	38,450	38,450	64,571	(26,121)
Maintenance - County Buildings	60,000	60,000	101,592	(41,592)
Capital lease Pmt - Principle	8,901	8,901	8,901	=
Capital lease Pmt - Interest	2,185	2,185	2,255	(70)
Custodial Contract	2,500	2,500		2,500
	172,510	172,510	234,133	(61,623)
County Attorney:		1		
Salaries	41,200	41,200	42,151	(951)
State Retirement	4,557	4,557	4,419	138

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES, COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

		5*0		Variance	
	Budge	eted		Favorable	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)	
County Attorney: (continued)					
FICA & Medicare	3,152	3,152	2,865	287	
Health Insurance	9,609	9,609	8,065	1,544	
Unemployment Comp	169	169	155	1,544	
Workers Comp	930	930	923	7	
Legal Settlement	60,000	60,000	723	60,000	
Legal Service Fee	75,000	75,000	51,987		
Legal Scivice Fee	194,617	194,617	110,565	23,013	
	•	(3)		54 8 4 €1000	
County Council:					
Salaries	94,307	85,947	86,540	(593)	
State Retirement	10,430	9,506	4,714	4,792	
FICA & Medicare	7,214	6,575	5,035	1,540	
Health Insurance	46,080	40,227	33,483	6,744	
Unemployment Comp	884	783	642	141	
Workers Comp	2,129	2,129	2,113	16	
Council Operations	1,000	1,503	1,503	= 2	
Clerk to Council Operation	1,500	1,500	1,608	(108)	
Service Contracts	8,500	8,500	334	8,166	
Advertising & Legal	6,000	5,497	4,907	590	
Council Special Projects - District 1	4,238	22,615	11,577	11,038	
District 1	2,500	-	219	(219)	
District 2	2,500	2,500	2,316	184	
District 3	2,500	2,500	2,133	367	
District 4	2,500	2,500	2,239	261	
District 5	2,500	2,500	2,358	142	
District 6	2,500	2,500	1,795	705	
District 7	2,500	2,500	2,500		
And the second s	199,782	199,782	166,016	33,766	
Veterans Affairs					
Salaries	22,289	22,289	22,856	(567)	
State Retirement	2,465	2,465	2,391	74	
FICA & Medicare	1,705	1,705	1,550	155	
Unemployment Comp Insurance	169	169	158	- 11	
Workers Comp Insurance	503	503	499	4	
Photocopy Maintenance	2,000	2,000	453	1,547	
Supplies	750	750	280	470	
	29,881	29,881	28,187	1,694	
Information Technology					
Supplies	1,200	1,200	446	754	
Capital Improv.	24,350	24,350	19,017	5,333	
Software Exp.	7,800	7,800	7,721	79	
Equipt. Maintenance	5,000	5,000	2,632	2,368	
IT Consulting Services	66,500	66,500	63,588	2,912	
onus reconstito tittisti 💟 citario futbrindi	104,850	104,850	93,404	11,446	
Total General Government	2,732,521	2,732,521	2,609,433	123,088	

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES, COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

		in the second se		Variance
	Budget		Actual	Favorable
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
JUDICIAL			¥	
Clerk of Court:		*		
Salaries	135,477	135,477	134,688	789
State retirement	14,984	14,984	14,312	672
FICA and Medicare	10,364	10,364	9,010	1,354
Health insurance	31,970	31,970	26,611	5,359
Unemployment comp insurance	847	847	880	(33)
Workers comp insurance	3,058	3,058	3,035	23
Operations	1,000	1,000	2,825	(1,825)
Supplies	6,500	6,500	5,911	589
Court expenses	18,000	18,000	11,382	6,618
Service Contract - Index	20,000	20,000	16,848	3,152
IV-D expenditures	·	=	5,451	(5,451)
Case Management System Expense	18,000	18,000	18,000	-
Equipment Maintenance	400	400	12	400
*	260,600	260,600	248,953	11,647
Probate Judge:				
Salaries	68,251	68,251	71,682	(3,431)
State retirement	8,882	8,882	8,794	88
FICA and Medicare	5,221	5,221	4,593	628
Health insurance	18,788	18,788	15,638	3,150
Unemployment comp insurance	339	339	391	(52)
Workers comp insurance	1,541	1,541	1,610	(69)
Meals	400	400	71	329
Travel	450	450	431	19
Lodging	1,080	1,080	796	284
Dues & Publications	650	650	455	195
Registration	700	700	595	105
Supplies	3,500	3,500	1,669	1,831
Capital Improvements	500	500		500
Advertising & Legal Notices	2,000	1,939	83	1,856
Maintenance Contract - Cms	2,400	2,400	2,400	
Court Expenses	1,360	1,360	×=	1,360
Postage	140	140	450	(310)
Photocopy Lease	1,400	1,461	1,672	(211)
	117,602	117,602	111,330	6,272
Magistrate:	***	***		/10.0/0
Salaries	128,428	128,428	138,670	(10,242)
State retirement	15,929	15,929	13,756	2,173
FICA and Medicare	9,825	9,825	9,356	469
Health insurance	17,560	17,560	14,616	2,944
Unemployment comp insurance	678	678	845	(167)
Workers comp insurance	2,899	2,899	2,877	22
Training	1,500	1,500	198	1,302
Lodging	1,600	1,600	1,128	472
Operations	2,000	2,000	1,005	995
Registration	600	600	795	(195)
Supplies	2,000	2,000	502	1,498
Case management system	18,000	18,000	18,000	(2)

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES, COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

				Variance
_	Budge	ted		Favorable
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Magistrate:(continued)				
Capital improvements	2,000	2,000	1,042	958
Court expense	2,500	2,500	852	1,648
_	205,519	205,519	203,642	1,877
Contract Agencies - Judicial:				
Public Defender	32,500	32,500	32,500)
Solicitor	81,726	81,726	81,726	=
Court Library	900	900	900	-
e *	115,126	115,126	115,126	-
Total Judicial	698,847	698,847	679,051	19,796
PUBLIC SAFETY				
FUBLIC SAFETT		÷ ,	5	
County Sheriff:				
Salaries	516,708	516,708	524,919	(8,211)
Overtime	36,000	39,500	41,325	(1,825)
State retirement	75,942	75,942	75,706	236
FICA and Medicare	42,282	42,282	39,289	2,993
Health insurance	112,110	112,110	93,316	18,794
Unemployment comp insurance	2,710	2,710	(96)	2,806
Workers comp insurance	11,666	11,666	12,203	(537)
Training	5,000	5,000	1,695	3,305
Operations	6,000	6,000	4,990	1,010
Supplies	6,000	6,000	6,451	(451)
Capital improvements	32,490	32,490	1 (00	32,490
Investigations	6,500	4,500	1,602	2,898
Victim's services	32,000	32,000	24,700	7,300
Gasoline	65,000 20,000	65,000 16,500	33,963 11,208	31,037 5,292
Auto maintenance	10,000	10,000	4,030	5,970
Uniforms	5,000	7,000	5,813	1,187
Radio maintenance Radio Communications	10,200	10,200	1,583	8,617
Software	4,800	4,800	4,800	0,017
Maintenance Contracts - Eqpt	7,500	7,500	7,263	237
Photocopy Lease	3,000	3,000	2,982	18
	1,010,908	1,010,908	897,742	113,166
Detention Center:		-62 800	2.2012/01	W1 21 11 13
Salaries	348,883	348,883	364,364	(15,481)
Overtime	35,000	35,000	22,132	12,868
State retirement	52,745	52,745	47,493	5,252
FICA and Medicare	29,367	29,367	25,711	3,656
Health insurance	93,273	93,273	77,637	15,636
Unemployment comp insurance	2,498	2,498	2,540	(42)
Workers comp insurance	7,876	7,876	7,763	113
Training	2,000	2,000	1,338	662
Travel	2,500	2,075	218	1,857
Operations	5,000	5,000	4,544	456
Supplies	2,500	2,500	1,185	1,315
Capital improvements	3,000	3,000	5,092	(2,092)

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES, COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Dulas	4-3		Variance Favorable
	Budge	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Detection Content (continued)	Original	Finai	Actual	(Omavorable)
Detention Center: (continued) Gas and fuel	5,000	2,200	1,354	846
	3,000	2,500	1,241	1,259
Auto maintenance	5,000	5,000	3,667	1,333
Uniforms	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			
Software expense	3,200	3,200	2,150	1,050 500
Department of Youth Services	1,000	1,925	1,425	The state of the s
Inmate meals	83,000	78,000	63,945	14,055
County physician	4,500	4,500	3,693	807
Jail Service Contract	10,000	15,000	12,244	2,756
Janitorial Supplies	3,500	3,500	627	2,873
Jail Supplies	5,000	7,800	9,136	(1,336)
Maint - County Buildings	3,000	3,000	2,163	837
Inmate medical and drugs	15,000	15,000	12,642	2,358
County Coroner:	725,842	725,842	674,304	51,538
Salaries	15,934	15,934	17,713	(1,779)
State retirement	1,762	1,762	1,852	(90)
FICA and Medicare	1,219	1,219	768	451
Health insurance	5,853	5,853	4,872	981
Unemployment comp insurance	169	169	126	43
Workers comp insurance	361	361	357	4
Operations	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Supplies	12,000	12,000	14,185	(2,185)
Gas and fuel	400	400	194	206
Equipment maintenance	1,000	1,000		1,000
Едириси напискано	39,698	39,698	40,067	(369)
Dispatching:	5000 · 1000	501 2 0 00 00		3
Salaries	230,782	230,782	209,237	21,545
Overtime	20,520	20,520	16,680	3,840
State retirement	24,916	24,916	23,756	1,160
FICA and Medicare	17,234	17,234	15,026	2,208
Health insurance	46,325	46,325	38,559	7,766
Unemployment comp insurance	1,525	1,525	1,517	8
Workers comp insurance	4,758	4,758	4,703	55
Training	7,000	7,000	3,334	3,666
Operations	4,000	4,000	1,545	2,455
Supplies	2,000	2,000	710	1,290
Uniforms	2,000	2,000	380	1,620
Equipment maintenance	3,000	3,000	1,920	1,080
Equipment maintenance	364,060	364,060	317,367	46,693
Total Public Safety	2,140,508	2,140,508	1,929,480	211,028
ECONOMIC DEVEOPMENT				
South Carolina Alliance	50,000	50,000	62,500	(12,500)
State RIF grant expenditures		-	350,000	(350,000)
Total Economic Development	50,000	50,000	412,500	(362,500)
<u>★</u> (************************************				

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES, COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Budg	eted		Variance Favorable
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
CULTURE AND RECREATION				
Local Recreation & Tourism	14,000	14,000	14,418	(418)
ABBE Regional Library	136,800	136,800	136,800	.
Total Culture and Recreation	150,800	150,800	151,218	(418)
MISCELLANEOUS				
Lower Savannah Council of Governments	11,991	11,991	11,991	2
SC Association of Counties	6,700	6,700	6,697	3
National Association of Counties	450	450	450	<u>-</u> -
Willow Swamp Contract	2,120	2,120	#¥	2,120
Soil & Water Conservation District	6,000	6,000	6,000	
Mary Ann Morris Animal Society	24,000	24,000	24,000	*
Medically Indigent Assistance Fund	28,947	28,947	28,947	· ·
Health Department	6,000	6,000	1,014	4,986
Chamber of Commerce	800	800	800	= 2
Tri-County Comm. Alcohol & Drug Abuse	1,800	1,800	1,800	125
Western Carolina Higher Ed Commission	1,800	1,800	1,800	
OCAB-Community Action	1,800	1,800	1,800	- 0
Denmark Technical College	1,800	1,800	1,800	-7
Bamberg Co. Disabilities & Special Needs	1,800	1,800	1,800	≟
CASA	800	800	800	2
Clemson Extension	1,100	1,100	1,100	8 =
Bamberg Co. Council on Aging	64,000	64,000	64,000	<u> </u>
Bamberg Co. DSS - Emergency Relief	6,400	6,400	7,919	(1,519)
Heritage Corridor	800	800		800
Cheese & Cracker Box	1,800	1,800	1,800	=
Little Swamp Community Center	1,200	1,200	1,200	=
Total Miscellaneous	172,108	172,108	165,718	6,390
HEALTH AND WELFARE				
EMS/Rescue	475,000	475,000	475,000	
Winter storm cleanup - FEMA grant reimbursement	-	© 5	89,629	(89,629)
Total Health and Welfare	475,000	475,000	564,629	(89,629)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 6,419,784	\$ 6,419,784	\$ 6,512,029	\$ (92,245)

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA COMBINING SCHEDULE OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES JUNE 30, 2016

	School District 1	School District 2	Town of Bamberg	Town of Denmark	Town of Ehrhardt	Town of Olar	↓	Clerk of Court	Del	Delinquent Tax Sale Escrow	Tr. Tr.	Inmate Trust Escrow		Total
ASSETS														
Cash Delinquent property taxes	\$ 1,493,373 979,608	\$ 1,186,716 545,022	· · ·	1 1 €9	 ↔		∽	91,846	↔	150,956	↔	4,146	\$	2,927,037 1,524,630
Ouknown funds (overage) deficit Due from General Fund	114	- 64	1 1					4,205				(1,923)		2,282 844
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,473,095	\$ 2,473,095 \$ 1,731,802	. ↔	• 5	€9	€9	<i>↔</i> ∥	96,051	8	150,956	89	2,889	\$	4,454,793
LIABILITIES										E 5				
Due to Trust Fund holders Due to General Fund	\$ 2,473,095	\$ 1,731,802		 €9	s	↔	<i>∽</i> l	90,823	€	150,702	&	2,889	€9	4,449,311 5,482
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 2,473,095	\$ 2,473,095 \$ 1,731,802	69	69	·	€	ا. ا	96,051	8	150,956	69	2,889	\$	4,454,793

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

ALL AGENCY FUNDS

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Balance June 30, 2015	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2016
School District Number 1				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 969,532	\$ 6,560,633	\$ 6,036,792	\$ 1,493,373
Due from General Fund	114	-		114
Delinquent taxes receivable	931,537	48,071		979,608
Total Assets	\$ 1,901,183	\$ 6,608,704	\$ 6,036,792	\$ 2,473,095
Liabilities:				
Funds held for others	\$ 1,901,183	\$ 6,608,704	\$ 6,036,792	\$ 2,473,095
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,901,183	\$ 6,608,704	\$ 6,036,792	\$ 2,473,095
School District Number 2 Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 515,693	\$ 4,868,239	\$ 4,197,216	\$ 1,186,716
Due from General Fund	64	±3	-	64
Delinquent taxes receivable	526,133	18,889		545,022
Total Assets	\$ 1,041,890	\$ 4,887,128	\$ 4,197,216	\$ 1,731,802
Liabilities:				
Funds held for others	\$ 1,041,890	\$ 4,887,128	\$ 4,197,216	\$ 1,731,802
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,041,890	\$ 4,887,128	\$ 4,197,216	\$ 1,731,802
				æ
Town of Bamberg				
Assets:	W.	4	WITHOUT TOUTS	5
Due from General Fund	\$ -	\$ 527,053	\$ 527,053	
Total Assets	\$ -	\$ 527,053	\$ 527,053	\$ -
Liabilities:				
Funds held for others	\$ -	\$ 527,053	\$ 527,053	\$ -
Total Liabilities	\$ -	\$ 527,053	\$ 527,053	\$ -

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

ALL AGENCY FUNDS

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	June	Balance June 30, 2015 Additions		Deductions		Balance June 30, 2016		
Town of Denmark								
Assets:		8.5						
Due from General Fund	\$		\$	241,208	_\$_	241,208	_\$	
Total Assets	\$	-	\$	241,208	\$	241,208	\$	
Liabilities:					*			
Funds held for others	\$		_\$_	241,208	. \$	241,208	_\$	
Total Liabilities	\$		\$	241,208	\$	241,208	\$	
Town of Ehrhardt Assets:								
Due from General Fund	\$		_\$_	45,467	\$	45,467	\$	-
Total Assets	\$		\$	45,467	\$	45,467	\$	
Liabilities:								
Funds held for others	\$		\$	45,467	\$	45,467	\$	•
Total Liabilities	\$		\$	45,467	\$	45,467	\$	
Town of Olar								
Assets: Due from General Fund	\$	=	\$	24,176	\$	24,176	\$::
Total Assets	\$	<u> </u>	\$	24,176	\$	24,176	\$	-
					-			
Liabilities: Funds held for others	\$	달9 	\$	24,176	\$	24,176	\$	
Total Liabilities	\$	====	\$	24,176	\$	24,176	\$	7
					-		100	

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA ALL AGENCY FUNDS

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

es ^{tere} - est suel		Balance une 30, 2015	ne 30,		Deductions			Balance June 30, 2016	
Clerk of Court Assets:		······································						×	
Cash and cash equivalents Unknown funds deficit	\$	116,485 2,416	\$	1,568,413 1,789	\$	1,593,052	\$	91,846 4,205	
Total Assets	\$	118,901	\$	1,570,202	\$	1,593,052		96,051	
Liabilities:									
Funds held for others Due to General Fund	\$	112,614 6,287	\$	1,501,711 67,333	\$	1,523,502 68,392	\$	90,823 5,228	
Total Liabilities	\$	118,901	\$	1,569,044	\$	1,591,894	\$	96,051	
Tax Sale Escrow Assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents	_\$_	324,925	\$	424,300	_\$_	598,269	\$	150,956	
Total Assets	\$	324,925	\$	424,300	\$	598,269	\$	150,956	
Liabilities:								:*	
Funds held for others	\$	246,073	\$	424,031	\$	519,402	\$	150,702	
Due to General Fund	_	78,852	-	269		78,867		254	
Total Liabilities	\$	324,925	\$	424,300		598,269	\$	150,956	
Inmate Trust Escrow		(0)							
Assets:	٨	2 (22	٨	06.555	ď.	06.060	•	1116	
Cash and cash equivalents Due from General Fund	\$	3,632 664	\$	26,577 4	\$	26,063 2	\$	4,146 666	
Unknown funds (overage) deficit	:	333		174		2,430		(1,923)	
Total Assets	\$	4,629	\$	26,755	\$	28,495	\$	2,889	
Liabilities:									
Funds held for others	\$	4,629	_\$_	26,755	\$	28,495	\$	2,889	
Total Liabilities	\$	4,629	\$	26,755	\$	28,495	\$	2,889	

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA ALL AGENCY FUNDS

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Balance June 30, 2015	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2016
TOTALS - AGENCY FUNDS Assets:			×	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,930,267	\$ 13,448,162	\$ 12,451,392	\$ 2,927,037
Due from General Fund	842	837,908	837,906	844
Unknown funds (overage) deficit	2,749	1,963	2,430	2,282
Delinquent taxes receivable	1,457,670	66,960	(1,524,630
Total Assets	\$ 3,391,528	\$ 14,354,993	\$ 13,291,728	\$ 4,454,793
Liabilities:				
Funds held for others	\$ 3,306,389	\$ 14,286,233	\$ 13,143,311	\$ 4,449,311
Due to General Fund	85,139	67,602	147,259	5,482
Total Liabilities	\$ 3,391,528	\$ 14,353,835	\$ 13,290,570	\$ 4,454,793

SUPPLEMENTAL SECTION

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA SCHEDULE OF FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	CLERK OF COURT		MAGI	STRATES	TOTAL	
Court Fines Court fines	\$	41,997	\$	110,095	\$	152,092
Court fines retained by the County	N=	(6,173)		(109,635)		(115,808)
Court fines remitted to State Treasurer	\$	35,824	\$	460	\$	36,284
Court Assessments						
Court assessments collected	\$	2,995	\$	102,486	\$	105,481
Court assessments retained by the County	1. -	(1,007)		(10,748)		(11,755)
Court assessments remitted to State						
Treasurer	\$	1,988	\$.	91,738	\$	93,726
a						AT .
Court Surcharges Court surcharges collected	\$	5,909	\$	74,417	\$	80,326
Court surcharges retained by the County	Ψ	(3,459)	Ψ	(4,178)	Ψ	(7,637)
Journal of the second of the s						
Court surcharges remitted to State Treasurer	\$	2,450	\$	70,239	\$	72,689
Surcharges and Assessment retained for Victims' Services						
Court surcharges allocated to Victims' Services	\$	3,459	\$	4,178	\$	7,637
Court assessments allocated to Victims' Services	4	1,007	Ψ.	10,748		11,755
					8	
Funds available	\$	4,466	\$	14,926	\$	19,392
			10	<u> </u>	£	
Victims' Services Beginning Balance, July 1, 2015			\$		8	
Funds available Expenditures for victims' services				19,392		
Salaries and benefits				(19,392)		
Ending Balance, June 30, 2016			\$			

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN JUNE 30, 2016

Real and Other Personal Property Assessed Value	\$	25,709,180
Vehicles Assessed Value		4,314,410
Total Taxable Assessed Value		30,023,590
Debt Limit - Eight Percent (8%) of Total Taxable Assessed Value		2,401,887
Amount of Debt Applicable to Debt Limit: Total Bonded Debt - Note 11	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1,623,066
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN	\$	778,821

BAMBERG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE JUNE 30, 2016

Tax Year	I	Delinquent Taxes
2006	\$	81,809
2007		132,137
2008		105,875
2009		109,079
2010		77,616
2011		168,841
2012		191,076
2013		200,276
2014		351,929
2015		826,116
DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE, JUNE 30, 2016	\$	2,244,754
•		
Delinquent taxes, June 30, 2015	\$	2,157,687
Add executions, March 15,2016		1,140,923
Supplementals		31,687
Less:		
Collections		961,318
Errors		63,609
Nulla Bonaes		60,616
DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE, JUNE 30, 2016	\$	2,244,754
Distribution	72	
General Fund	\$	615,440
Fire Service Special Revenue Fund		47,026
Capital Needs Capital Projects Fund		29,856
Debt Service		27,802
School Districts		1,524,630
TOTAL	\$	2,244,754

COMPLIANCE SECTION

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Honorable Members of County Council Bamberg County, 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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Bamberg County, South Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Bamberg County, South Carolina's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 31, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS (continued)

timely basis. We consider the deficiencies 2016-1, 2016-2 and 2016-3 described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be material weaknesses.

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. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as 2016-4 to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Bamberg County, South Carolina's Response to Findings

Bamberg County, South Carolina's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Bamberg County, South Carolina's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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.

Mc Gregor + Company LLP

Orangeburg, South Carolina March 31, 2017

Findings – Relating to the Basic Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Material Weaknesses

2016-1 Material Audit Adjustments

Condition: The County's accounting and financial reporting process could not generate timely annual information in order for it to report the overall financial position and results of operations as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016. Material audit adjustments were necessary to balance the receivables/payables and transfers between funds, correct accounts payable to actual year-end balances, record current year receivables and reverse prior year receivables, record grant activity in proper funds, adjust for unspent grant revenues, record activity from the one County office not summarized and included in the general ledger, and record all elements of the refunding bond issued.

Criteria: The general ledger system should be all-inclusive of the County's activities to capture the necessary actual and budgeted financial information in a properly classified format to provide a basis for proper reporting and analysis

Effect: The overall effect of the deficiencies described above is the County's inability to gather, record, correct and summarize financial information necessary for managing the affairs of the County, measuring the effectiveness of the use of resources as prescribed by Council budget policy, and an increased risk of failure to meet externally imposed financial reporting deadlines.

Recommendation: We recommend implementing policies and procedures that improve the transfer/incorporation of the various departments' financial activities into the general ledger system to include the practice of monitoring the transactions to ensure the general ledger for each fund remains in balance and is properly recorded to include all payables and receivables.

County response: The County concurs with the auditor's recommendation that Bamberg County develop and recommend policies and procedures that improve the transfer/incorporation of the various departments' financial activities into the general ledger system as well as monitoring the transactions of each fund to ensure that each fund remains in balance and contains properly recorded payables and receivables. The County would like to state that significant efforts and improvements have been made over the past fiscal year to improve upon this area. Specifically, this was, to our knowledge, the first time the County was able to hand over a balanced general ledger to the auditor. In years past, the general ledgers of the various funds were not balanced and the auditor had to expend their efforts to first balance the funds before the funds could be audited. In addition, many year-end entries were made by the County in the funds.

The County takes this audit finding with great seriousness and has made improvements toward the recording, analyzing, and correcting of its financial statements. The County will continue to make this a priority over the next fiscal year. The fact is that Bamberg County, a very small county, has the same level of complexity in its accounting of that of a large county, and is trying to deal with these complexities with a scarcity of resources and a very small Finance staff.

Findings – Relating to the Basic Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Material Weaknesses

2016-1 Material Audit Adjustments (continued)

County concurs with this finding and wishes to express that significant improvements have been made over the course of the past couple years and will continue to be made to bring about permanent improvements to the County's general ledger so that material audit adjustments are reduced and eventually eliminated at year-end.

2016-2 Preparation of Financial Statements

Condition: The County should have internal controls over financial reporting in place that will provide reasonable assurance that the County's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). In order for these controls to be effective, County personnel need to receive adequate training to allow them to prepare the County's financial statements in accordance with GAAP.

Criteria: Preparation of financial statements would aid in detecting material misstatements.

Effect: Because the County does not exert its knowledge of generally accepted accounting principles, misstatements may not be known until the audit.

Auditor's recommendation: Appropriate County personnel should attend training courses that will enhance their ability to prepare the County's annual financial statements and footnote disclosures in accordance with GAAP.

County response: Bamberg County operates with a very small staff. The Finance Department has operated with one employee for many years that was responsible for payroll, accounts payable, and recording all general ledger transactions, including revenues and expenditures. The County recognized that resources needed to be allocated toward additional Finance staff, particularly staff that has the necessary knowledge, experience and training to prepare the County's financial statements. With this goal in mind, the County hired an additional Finance professional late in the fiscal 2014 year. Going forward, our goal is to begin to take more ownership in the preparation of the year-end financial statements and to be able to prepare the year-end statements so that the external auditors do not have to prepare the statements.

The County has made huge strides over the past two years and has struggled with multiple issues that required significant time and resources to resolve. As the County reduces the number of long-standing financial issues the staff will have more time to devote to the preparation of the financial statements.

Findings - Relating to the Basic Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Material Weaknesses

2016-3 Capital Assets

Condition: The County acquired \$4,209,013 in capital assets for governmental activities and \$341,385 in capital assets for business-type activities in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. Only \$3,690,268 of governmental activities capital assets and \$333,060 of business-type activities capital assets were recorded by the County leaving \$518,745 and \$8,325 of corrections to the governmental and business type capital assets, respectively, to be recorded.

Criteria: Controls over capital assets should be in place to ensure all capital assets owned by the County meeting the \$5,000 capitalization threshold are recorded in the capital asset system.

Effect: The capital assets of the County were understated.

Auditor's recommendation: General ledgers should be examined for possible capital asset additions to be included in the County's inventory listing.

County response: The County will ramp up its efforts to look for unrecorded assets on its general ledger. The County would like to state that significant improvements have been made in this area. Just two years ago the County did not even have a capital asset listing. Thus the County has gone from not having one, to having one and to recording additions and deletions each year. The County agrees that some items were not recorded but the majority of those centered on the construction of the new Annex building (\$133,276) and road improvements made during the year (\$332,914). Currently the County maintains its capital asset listing on an Excel spreadsheet. The County is now in the process of entering its capital assets into the fixed asset module of the general ledger system. This will allow the County to have better reporting and less manual calculations. Also, during the past few years the County has had unprecedented additions and deletions from its capital asset listings and County staff have worked diligently to maintain the listing and to keep it current. All said, the County understands more improvements are needed in this area and is committed to making those improvements.

Significant Deficiency

2016-4 Delinquent Tax Sale Funds

Condition: The County's Delinquent Tax Office holds delinquent tax sales to recoup the unpaid property taxes and costs for property meeting the delinquent tax status. These tax sale proceeds, less the property taxes and costs, are held on deposit until the property is redeemed or title transfers. The County did not maintain a listing of the funds held to reconcile to the actual funds held in the bank accounts.

Criteria: Controls over delinquent tax sale funds should be in place to ensure a listing of all funds held are known as to which sale parcel and all related activity to that parcel is included.

Effect: The funds held in the bank account are not reconciled to the actual tax sale transactions.

Auditor's recommendation: A listing by tax sale should be maintained and reconciled monthly to the bank statements to ensure all funds that should be held in the fiduciary capacity are properly on deposit.

County response: The County concurs with this finding and will immediately implement a monthly reconciliation process so that the funds held in the bank account are reconciled to actual tax sale transactions.