

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

WITH

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

PREPARED BY:

**DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET, FINANCE & REVENUE
COLLECTIONS**

Amy K. Wharton, Chief Financial Officer

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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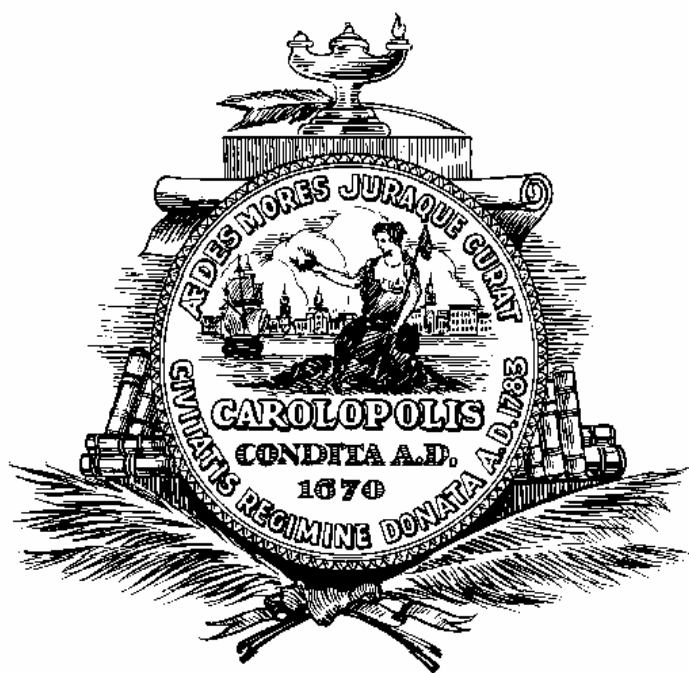
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INTRODUCTORY SECTION





JOHN J. TECKLENBURG
Mayor

City of Charleston
South Carolina
Department of Budget, Finance
and Revenue Collections

AMY K. WHARTON
Chief Financial Officer

June 29, 2020

To the Honorable Mayor John J. Tecklenburg,
Members of City Council, and
Citizens of the City of Charleston:

State law requires that every general-purpose local government publish, within six months of the close of each fiscal year, a complete set of audited financial statements. The report is to be audited by an independent firm of certified public accountants. Pursuant to that requirement, we are pleased to submit this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the City of Charleston's fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based on a comprehensive framework of internal control that has been established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC, Certified Public Accountants, have issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on the City of Charleston's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditors' report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it.

GOVERNMENT PROFILE

The City of Charleston is located on the southeastern coast of South Carolina and is the principal seaport for the state. First established in 1670, the settlement was moved to the peninsula formed by the convergence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers in 1680. The City had a land area of only 6.12 square miles and did not extend its corporate limits until 1960, when a large area west of the Ashley River was annexed. In 1991, Daniel Island was annexed, adding 10 square miles. Currently, the City occupies 120 square miles spread over Charleston and Berkeley Counties and has 8 square miles of vital, bustling downtown, which is home to the City's central business district. According to the 2010 Census, the population is 120,083 persons, making it the second largest city in South Carolina. However, according to U.S. Census Bureau estimates in 2018, Charleston is the largest city in the state. Because of both growth within the City and annexations, the population increased 24.2% between 2000 and 2010.

The Mayor is the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Charleston, which operates under a strong mayor form of government. The Mayor is also the presiding officer of City Council, which consists of twelve council members who are elected for staggered four-year terms from single-member districts. The Mayor has no veto power but casts a vote like those cast by each member of the Council. Regular meetings open to the public are held twice a month during the year, except for the months of June, July and August in which only one meeting is held each month. The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) supervises all financial matters for the City.

The City of Charleston provides a broad range of services that include:

- (1) Public Safety – law enforcement, fire protection and emergency preparedness
- (2) Municipal Court
- (3) Traffic and Transportation
- (4) Street, Sidewalk and Drainage Maintenance
- (5) Waste Disposal
- (6) Planning, Zoning and Urban Development
- (7) Code Enforcement
- (8) Business Support and Development
- (9) Park Development and Maintenance
- (10) Recreational Facilities and Program Initiatives
- (11) Children, Youth, Family, Senior and Disabled Citizens Programs
- (12) Tourism Management
- (13) Arts and Cultural Programs and Events

The City of Charleston is financially accountable for the City of Charleston Public Facilities Corporation, which, although a legally separate entity, is included in the financial data of the City as a blended component unit. Additional information on this and other related entities can be found in the notes to the financial statements (see Notes 1.A. and 16.) The following entities are related to the City of Charleston, but do not meet the requirements for inclusion in this report: Charleston Water Systems (legally named Commissioners of Public Works), Charleston Housing Authority, Charleston Citywide Local Development Corporation, Charleston Museum, Gibbes Museum of Art, and Charleston Area Regional Transportation Authority (CARTA).

City Council must approve the budget by December 31 of the preceding year. The Budget & Management Division, with input from the various City departments, prepares the budget, which is then presented to the Mayor and City Council for approval. Activities of the General Fund and enterprise funds are included in the annual budget, but enterprise funds adopt formal budgets for management control purposes only. A balanced budget is required. Budgetary controls are maintained to ensure compliance with legal provisions. Current appropriations in all funds are limited to the sum of available, unencumbered fund balances and revenues estimated to be received in the current budget year. The City maintains an encumbrance accounting system, a technique of accomplishing budgetary control.

LOCAL ECONOMY

The City has experienced growth in its economy over the past few years. Unemployment in the Charleston-North Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was 2.5% as of March 2020, after reaching a high of 10.2% in January of 2010. Trending consistently lower than the state average of 2.6%, Charleston County's March 2020 unemployment rate of 2.4% is the lowest along with Lexington County of South Carolina's 46 counties. Average private sector weekly earnings for 2019 for Charleston County were 7.85% higher than the state average. The region has the 9th largest U.S. seaport (2018 rankings) in dollar value of cargo handled, one of our nation's most impressive medical hubs, a multi-billion dollar tourism industry, an established base of national and international manufacturers and a large military presence. *SmartAsset™* ranked Charleston 8th on its list of "Boomtowns in America". Neighboring Mount Pleasant and North Charleston also ranked in the Top 10. Boomtowns are characterized by prosperity and robust development, with economic growth and employment opportunities that draw new residents. The *Milken Institute Review* listed Charleston Metro Area 13th on their "Best Performing Cities" list for 2020. The list indexes U.S. metropolitan areas by how well they are creating and sustaining jobs and economic growth. *Inc.* ranked Charleston 7th on its list of Surge Cities, noting its growing tech-startup industry. *WalletHub* ranked Charleston first in its "Most Job Opportunities" list. *Forbes* ranks Charleston tied for 5th in its "Where the Jobs Will Be in 2020" list.

The Boeing Company is one of the area's largest employers with over 7,000 employees. April 2012 marked the delivery of the first jet constructed in Boeing's \$750 million 787 Dreamliner final assembly plant adjacent to the Charleston International Airport. In 2014, the Boeing Research & Technology Center opened, which focuses on advanced manufacturing technology and composite fuselage manufacturing. Propulsion South Carolina, a new 225,000 square-foot facility that produces engine components for the 737 MAX jet, also opened in 2014. In late 2016, Boeing opened a new 230,000 square-foot Decorative Paint Facility which applies logos and graphics to finished 787 aircraft. Additionally, Volvo opened its first North American car plant in June 2018. The \$500 million factory in Berkeley County will produce up to 100,000 cars per year and eventually employ 4,000 people. Volvo has already announced plans to expand the plant at an additional cost of \$520 million. Volvo cited the area's trained workforce and the Port of Charleston, with its overseas accessibility, as key factors in its final decision. In September 2018, Daimler AG opened the new Sprinter and Metris van plant and currently employs 1,700 workers. More than 185,000 Sprinter and Metris vans have been assembled and delivered across the U.S. Daimler also cited workforce training and port access as key factors in the decision to add to its local operation.

The Port of Charleston continues to be a cornerstone of the area's economy. South Carolina ports generate 1 in 10 jobs in the state, and those jobs pay 32% higher than the state's average annual wage. The annual economic impact is \$63.4 billion and \$1.1 billion in tax revenue is generated by port

operations. The Port of Charleston ranked 9th for 2018 in the U.S. in dollar value of cargo handled at \$72.69 million, an increase of 2.7 million from 2017. In 2019, a record 2.39 million TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units – a measurement of cargo volume related to containers) passed through the port, an increase of 8.8%. Over 213,000 cruise passengers were served by the port in 2019. South Carolina shipping firms can serve over 150 nations with top markets being Northern Europe and Northeast Asia. From 2010 to 2018, advanced manufacturing grew faster in South Carolina than in any other southeastern state. Over this period, there was a one-to-one relationship between cargo growth at the Port and growth in the advanced manufacturing sector. A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers study recommended the deepening of the harbor from 45 feet to 52 feet, a project expected to cost \$509 million. Work began in 2018 and is expected to be complete in 2021. In 2019, the third dredging contract was awarded for the lower portion of the harbor to the Wando Welch Terminal. At 52 feet, Charleston Harbor will be the deepest on the East Coast and will be accessible 24 hours a day, with container volume expected to increase as a result. The additional depth and wider turning basin will allow two 14,000+ TEU ships to easily pass one another without tidal restrictions. Additionally, the State Ports Authority and the State of South Carolina plan to spend another \$2.6 billion on the ports and port-related infrastructure over the next 10 years. The improvements include a new container terminal, new dual access intermodal railhead, an interstate highway expansion and new port access road. In addition to its cargo activities, the Port of Charleston is also home to a thriving cruise ship industry, which contributes \$37 million annually to the area's economy, including more than 400 jobs and a boost to both retail sales and tourism.

Founded in 1824, the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC), headquartered in downtown Charleston, continues to be the City's key employer with more than 17,000 employees, including 1,500 faculty members, \$3 billion in collective annual operating budgets and a \$3.8 billion annual economic impact. MUSC is the state's primary teaching hospital and has gained worldwide exposure for its centers of excellence in cardiovascular care, cancer/oncology, the neurosciences, biotechnology, pediatrics, organ transplantation and psychiatry. A twenty-year expansion plan has resulted in significant capital infrastructure additions to the campus, including a state-of-the-art cardiovascular and digestive disease hospital and research facilities in the areas of cancer genomics, bioengineering and drug discovery. In addition to its downtown campus, MUSC has many satellite facilities in the region and across the state.

Tourism is a vital part of the economy in Charleston with 7.43 million visitors in 2019. Charleston has recently received regional, national and worldwide recognition as a top city to visit. For the past eight years, *Condé Nast Traveler* ranked Charleston the "No. 1 Small U.S. City." For the 7th consecutive year, *Travel+Leisure* ranked Charleston the #1 city in the U.S. Visitors to the Charleston area contribute an estimated \$9.67 billion annually to the area's economy, resulting in \$3.43 billion in total labor earnings. Over 21% of all sales can be attributed to tourism. In the tri-county area, lodging sales for 2019 totaled \$962.37 million and attendance at local attractions totaled 2.56 million visits. Various tourism-based revenues such as the hospitality fee and the state and local accommodations taxes provide funding to the City to support tourism-related services and facilities.

The City of Charleston acknowledges the current economic situation resulting here and across the United States from the COVID-19 pandemic. We are experiencing some negative revenue impacts, especially in hospitality fees and accommodations taxes due to the pandemic's impact on tourism. Unemployment in the hospitality industry has increased. Some City operations have been impacted due to social distancing requirements. Due to the fluid nature of the situation and uncertainty over the time frame of future impacts, we will continue to monitor and implement financial first aid measures that may

be needed throughout the remainder of 2020. The 2021 budget will also be formulated with these impacts in mind.

Formulating the 2020 budget required careful consideration to operate within projected revenues. Modest revenue growth is expected in 2020, mainly in the areas of property taxes, licenses, permits, and sales taxes. New construction has increased over the last five years, leading to growth in the property tax base and increased revenue from building permits. Additionally, the residential real estate market has improved, increasing the tax base as properties are sold at higher values. Business license revenues and sales tax revenues have benefitted from rebounding consumer spending. No unassigned Fund Balance is budgeted for 2020.

In November of 2018, Standard and Poor's (S&P) affirmed the City's **AAA** bond rating, the highest available for a general obligation bond issue. S&P rated the City's management as strong, with good financial policies and practices. Also, in November of 2018, Moody's Investors Services affirmed the City's bond rating of **Aaa**, its highest rating, citing the City's conservative budgeting and sound reserve levels, improved liquidity and strong financial policies. Both agencies confirmed Charleston's outlook as "stable."

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

The City has long-range financial plans in the areas of capital projects, equipment replacement, cash management/investments and debt. The City's rolling five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is guided by the following policies: the CIP is updated annually and includes anticipated funding sources; projects funded by debt will be financed over a period not to exceed the useful life of the asset; assets will be preserved to protect capital investments and minimize future costs; funding of projects will be appropriately distributed between bonded debt and cash financing; and operating costs resulting from projects will be identified and included in future budgets. The CIP calls for \$369,936,920 of expenditures during 2020-2024.

RELEVANT FINANCIAL POLICIES

The City's Mission and Values provide the basic framework for the construction of the annual budget each year. Over the last few years, a critical factor in the budget process has been the economy and its impact on City revenues, requiring the City to react with appropriate and fiscally responsible actions to balance its budget. At the same time, City staff is tasked with continuing to meet the needs of its citizens within the budget each year with the following emphasis:

- ▶ Strengthening our police and fire departments
- ▶ Continuing priority funding of core municipal services
- ▶ Maintaining strong funding for City sponsored infrastructure improvements
- ▶ Continuing our efforts to be an employer of choice

The City's policy is to maintain an unassigned fund balance in the General Fund at 20% of the General Fund budgeted expenditures for the following year. This policy was revised beginning in 2014; previously the target was 15%, with the goal of reaching 20% by December 2015. This target is considered necessary

given the possibilities of naturally occurring events in this region that could disrupt normal revenue flows. As of December 31, 2019, the General Fund unassigned fund balance is \$48,222,618 or 23% of the 2020 budgeted General Fund expenditures. We allocated more than 20% due to the uncertainty of the effects of COVID-19 on our revenues.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

CAPITAL FACILITIES: The City of Charleston continues to improve existing facilities and build new ones designed to meet the service needs of its citizens. Maintenance projects ranging in cost from \$30,000 to \$1,200,000 are in progress or planned for existing or new facilities located in all parts of the City. Significant capital improvements include the following:

- In 1984, the City initiated its master drainage planning, which identified drainage and stormwater projects in areas throughout the City. Stormwater and drainage project needs are reviewed and regularly updated. Funding sources include the Stormwater Utility Fee and the Drainage Fund, federal grants, bonds, and TIF funding. Major drainage improvement projects which have already been completed are Ardmore, Calhoun East and Byrnes Downs. Projects which are currently underway or will be underway soon include:
 - U.S. 17 Septima Clark Drainage Improvement Project Phases 3 & 4 – \$108,644,000
 - Market Street Drainage Improvement Project, Division III Surface Collection and Conveyance – \$13,400,000
 - Forest Acres Drainage Improvement Project – \$20,890,000
 - Ehrhardt Street Tunnel Design - \$861,000

Funding already secured for these projects includes a \$10,000,000 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) Grant and \$88,000,000 from the State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) for the U.S. 17/Spring/Fishburne project. Additionally, revenue bonds of \$46,725,000 were issued in June 2012 for funding of drainage projects. Stormwater utility fee revenues are pledged towards payment of these bonds and were increased from \$8 to \$10. Dedicated millage of 4 mills also funds drainage projects.

- Construction of the International African American Museum (IAAM) commenced in late 2019. The Museum's mission is to *"illuminate the influential histories of Africans and their descendants in South Carolina, highlighting their diasporic connections throughout the nation and the world"*. The estimated cost is \$92,700,000. Funding includes a combination of accommodations tax revenue bonds issued by the City, accommodations tax contributions from Charleston County, appropriated funds from the State of South Carolina and private donations.
- Major restoration efforts are underway on Charleston's iconic seawall, known as "The Battery." Two phases have been completed – "The High Battery" and "The Turn." The third phase is "The Low Battery", along Murray Boulevard. Construction began in 2019 and the targeted completion date is in 2026. The estimated cost is \$71,000,000.
- A new community recreation center is under construction on Daniel Island, with completion expected in fall of 2020. The center is approximately 21,000 square feet and will include a gymnasium, multi-purpose room, fitness room, conference room, and offices.

PARKING: In 2015, the City began updating all the gate and revenue control equipment in its parking facilities. Once installation is complete, the City will have a centrally networked parking system that links together all facilities, allowing for increased efficiencies, improved reporting and revenue control, and improved communication, organization and customer service. This equipment upgrade will also include automation of the payment process, featuring both pay in lane and pay on foot technologies. Final upgrades should be completed in early 2020. An upgrade of the City's 1,700 parking meters was completed in 2018. These meters now accept credit and debit cards. All parking expenditures are budgeted in the Parking Facilities Enterprise Fund.

PUBLIC SAFETY: The City of Charleston continues to work to strengthen the police and fire departments. In July of 2015, the Charleston Fire Department was accredited by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) following a 4-day onsite peer evaluation. With this accreditation, CFD becomes one of 22 fire departments nationwide to earn accreditation and the Insurance Services Office (ISO) Class 1 rating. In 2020, the permanent location for Savannah Highway, West Ashley (FS11) will open. The 2020 budget includes the related operating costs to fully staff and equip the facility.

In late 2018, another 1.5 mill dedicated specifically to Public Safety infrastructure was passed effective for 2019. The property tax revenues generated by this 1.5 mill levy and the previous 1.5 mill passed in 2014 will be used to support a borrowing to build four new fire stations (Cainho and West Ashley and Johns Island), a new police forensic lab facility, and a new police substation (West Ashley). This millage is separate from the general operating millage, but the General Fund will be impacted by the cost of staff and apparatus for the new fire stations once they are completed.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AWARDS

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Charleston, SC, for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. This was the thirtieth consecutive year that the City has achieved this prestigious award. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

In addition, the City also received the GFOA's Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for its annual budget document for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2019. To receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan, and as a communications device. This award has been received by the City for the last nineteen consecutive years. The City also submitted its 2020 budget for this award and believe that it continues to meet the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award's requirements. Charleston is in the top

tier of municipalities nationwide, holding both the Budget and Financial Reporting Awards in the same year.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the dedicated services of a highly qualified staff. The City of Charleston has such a staff in its Finance, Budget & Management, and Internal Audit divisions. We would like to express our appreciation to the personnel within these divisions for their professionalism and hard work. We also acknowledge the efforts of other City departments in following good financial management practices and providing information and assistance during the preparation of this report. Without the day-to-day efforts to maintain sound business practices within these departments, the City would not be in the strong financial position it finds itself in today.

Respectfully submitted,



Amy K. Wharton, CPA
Chief Financial Officer



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

**City of Charleston
South Carolina**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2018

Christopher P. Morrell

Executive Director/CEO

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

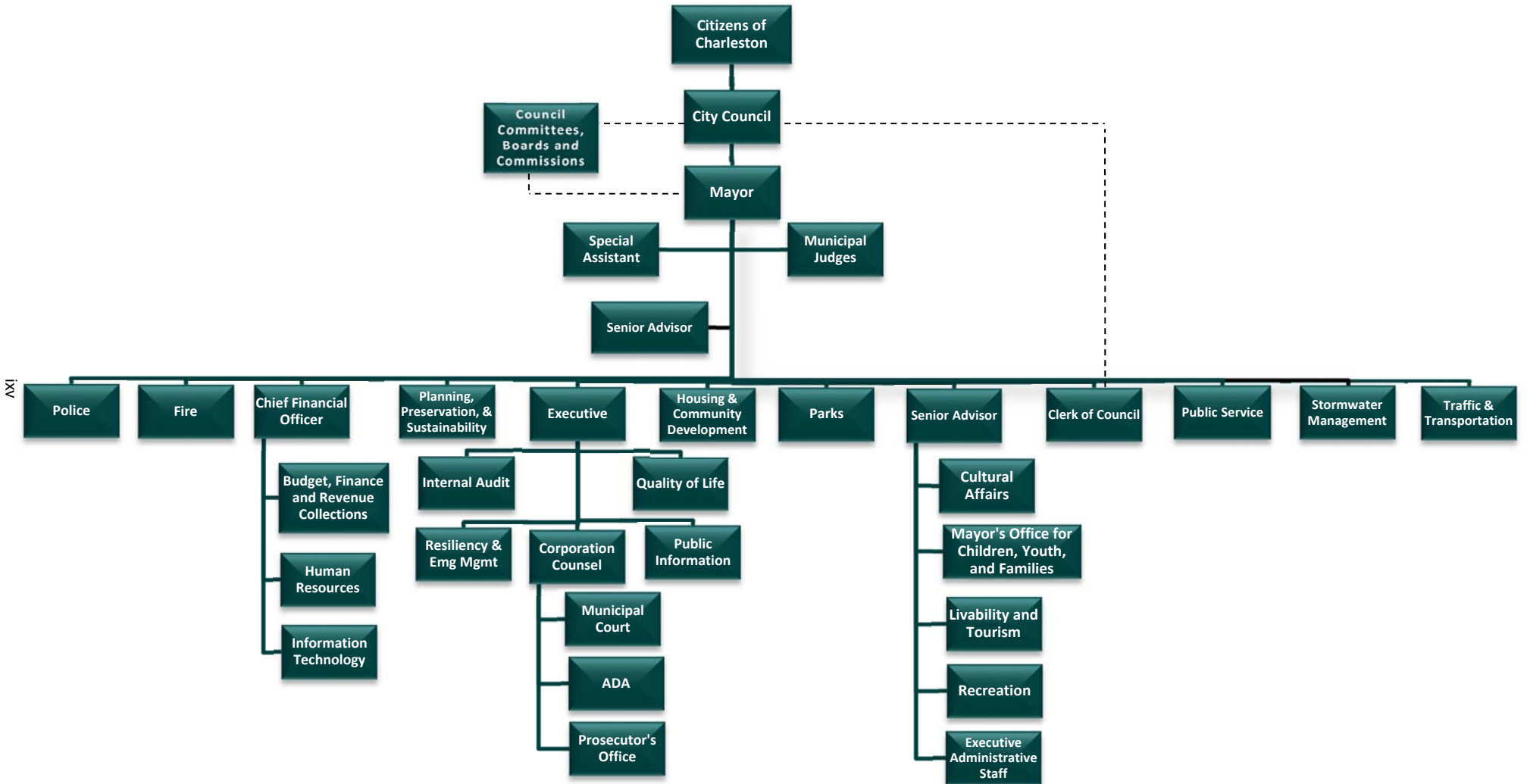
Elected Officials

Mayor	John J. Tecklenburg
Councilmember (District 1)	Gary White, Jr.
Councilmember (District 2)	Kevin Shealy
Councilmember (District 3)	James Lewis, Jr.
Councilmember (District 4)	Robert M. Mitchell
Councilmember (District 5)	Marvin D. Wagner
Councilmember (District 6)	William Dudley Gregorie
Councilmember (District 7)	Perry K. Waring
Councilmember (District 8)	Michael S. Seekings
Councilmember (District 9)	A. Peter Shahid, Jr.
Councilmember (District 10)	Harry J. Griffin
Councilmember (District 11)	William A. Moody, Jr.
Councilmember (District 12)	Carol A. Jackson

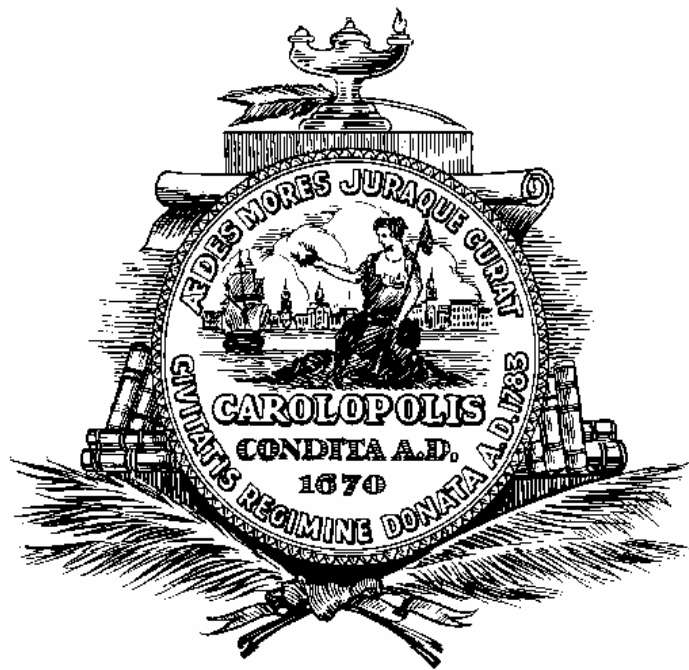
Appointed Officials

Chief Financial Officer	Amy K. Wharton
Deputy Chief Financial Officer	Matthew A. Frohlich
Assistant Chief Financial Officer	Joleen Deames
Finance Director	Joanne Suczynski
Chief Information Officer	Wes Ratterree
Clerk of Council/Tourism Director	Vanessa Turner-Maybank
Corporation Counsel	Susan Herdina
Fire Chief	Daniel Curia
Housing & Community Development Director	Geona Shaw-Johnson
Human Resources and Organizational Development Director	Kay Cross
Internal Auditor	Robert Majernik
Livability and Tourism Director	Daniel Riccio
Municipal Court Chief Judge - Interim	Thomas Morrison
Parks Director	Jason Kronsberg
Planning, Preservation and Sustainability Director	Jacob Lindsey
Police Chief	Luther Reynolds
Public Service Director	Thomas F. O'Brien
Recreation Director	Laurie Yarbrough
Senior Advisor to the Mayor	Richard Jerue
Senior Advisor to the Mayor/Chief Innovation Officer	Tracy McKee
Traffic and Transportation Director	Keith Benjamin

CITY OF CHARLESTON ORGANIZATIONAL CHART DECEMBER 31, 2019



FINANCIAL SECTION





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council
City of Charleston, South Carolina
Charleston, 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 the **City of Charleston, South Carolina** (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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 the City, as of December 31, 2019, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 18, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, as of January 1, 2019. This standard significantly changed the accounting for the City's fiduciary activities. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis (on pages 4 through 16), the Schedule of Changes in the City's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios (on page 98), the Schedule of City OPEB Contributions (on page 99), the Schedules of City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (on page 100), and the Schedules of City Pension Contributions (on pages 101 through 102), 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 the City's basic financial statements. The introductory section, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund, and the statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The Uniform Schedule of Court Fines, Assessments and Surcharges (per ACT 96) is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the State of South Carolina, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund, and the Uniform Schedule of Court Fines, Assessments and Surcharges (per ACT 96) 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 nonmajor fund financial statements, the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund, and the Uniform Schedule of Court Fines, Assessments and Surcharges (per ACT 96) are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

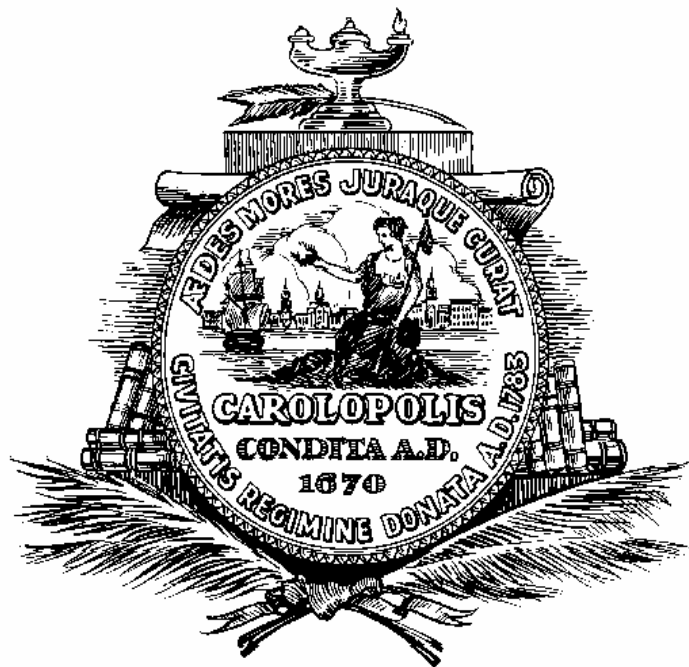
In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 29, 2020, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Columbia, South Carolina
June 29, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Required Supplementary Information)



CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

As management of the City of Charleston, South Carolina (the City), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found in the preceding Introductory Section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ The City implemented GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, in 2015 and GASB No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. GASB No. 68 and GASB No. 75 continued to have a significant effect on the financial statements as *unrestricted* net position for the government as a whole remains a deficit. This is primarily due to the 2015 decrease in the amount of \$128,650,786 and the 2018 decrease in the amount of \$27,455,625 because of the implementation of GASB No.'s 68 and 75, respectively.
- ◆ The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2019, by \$977,932,973 (net position). The City's unrestricted net position deficit was \$(133,597,984).
- ◆ The City's total net position increased by \$104,956,307 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, with a \$99,994,292 increase resulting from governmental activities and a \$4,962,015 increase resulting from business-type activities.
- ◆ As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$397,074,657, an increase of \$65,318,447 from the prior year. Approximately 12 percent of the total amount, \$48,222,618, is available for spending at the City's discretion (*unassigned fund balance*).
- ◆ At the end of the current fiscal year, unrestricted fund balance (the total of the *committed*, *assigned* and *unassigned* components of *fund balance*) for the General Fund was \$86,300,933, or approximately 44 percent of 2019 total General Fund expenditures.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis provided here are intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) the notes to the financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support 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 City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents financial information on all of the City's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference 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 City is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the City'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 for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the City include the broad functions of general government, public safety, public service, urban and community development, culture and recreation, community promotions, health and welfare, and business development and assistance. The business-type activities of the City include Parking Facilities and various other smaller enterprise funds including the City Market, the Joseph P. Riley, Jr. Baseball Park, the Municipal Golf Course, the Angel Oak, and the Slave Mart Museum.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 17 - 20 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. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All the funds of the City 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 City'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*.

The City maintains 26 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 balances for the General Fund, the Capital Improvements Fund, the King Street Gateway TIF Fund, the Drainage Fund and the International African American Museum Fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other 21 governmental funds are combined into a single aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements in the combining and individual fund statements and schedules section of this report.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 21 - 32 of this report.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

- ◆ **Proprietary Funds** – Proprietary (*enterprise*) funds are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Parking Facilities Fund, which is considered to be a major fund of the City. Data from the remaining 6 enterprise funds are combined into a single aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor enterprise funds is provided in the form of combining statements in the combining and individual fund statements and schedules section of this report.

The basic proprietary funds financial statements can be found on pages 33 - 37 of this report.

- ◆ **Fiduciary Funds** – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside of the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reported in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The City implemented GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, on January 1, 2019.

The fiduciary fund financial statement provides information for the Firemen's Insurance and Inspection Fund, a custodial fund. The City is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in this fund are used for their intended purpose. A brief description of this fund and individual fund data is provided in the combining and individual fund statements and schedules section of this report.

The fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on pages 38 - 39 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements – The notes provide additional information that is necessary to acquire a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 40 – 97 of this report.

Other Information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents *required supplementary information* concerning the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 98 - 102 of this report.

The combining and individual statements and schedules referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor funds are presented following the required supplementary information on pensions and OPEB, and can be found on pages 103 - 118 of this report. The Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund budgetary comparison schedule is also included therein. As required by the State, the City also presents a Uniform Schedule of Court Fines, Assessments and Surcharges found on pages 119 - 120. Finally, the statistical section is presented on pages 121 - 149.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

GOVERNMENT-WIDE OVERALL FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position over time may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$977,932,973 at December 31, 2019.

By far the largest portion of the City's net position (90 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, infrastructure, buildings, machinery and equipment), less any related outstanding debt that was used to acquire those assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide a variety of services to its citizens. Accordingly, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources used 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 City's net position (23 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining portion is a deficit balance of \$(133,597,984) of unrestricted net position, which is a decrease of \$1,214,325 from the prior year. This deficit occurred because of the implementation of GASB No.'s 68 and 75, as mentioned previously, which required a restatement of net position in the amount of \$(128,650,786) due to GASB 68 in 2015 and a restatement of net position in 2018 in the amount of \$(27,455,623) due to GASB 75.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City is able to report positive balances in all categories of net position for its separate business-type activities, but only two of the three categories for the City as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental activities. This was also the case at the end of the prior year.

City of Charleston's Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current and other assets	\$ 454,992,943	\$ 400,410,163	\$ 32,710,592	\$ 30,574,791	\$ 487,703,535	\$ 430,984,954
Capital assets	895,606,642	840,472,898	129,392,046	131,701,024	1,024,998,688	972,173,922
Total assets	<u>1,350,599,585</u>	<u>1,240,883,061</u>	<u>162,102,638</u>	<u>162,275,815</u>	<u>1,512,702,223</u>	<u>1,403,158,876</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>26,345,744</u>	<u>28,076,723</u>	<u>562,739</u>	<u>646,991</u>	<u>26,908,483</u>	<u>28,723,714</u>
Long-term liabilities outstanding	470,057,023	457,641,848	42,155,133	47,097,637	512,212,156	504,739,485
Other liabilities	44,660,278	50,386,587	2,872,664	3,148,097	47,532,942	53,534,684
Total liabilities	<u>514,717,301</u>	<u>508,028,435</u>	<u>45,027,797</u>	<u>50,245,734</u>	<u>559,745,098</u>	<u>558,274,169</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,893,270</u>	<u>590,883</u>	<u>39,365</u>	<u>40,872</u>	<u>1,932,635</u>	<u>631,755</u>
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	791,181,480	715,821,235	92,690,859	90,582,262	883,872,339	806,403,497
Restricted	227,658,618	198,956,828	-	-	227,658,618	198,956,828
Unrestricted	(158,505,340)	(154,437,597)	24,907,356	22,053,938	(133,597,984)	(132,383,659)
Total net position	<u>\$ 860,334,758</u>	<u>\$ 760,340,466</u>	<u>\$ 117,598,215</u>	<u>\$ 112,636,200</u>	<u>\$ 977,932,973</u>	<u>\$ 872,976,666</u>

The City's overall net position improved, and net position increased by \$104,956,307 or 12 percent during 2019. The reasons for this overall increase are discussed in the following sections for governmental activities and business-type activities.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

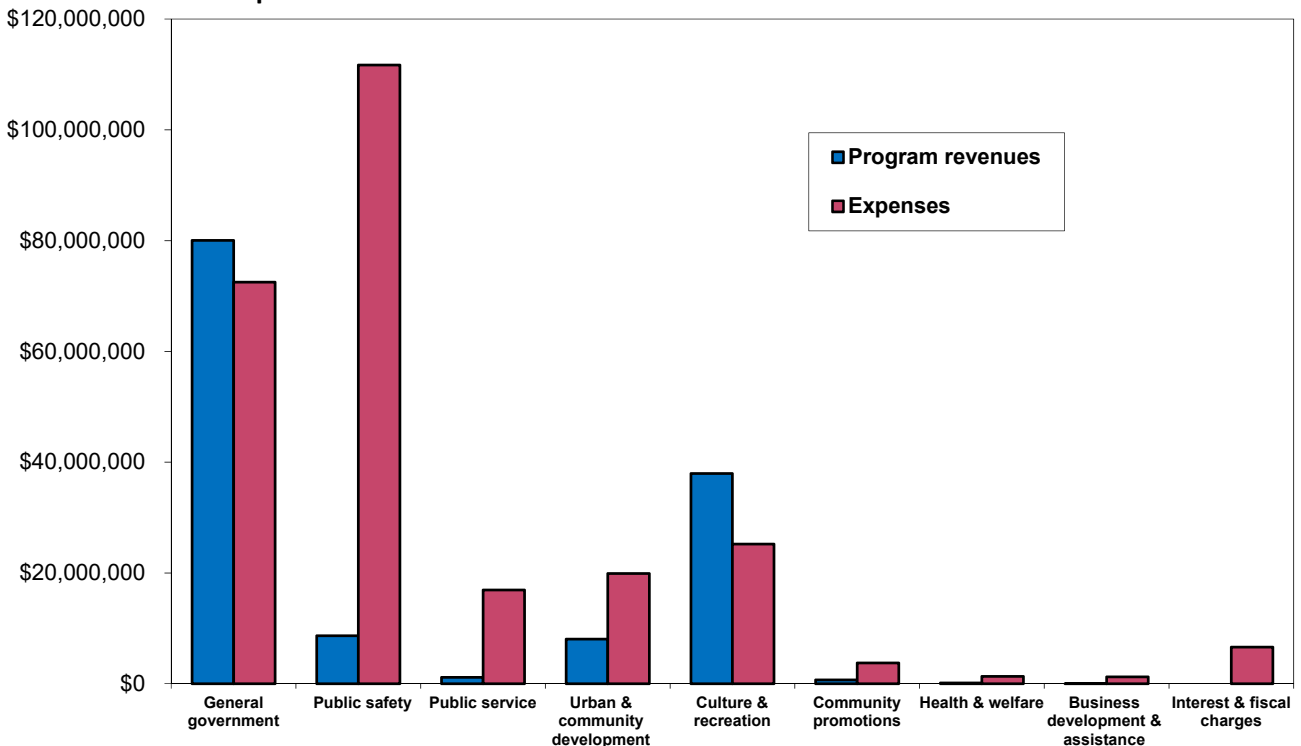
City of Charleston's Changes in Net Position						
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
REVENUES:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 68,184,914	\$ 62,359,057	\$ 35,909,147	\$ 33,379,818	\$104,094,061	\$ 95,738,875
Operating grants and contributions	7,445,446	13,626,508	17,588	18,929	7,463,034	13,645,437
Capital grants and contributions	61,071,142	19,326,104	25,508	-	61,096,650	19,326,104
General revenues:						
Property taxes, including tax increment financing districts	113,177,193	99,491,762	-	-	113,177,193	99,491,762
Other taxes and fees	50,887,872	48,922,865	-	-	50,887,872	48,922,865
Grants and contributions not restricted	27,207,262	25,351,508	-	-	27,207,262	25,351,508
Gain on disposal of capital assets	339,561	947,046	1,410	11,161	340,971	958,207
Other revenues	21,576,291	9,381,141	174,195	252,406	21,750,486	9,633,547
Total revenues	<u>349,889,681</u>	<u>279,405,991</u>	<u>36,127,848</u>	<u>33,662,314</u>	<u>386,017,529</u>	<u>313,068,305</u>
EXPENSES:						
General government	72,512,524	68,461,210	-	-	72,512,524	68,461,210
Public safety	111,715,546	101,677,483	-	-	111,715,546	101,677,483
Public service	16,936,283	16,063,283	-	-	16,936,283	16,063,283
Urban and community development	19,892,537	12,508,379	-	-	19,892,537	12,508,379
Culture and recreation	25,216,927	29,414,539	-	-	25,216,927	29,414,539
Community promotions	3,766,670	3,439,842	-	-	3,766,670	3,439,842
Health and welfare	1,334,876	1,335,543	-	-	1,334,876	1,335,543
Business development and assistance	1,227,642	960,571	-	-	1,227,642	960,571
Interest and fiscal charges	6,618,456	5,434,529	-	-	6,618,456	5,434,529
Parking Facilities	-	-	14,516,626	14,725,051	14,516,626	14,725,051
City Market	-	-	1,974,051	2,352,183	1,974,051	2,352,183
Angel Oak	-	-	373,946	330,475	373,946	330,475
Charleston Visitor Center	-	-	505,948	1,021,138	505,948	1,021,138
Joseph P. Riley, Jr. Baseball Park	-	-	1,861,464	2,441,107	1,861,464	2,441,107
Municipal Golf Course	-	-	2,313,619	2,013,827	2,313,619	2,013,827
Slave Mart Museum	-	-	294,107	300,190	294,107	300,190
Total expenses	<u>259,221,461</u>	<u>239,295,379</u>	<u>21,839,761</u>	<u>23,183,971</u>	<u>281,061,222</u>	<u>262,479,350</u>
Excess before transfers	90,668,220	40,110,612	14,288,087	10,478,343	104,956,307	50,588,955
Transfers	9,326,072	4,305,796	(9,326,072)	(4,305,796)	-	-
Increase in net position	<u>99,994,292</u>	<u>44,416,408</u>	<u>4,962,015</u>	<u>6,172,547</u>	<u>104,956,307</u>	<u>50,588,955</u>
Net position, beginning	760,340,466	743,379,681	112,636,200	106,463,653	872,976,666	849,843,334
Prior period adjustment (see Note 18 to the financial statements)	-	(27,455,623)	-	-	-	(27,455,623)
Net position, beginning as restated	<u>760,340,466</u>	<u>715,924,058</u>	<u>112,636,200</u>	<u>106,463,653</u>	<u>872,976,666</u>	<u>822,387,711</u>
Net position, ending	<u>\$860,334,758</u>	<u>\$760,340,466</u>	<u>\$117,598,215</u>	<u>\$112,636,200</u>	<u>\$977,932,973</u>	<u>\$872,976,666</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

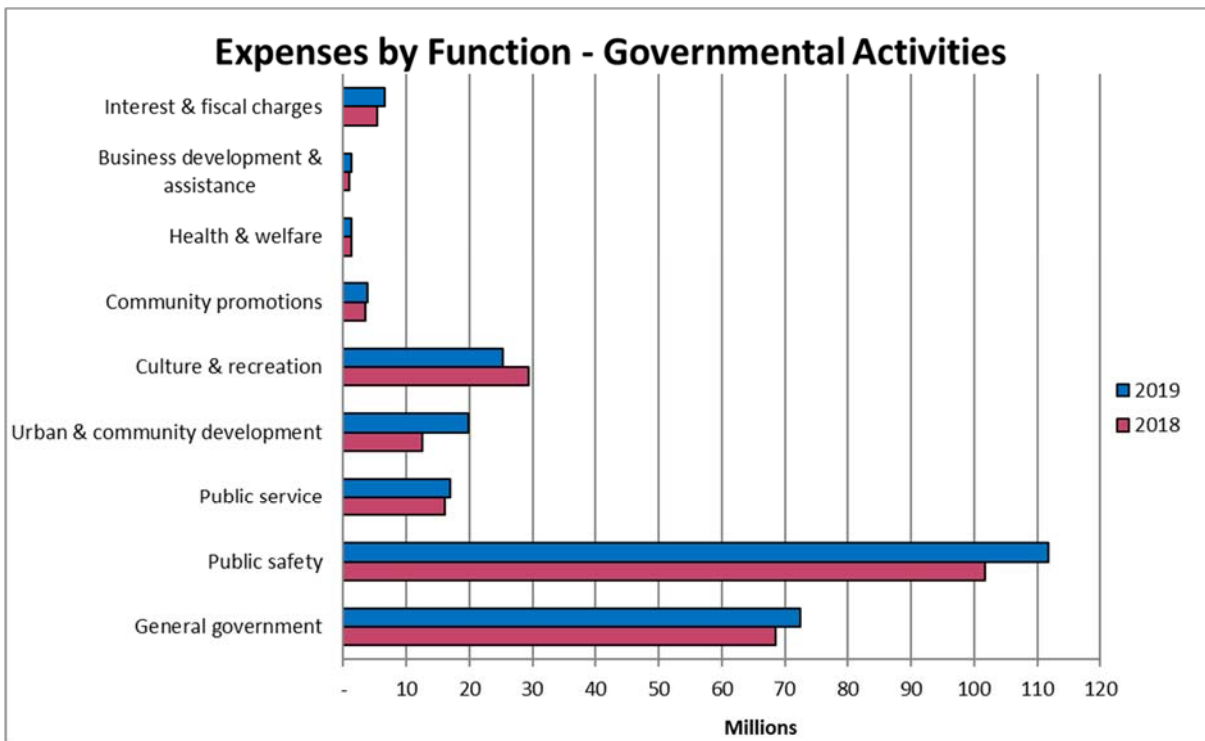
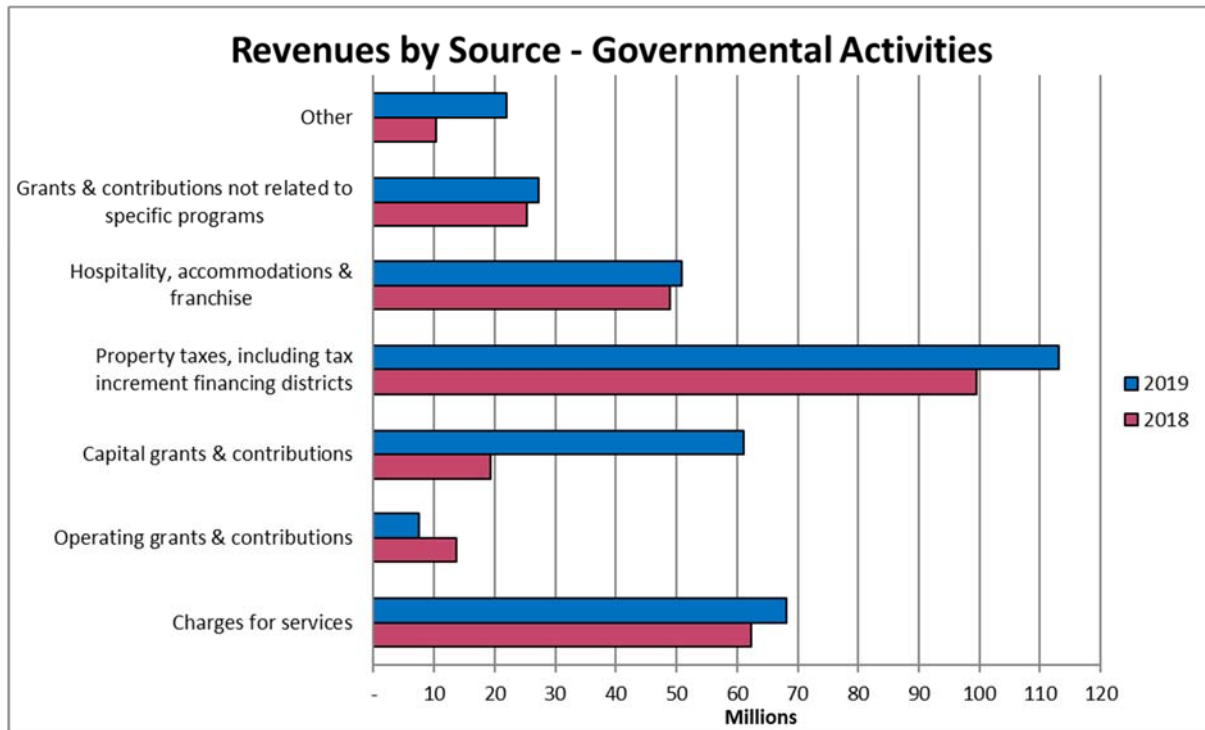
Governmental Activities. During the current fiscal year, governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$99,994,292 from the prior year as restated for an ending balance of \$860,334,758. This compares to a prior year increase of \$44,416,408, a difference of \$55,577,884. Key elements of this change are as follows:

- ◆ General revenues and transfers increased \$34,114,133 or 18 percent during 2019, primarily due to increased property taxes and tax increment financing (TIF) revenues, as well as accommodations taxes and miscellaneous revenues. Property taxes increased by \$9,436,561, or 11 percent, primarily due to an increase in millage rates and properties rolling off annexation agreements with other tax districts. TIF revenues increased by \$4,248,870 or 29 percent, primarily due to multi-unit residential properties completing development. Accommodations taxes increased by \$1,645,013 or 9 percent due to growth in the hotel industry. Miscellaneous revenues increased by \$10,099,351 or 447 percent, primarily due to the receipt of a \$10 million legal settlement, which will be used for affordable housing.
- ◆ Expenses for governmental activities increased \$19,926,082 or 8 percent over the prior year. This was due to several factors: Public Safety expenses increased by \$10,083,063 or 10 percent due to increases in personnel expenses primarily for salary increase provisions in the Police and Fire Department pay plans, cost of living adjustments, and increases in retirement costs, for a total increase of \$5,047,028. Capital construction costs for a new fire station and forensic services building in the amount of \$2,338,368 also contributed to the increase in Public Safety expenses. Urban and community development expenses increased by \$7,384,158 or 59 percent, primarily due to increased activity in the Charleston Neck Redevelopment Project area for environmental remediation and construction of streets, sidewalks and drainage infrastructure.

Program Revenues and Expenses – Governmental Activities



CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019



Business-Type Activities. Business-type activities increased the City's net position in 2019 by \$4,962,015. This compares to a prior year increase of \$6,172,547. This \$(1,210,532) fluctuation was due to increased transfers to the General Fund.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

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

Governmental Funds

The focus of the City's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for discretionary use as it represents the portion of fund balance which has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party, the City itself, or a group or individual that has been delegated authority to assign resources for use for particular purposes by City Council.

At December 31, 2019, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$397,074,657, an increase of \$65,318,447 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 12 percent of this amount (\$48,222,618) constitutes *unassigned fund balance*, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of the fund balance is either *nonspendable*, *restricted*, *committed* or *assigned* to indicate that it is 1) not in spendable form (\$5,955,878), 2) restricted for particular purposes (\$290,483,474), 3) committed for particular purposes (\$-0-), or 4) assigned for particular purposes (\$52,412,687).

General Fund. The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$48,222,618, while total fund balance increased to \$92,180,401. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total General Fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 25 percent of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents approximately 48 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance of the City's General Fund increased by 20 percent or \$15,507,855 during 2019. Highlights in the General Fund were as follows:

- ◆ Property taxes increased by \$7,878,894 or 10 percent, due an increase in millage rates and properties rolling off of annexation agreements with other tax districts.
- ◆ Federal revenue increased by \$2,494,584 during 2019. This is mainly due to FEMA reimbursements for expenditures relating to Hurricanes Matthew and Irma.
- ◆ Public Safety expenses increased by \$6,228,715 or 7 percent due to increases in personnel expenses, primarily for salary increase provisions in the Police and Fire Department pay plans, cost of living adjustments, and increases in retirement costs, for a total increase of \$5,047,028.
- ◆ General Government expenses increased by \$4,364,767 or 12 percent due to increases in personnel expenses (\$1,692,685 in salaries and \$2,073,178 in benefits, including retirement), property acquisitions (\$6,035,000) and miscellaneous claims in the amount of \$2,248,616, primarily for the settlement of the Gaillard law suit. In addition, there were large decreases in some expenses that offset the aforementioned increased expenses. These included \$2,637,910 in Professional and Contractual Services and \$5,725,305 for the FEMA buyout properties that were completed last year.

Capital Improvements Fund. This major fund accounts for capital projects funded primarily by various general obligation bonds, a portion of the hospitality fees and accommodations taxes, transfers from other funds, as well as assets purchased under the City's lease purchase program. Grants and contributions also funded acquisitions during the current year. Fund balance decreased by 8 percent or \$3,399,780.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Capital outlay of \$17,882,887 in 2019 was 13 percent less than that of 2018 (\$20,586,726). Capital outlay from lease purchases decreased \$5,801,052 over the prior year, primarily due to the Motorola radio lease of \$7,006,132, which was in addition to the normal annual lease purchase in 2018. Offsetting this decrease, there was an overall increase of \$3,523,176 in construction projects in 2019 compared to 2018, primarily due to the Daniel Island Recreation Center and Savannah Highway Fire Station. The increase in costs for the Daniel Island Recreation Center and Savannah Highway Fire Station were \$2,361,048 and \$1,162,128 respectively. Transfers in decreased by \$1,641,271 or 20 percent, predominantly due to decreased transfers from the Hospitality Fee Fund for the Low Battery Seawall project.

King Street Gateway TIF. This major fund accounts for various capital projects that are primarily funded by special redevelopment bonds, property taxes from this tax increment financing (TIF) district and special assessments levied on property owners in the district. During 2019, fund balance increased by 15 percent or \$6,009,930, as compared to a 3 percent increase for 2018 of \$1,249,154. The largest change in this fund was a decrease in transfers out of \$2,661,867, as funding for the US Highway 17 Septima Clark Phase 2 drainage project was not needed since the phase was completed in 2018. Capital outlay also decreased by \$1,565,192 due to the completion of the Spring Cannon Streetscape project in 2018.

Drainage. This major fund accounts for stormwater management and other drainage infrastructure. Funding sources are primarily from tax revenues from the four mills (two mills prior to 2016) assessed on real and personal property, certain business licenses and transfers from stormwater utility fees. Grants and contributions likewise funded acquisitions during the current year. The City also issued \$46,725,000 of stormwater revenue bonds in 2012. During 2019, fund balance decreased by \$5,102,281 or 13 percent, as compared to a prior year decrease of \$677,854. Capital outlay increased by \$2,100,653 or 12 percent in 2019 (as compared to a decrease of \$15,460,017 in 2018), primarily due to the commencement of construction on Phase 4 of the US Highway 17 Septima Clark drainage project. The general government expenditures decreased by \$4,657,782 due to a substantial reduction in property purchases for the FEMA home buy-out program. Transfers in decreased by \$5,342,663, or 57 percent, primarily due to decreased transfers from the King Street Gateway TIF due to the completion of Phase 2 of the US Highway 17 Septima Clark drainage project in 2018.

International African American Museum. This major fund accounts for the activities to construct a new museum dedicated to African American history and identity. Funding sources include municipal accommodations fees, hospitality fees, state appropriations and a contribution from the IAAM Support Organization (ISO). The City issued a \$5,000,000 Accommodations Tax Revenue Bond in 2014, a \$7,500,000 Accommodations Tax Revenue Bond in 2018, as well as a \$12,500,000 Accommodations Tax Revenue Bond in 2019. During 2019, the fund balance increased \$35,104,350 compared to the prior year balance of \$6,285,188. This increase was due to the 2019 bond issuance and contributions from the IAAM Support Organization (ISO). In addition, revenue was recognized from funding received in prior years, from appropriations from the State of South Carolina and Charleston County Accommodations Tax. All of the revenue received in 2019 will go towards the construction of the Museum.

Proprietary Funds

The City of Charleston's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. The City's enterprise operations include the following funds: Angel Oak, Charleston Visitor Center, City Market, Joseph P. Riley, Jr. Baseball Park, Municipal Golf Course, Parking Facilities and Slave Mart Museum. The only major fund is the Parking Facilities Fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's proprietary funds reported total ending net position of \$117,598,215, of which \$24,907,356 is unrestricted. The balance of net position is classified as net investment in capital assets.

Parking Facilities Fund. Net position increased in the Parking Facilities Fund by 5 percent or \$4,057,497, a decrease of \$1,969,228 over the prior year. This was predominantly due to an increase in transfers out of \$3,781,129 or 33 percent to the General Fund.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Original Budget Compared to Final Budget. For 2019 there was a \$8,236,324 increase in appropriations between the original and final amended budget for the General Fund. This increase partially resulted from a budget amendment in the amount of \$6,374,159. The amendment included funding \$191,403 of vehicle repairs, \$139,992 in additional radio usage fees paid to Charleston County, \$225,413 for additional contracted legal services, \$158,310 for the purchase of an additional environmental services vehicle, \$472,160 for additional Public Safety overtime, \$1,433,436 for funds transferred out for capital projects, \$2,801,498 for renovations to the Visitors Center, \$144,498 for leasehold improvement costs, \$176,001 for additional rent expense, and \$174,026 to cover increased construction materials supply costs. The remaining difference between the original and final budgeted amounts for the General Fund consisted of \$1,862,165 of prior year outstanding encumbrances that were re-appropriated, as well as transfers within or between departments.

Final Budget Compared to Actual Results. Actual 2019 General Fund revenues were more than the amount budgeted by 6.33 percent or \$11,116,958, while total expenditures were less than the amount budgeted by 4.03 percent or \$8,000,085. Total net other financing sources were less than budgeted by 4.73 percent or \$946,693 predominantly due to various transfers in and out that were less than budgeted. The transfer to the J. P. Riley, Jr., Ballpark Fund was more than budgeted by \$583,973 due to lower than anticipated operating revenues. The transfer out to the Golf Course Fund was more than budgeted by \$174,295 due to higher than anticipated expenses. The transfer in from the Hospitality Fee Fund was less than anticipated by \$747,523 due to lower tourism-related expenditures in the General Fund.

The most significant budget to actual revenue variance involved Intergovernmental - federal, which was over budget by 1,751.5 percent or \$3,182,717. This variance is a result of federal grants received for reimbursements due to hurricane responses in prior years. Local option sales tax revenue also exceeded budget by \$2,086,310 due to economic growth and higher consumer spending.

Within current expenditures, the largest variance is in General Government, which was below budget by \$3,940,717 (8.8 percent), with savings achieved in employee benefits, facilities maintenance, and information technology. Savings in workers compensation totaled \$783,387. Facilities Maintenance and Information Technology savings were the result of delayed projects.

The public safety function was under budget by \$1,475,972 (1.5 percent), of which \$1,378,538 occurred in the Police Department. The majority of this was due to position vacancies and fuel savings, which resulted from lower than budgeted gasoline prices.

The culture and recreation function was under budget by \$1,450,644 (7 percent). The majority of this was due to savings in maintenance and repair budgets from delayed projects.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets. The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2019, amounts to \$1,024,998,688 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land and improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, works of art, drainage systems, and bridges and tunnels, as well as streets and sidewalks. (See Notes 1.I. and 9 to the financial statements). The total increase in the City's investment in capital assets from 2018 to 2019 was approximately 5 percent.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- ◆ Approximately \$18 million was spent towards the US Highway 17 Septima Clark drainage project.
- ◆ Developers contributed streets and sidewalks totaling approximately \$9 million.
- ◆ Approximately \$11.1 million was spent towards the International African American Museum
- ◆ Approximately \$2.6 million was spent on the Daniel Island Recreation Center.

Other significant additions during 2019 included work on the Savannah Highway fire station, the CPD Forensic Services building, the low battery seawall, various drainage projects, and acquisitions of equipment in the police, fire and public service departments.

City of Charleston's Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Land and improvements	\$ 119,011,650	\$ 112,537,972	\$ 11,442,208	\$ 11,442,208	\$ 130,453,858	\$ 123,980,180
Building & improvements	332,663,569	325,806,047	113,385,008	116,291,977	446,048,577	442,098,024
Machinery & equipment	34,552,155	32,800,057	3,468,869	1,763,589	38,021,024	34,563,646
Works of art	454,250	334,250	55,000	55,000	509,250	389,250
Construction in progress	96,681,763	68,081,078	1,040,961	2,148,250	97,722,724	70,229,328
Infrastructure	312,243,255	300,913,494	-	-	312,243,255	300,913,494
Total	<u>\$ 895,606,642</u>	<u>\$ 840,472,898</u>	<u>\$ 129,392,046</u>	<u>\$ 131,701,024</u>	<u>\$ 1,024,998,688</u>	<u>\$ 972,173,922</u>

Additional information on the City's capital assets is provided in Note 9 to the financial statements.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Long-Term Debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had total bonded debt outstanding of \$233,116,962. Of this amount, \$62,500,967 is comprised of debt backed by the full faith and credit of the government; \$51,369,177 is comprised of special redevelopment bonds secured by proceeds from the incremental increase in the tax base related to these properties, as well as parking fees generated by garages located within the districts; \$68,006,856 is comprised of revenue bond debt secured by pledges of parking fees, operating revenues of the City Market, State and City accommodations taxes, and the revenues of the Stormwater system; and \$51,239,962 is comprised of installment purchase revenue bonds secured by certain public safety capital assets. The remainder of the City's long-term obligations is comprised of notes payable, capital leases, pension-related debt, OPEB-related debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences.

The City's total debt increased by \$7,472,672 (1.5 percent) during the current fiscal year. The City issued one new bond during the year, a \$12,500,000 revenue bond. Notes Payable totaling \$2,202,336 were also issued during the year. Decreases were due to regularly scheduled principal reductions on existing outstanding debt.

The City's liability for its net pension liability also increased by \$9,197,597 (5 percent) in 2019; this compares to a \$4,545,676 increase (3 percent) in 2018. Additionally, the City's net OPEB liability increased by \$2,089,875 during 2019.

In addition to the above, the City also financed new capital leases totaling \$7,923,270 during the year. This was a decrease of \$6,371,504 in new equipment financing, as compared to the prior year, predominantly due to the radio equipment lease in the amount of \$7,006,132 in 2018.

Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service have assigned and reaffirmed ratings of "AAA" and "Aaa", respectively, for the City's general obligation bonds. Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service assigned and reaffirmed ratings of "AA+" and "Aa2", respectively, to the City's 2012 Stormwater System revenue bonds. Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service assigned ratings of "AA+" and "Aa1", respectively, to the City's 2015 and 2017 installment purchase revenue bonds.

Under State law, the City is authorized to issue general obligation bonds (not subject to voter approval) in a principal amount not greater than 8 percent of total assessed value of all taxable property. As of December 31, 2019, Charleston's 8 percent general obligation debt capacity (amount remaining available without a referendum) was \$62,898,486, up from \$49,354,609 in 2018 reflecting an increased limit available due to higher assessment values.

City of Charleston's Outstanding Debt

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
General obligation bonds	\$ 52,710,967	\$ 56,855,884	\$ 9,790,000	\$ 11,405,000	\$ 62,500,967	\$ 68,260,884
Special redevelopment bonds	51,369,177	56,845,260	-	-	51,369,177	56,845,260
Revenue bonds	64,955,629	55,872,479	3,051,227	3,374,466	68,006,856	59,246,945
Installment purchase revenue bonds	28,103,602	29,280,045	23,136,360	25,483,865	51,239,962	54,763,910
Total bonded debt	197,139,375	198,853,668	35,977,587	40,263,331	233,116,962	239,116,999
Notes	17,918,108	18,732,200	700,000	800,000	18,618,108	19,532,200
Capital leases	19,510,609	19,212,955	71,809	128,598	19,582,418	19,341,553
Net pension liability	184,237,918	174,532,484	5,164,782	5,672,619	189,402,700	180,205,103
Net OPEB liability	34,955,402	32,865,527	-	-	34,955,402	32,865,527
Claims and judgments	8,004,619	5,712,707	-	-	8,004,619	5,712,707
Compensated absences	8,290,992	7,732,307	240,955	233,089	8,531,947	7,965,396
Total	\$ 470,057,023	\$ 457,641,848	\$ 42,155,133	\$ 47,097,637	\$ 512,212,156	\$ 504,739,485

More detailed information on the City's long-term debt is provided in Note 10 to the financial statements.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

The approved 2020 budget was passed in December of 2019 and totaled \$195,018,329 in General Fund revenues and \$206,063,842 in General Fund expenditures, with the \$11,045,513 difference funded by transfers in from the enterprise funds that have budgeted surpluses.

The following economic factors currently affect the City and were considered in developing the 2020 fiscal year budget:

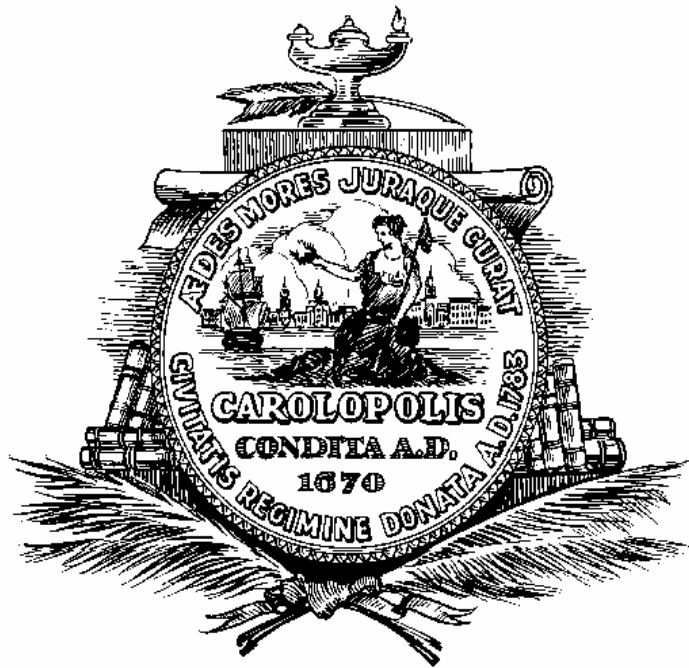
- ◆ Unemployment in the Charleston metropolitan area reached a high of 10.2 percent in 2010 but has since declined to 2.5 percent in March of 2020, lower than the state average of 2.6 percent.
- ◆ Property tax millage for 2020 remains the same at 79.6 mills for the General Fund. (For 2020 Drainage Fund millage remains at 4 mills and Public Safety Infrastructure Fund millage remains at 3 mills, both of which are segregated from the General Fund.) General Fund millage is subject to change because 2020 is a reassessment year for Charleston County, and a millage rollback calculation is required. Property tax revenue includes a projected increase of 3 percent in assessed values in Charleston County and 1 percent in Berkeley County for real property. This increase is expected because of continued improvement in the real estate market, with more home sales and construction starts than in recent years. Growth in total assessed value for vehicles is estimated at 1 percent in both Charleston County and Berkeley County.
- ◆ The General Fund 2020 budget is 5.48 percent higher than the final 2019 budget for revenues and 5.32 percent higher for expenditures. Areas of increase include property taxes, permits, and business licenses. Property taxes increased due to growth in the tax base. Business license and permit increases result from natural growth and improvements in the economy.
- ◆ The 2020 expenditure budget continues to focus on the following: strengthening the police and fire departments, priority funding of core municipal services, maintaining strong funding of City-sponsored infrastructure improvements and desire to be an employer of choice. Significant expenditure increases in 2020 include 64 new positions in various departments at a total salary cost of \$1.7 million and a cost of living adjustment for all employees at a cost of \$3.1 million. Also, increased retirement system costs added over \$2 million to the budget. Other cost increases for 2020 include \$880,000 in new computer equipment and software, and \$325,000 for additional mobile data terminals, in-car cameras and security cameras for the Police Department. Debt service requirements increased \$927,000 due to increased borrowing for equipment and vehicle purchases.

At December 31, 2019 unassigned fund balance in the General Fund was \$48,222,618. The use of unassigned fund balance was not budgeted in 2020.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Charleston's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Department of Budget, Finance and Revenue Collections by mail at P.O. Box 304, Charleston, South Carolina 29402. You may also visit the City website at www.charleston-sc.gov.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Governmental Activities	Business- type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 145,069,776	\$ 30,510,518	\$ 175,580,294
Investments	171,621	-	171,621
Receivables, net of allowances			
Property taxes	53,509,108	-	53,509,108
Accounts	5,436,422	1,745,054	7,181,476
Other	3,024,042	1,194,848	4,218,890
Due from federal government	5,071,173	-	5,071,173
Due from state and local governments	37,949,475	-	37,949,475
Internal balances	794,534	(794,534)	-
Inventories, at cost	549	47,706	48,255
Prepaid items	750,612	7,000	757,612
Property held for resale	1,174,918	-	1,174,918
Notes receivable			
Due within one year	978,300	-	978,300
Due in more than one year	14,717,575	-	14,717,575
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	183,779,904	-	183,779,904
Mortgages receivable, net of allowance	2,564,934	-	2,564,934
Capital assets			
Nondepreciable	315,088,769	12,538,169	327,626,938
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	580,517,873	116,853,877	697,371,750
Total assets	1,350,599,585	162,102,638	1,512,702,223
Deferred outflows of resources			
Deferred loss on bond refunding	141,370	48,209	189,579
Pension	23,509,883	514,530	24,024,413
Other postemployment benefits	2,694,491	-	2,694,491
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 26,345,744	\$ 562,739	\$ 26,908,483

(Continued)

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Governmental Activities	Business- type Activities	Total
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 29,787,130	\$ 2,201,184	\$ 31,988,314
Accrued salaries and related benefits	8,440,461	128,886	8,569,347
Accrued interest payable	2,351,709	428,770	2,780,479
Other accrued liabilities	957,277	55,663	1,012,940
Deposits	34,879	58,161	93,040
Assets held for others	208,129	-	208,129
Due to state and local governments	1,759,177	-	1,759,177
Unearned revenue	1,121,516	-	1,121,516
Noncurrent liabilities			
Due within one year	36,793,772	4,192,570	40,986,342
Due in more than one year	433,263,251	37,962,563	471,225,814
Total liabilities	514,717,301	45,027,797	559,745,098
Deferred inflows of resources			
Pension	1,412,020	39,365	1,451,385
Other postemployment benefits	481,250	-	481,250
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 1,893,270	\$ 39,365	\$ 1,932,635
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	791,181,480	92,690,859	883,872,339
Restricted for			
Debt service	4,727,141	-	4,727,141
Capital and infrastructure projects	186,247,106	-	186,247,106
Tourism activities	19,289,481	-	19,289,481
Small business assistance	841,539	-	841,539
Housing services/community development	3,005,180	-	3,005,180
Affordable housing	12,947,814	-	12,947,814
Law enforcement	542,019	-	542,019
Recreation and community programs			
Expendable	8,338	-	8,338
Nonexpendable	50,000	-	50,000
Unrestricted	(158,505,340)	24,907,356	(133,597,984)
Total net position	\$ 860,334,758	\$ 117,598,215	\$ 977,932,973

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
		Charges	Operating	Capital	Governmental	Business-type	Total
	Expenses	for Services	Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	Activities	Activities	
Governmental activities							
General government	\$ 72,512,524	\$ 51,495,944	\$ 2,517,265	\$ 26,036,980	\$ 7,537,665	\$ -	\$ 7,537,665
Public safety	111,715,546	7,096,666	987,045	592,756	(103,039,079)	-	(103,039,079)
Public service	16,936,283	9,026	1,142,963	-	(15,784,294)	-	(15,784,294)
Urban and community development	19,892,537	5,820,783	2,226,558	-	(11,845,196)	-	(11,845,196)
Culture and recreation	25,216,927	3,081,739	432,595	34,439,766	12,737,173	-	12,737,173
Community promotions	3,766,670	679,686	-	-	(3,086,984)	-	(3,086,984)
Health and welfare	1,334,876	-	138,020	1,640	(1,195,216)	-	(1,195,216)
Business development and assistance	1,227,642	1,070	1,000	-	(1,225,572)	-	(1,225,572)
Interest and fiscal charges	6,618,456	-	-	-	(6,618,456)	-	(6,618,456)
Total governmental activities	259,221,461	68,184,914	7,445,446	61,071,142	(122,519,959)	-	(122,519,959)
Business-type activities							
Parking facilities	14,516,626	29,092,385	-	-	-	14,575,759	14,575,759
City Market	1,974,051	2,528,104	-	-	-	554,053	554,053
Angel Oak	373,946	459,145	17,588	-	-	102,787	102,787
Charleston Visitor Center	505,948	862,949	-	-	-	357,001	357,001
J. P. Riley Jr. Baseball Park	1,861,464	357,278	-	-	-	(1,504,186)	(1,504,186)
Municipal Golf Course	2,313,619	2,048,382	-	25,508	-	(239,729)	(239,729)
Slave Mart Museum	294,107	560,904	-	-	-	266,797	266,797
Total business-type activities	21,839,761	35,909,147	17,588	25,508	-	14,112,482	14,112,482
Total government	\$ 281,061,222	\$ 104,094,061	\$ 7,463,034	\$ 61,096,650	(122,519,959)	14,112,482	(108,407,477)

(Continued)

General revenues

Taxes

Property, net of tax increment financing districts	94,483,521	-	94,483,521
Tax increment financing districts	18,693,672	-	18,693,672
Hospitality	17,704,201	-	17,704,201
Accommodations	18,709,175	-	18,709,175
Franchise	14,474,496	-	14,474,496
Penalties	471,466	-	471,466
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	27,207,262	-	27,207,262
Unrestricted revenue from use of money and property	8,749,785	174,195	8,923,980
Gain on sale of real estate	339,561	1,410	340,971
Miscellaneous	12,355,040	-	12,355,040

Transfers

	9,326,072	(9,326,072)	-
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Total general revenues and transfers

	222,514,251	(9,150,467)	213,363,784
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Change in net position

	99,994,292	4,962,015	104,956,307
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Net position

Beginning of year	760,340,466	112,636,200	872,976,666
End of year	<u>\$ 860,334,758</u>	<u>\$ 117,598,215</u>	<u>\$ 977,932,973</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

	General	Capital Improvements	King Street Gateway TIF
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 41,451,981	\$ 17,999,517	\$ 4,762,987
Investments	-	121,621	-
Receivables, net of allowances:			
Property taxes	35,531,760	-	6,108,115
Accounts	-	-	-
Other	2,522,080	15,000	-
Due from federal government	62,780	170,670	-
Due from state and local governments	27,159,457	-	1,164,506
Notes receivable	5,049,291	-	-
Property held for resale	-	-	-
Due from other funds	2,052,600	-	-
Inventories	549	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-
Prepaid items	35,094	-	-
Advances to other funds	794,534	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	85,860	28,697,319	33,592,940
Mortgages receivable, net of allowance	-	-	-
Total assets	\$ 114,745,986	\$ 47,004,127	\$ 45,628,548

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Drainage	International African American Museum	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 15,318,184	\$ -	\$ 65,537,107	\$ 145,069,776
-	-	50,000	171,621
2,113,321	-	9,755,912	53,509,108
-	-	5,436,422	5,436,422
-	-	486,962	3,024,042
4,112,720	-	725,003	5,071,173
2,141,594	-	7,483,918	37,949,475
-	-	10,646,584	15,695,875
-	-	1,114,918	1,114,918
-	-	-	2,052,600
-	-	-	549
-	-	11,418	11,418
71,410	-	13,500	120,004
-	-	-	794,534
18,564,018	45,559,749	57,280,018	183,779,904
-	-	2,564,934	2,564,934
<u>\$ 42,321,247</u>	<u>\$ 45,559,749</u>	<u>\$ 161,106,696</u>	<u>\$ 456,366,353</u>

(Continued)

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	<u>General</u>	<u>Capital Improvements</u>	<u>King Street Gateway TIF</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 4,493,191	\$ 8,768,408	\$ -
Assets held for others	126,729	-	-
Accrued salaries, wages, and benefits	8,268,449	-	-
Claims and judgments payable	1,278,596	-	-
Other accrued liabilities	925,519	190	-
Deposits	34,879	-	-
Due to state and local governments	1,756,612	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	925,538	22,588	-
Total liabilities	<u>17,809,513</u>	<u>8,791,186</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred inflows of resources			
Unavailable revenue	<u>4,756,072</u>	<u>127,612</u>	<u>558,555</u>
Fund balances			
Nonspendable			
Long-term receivables	5,049,291	-	-
Inventories and prepaid items	35,643	-	-
Advances to other funds	794,534	-	-
Restricted			
Small business assistance	-	-	-
Law enforcement	-	-	-
Tourism activities	-	-	-
Housing services and community development	-	-	-
Affordable housing	-	-	-
Recreation and community programs			
Expendable	-	-	-
Nonexpendable	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	3,682,602
Capital and infrastructure projects	-	38,085,329	41,387,391
Assigned			
Cultural activities	-	-	-
Housing services and community development	-	-	-
Capital and infrastructure projects	34,136,443	-	-
Purchases on order	1,935,442	-	-
Post-employment benefits - pension	2,006,430	-	-
Unassigned	48,222,618	-	-
Total fund balances	<u>92,180,401</u>	<u>38,085,329</u>	<u>45,069,993</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 114,745,986</u>	<u>\$ 47,004,127</u>	<u>\$ 45,628,548</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Drainage	International African American Museum	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 5,991,553	\$ 2,582,752	\$ 7,951,226	\$ 29,787,130
-	-	81,400	208,129
11,885	-	160,127	8,440,461
-	-	-	1,278,596
-	-	31,568	957,277
-	-	-	34,879
-	-	2,565	1,759,177
-	1,587,459	465,141	2,052,600
-	-	173,372	1,121,498
<u>6,003,438</u>	<u>4,170,211</u>	<u>8,865,399</u>	<u>45,639,747</u>
 1,792,587	 -	 6,417,123	 13,651,949
-	-	-	5,049,291
71,410	-	5,000	112,053
-	-	-	794,534
-	-	841,539	841,539
-	-	542,019	542,019
-	-	19,289,481	19,289,481
-	-	3,005,180	3,005,180
-	-	12,947,814	12,947,814
-	-	8,338	8,338
-	-	50,000	50,000
2,773,221	-	623,028	7,078,851
31,680,591	41,389,538	94,177,403	246,720,252
-	-	753,674	753,674
-	-	7,572,650	7,572,650
-	-	6,008,048	40,144,491
-	-	-	1,935,442
-	-	-	2,006,430
-	-	-	48,222,618
<u>34,525,222</u>	<u>41,389,538</u>	<u>145,824,174</u>	<u>397,074,657</u>
 \$ 42,321,247	 \$ 45,559,749	 \$ 161,106,696	 \$ 456,366,353

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2019

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because of the following:

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 397,074,657
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds (capital assets of \$1,094,908,839; net of accumulated depreciation of \$199,302,197).		895,606,642
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are not reported or are deferred in the funds.		
Property taxes	\$ 3,535,044	
Special assessments receivable	47,935	
Notes receivable	960,000	
Sale of real estate	618,553	
Grants	4,332,759	
Court fines	889,935	
Deferred interest receivable on notes	97,556	
Donated and grant related property held for resale	60,000	
Deferred revenue related to Charleston County School District	2,265,100	
Other receivables	905,067	
		13,711,949
Disbursements for maintenance agreements reflected in the funds cover periods extending beyond year-end.		619,190
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued interest, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Notes payable	\$ (17,918,108)	
General obligation bonds	(51,950,000)	
Net pension liability	(162,140,055)	
Net OPEB liability	(32,742,161)	
Revenue bonds	(62,509,115)	
Installment purchase revenue bonds	(25,385,579)	
Redevelopment bonds	(51,369,177)	
Capital leases payable	(19,510,609)	
Claims and judgments payable	(6,726,023)	
Compensated absences payable	(8,290,992)	
Accrued interest	(2,351,709)	
Unamortized deferred loss on refunding	141,370	
Unamortized premiums on debt issuance	(5,925,504)	
		(446,677,662)
The funds reflect multi-year real estate rental agreements for which revenues are deferred and amortized over the period of the agreement in the statement of net position.		(18)
Net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 860,334,758</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	<u>General</u>	<u>Capital Improvements</u>	<u>King Street Gateway TIF</u>
Revenues			
Taxes			
Property, net of tax increment financing districts	\$ 85,666,521	\$ -	\$ -
Tax increment financing districts	-	-	8,814,419
Other	-	-	-
Licenses, fees and permits	59,519,496	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	1,418,913	-	-
Intergovernmental-federal	3,364,431	322,666	-
Intergovernmental-state and local			
Local option sales tax	22,526,310	-	-
Other	6,324,408	4,608	-
Charges for services	3,255,638	-	-
Revenues from use of money and property	3,483,057	634,572	788,224
Donations and settlements	499,021	129,537	-
Other	724,763	473,175	-
Total revenues	<u>186,782,558</u>	<u>1,564,558</u>	<u>9,602,643</u>
Expenditures			
Current			
General government	40,638,322	1,415,026	26,535
Public safety	96,537,100	120,263	-
Public service	15,386,573	1,057	-
Urban and community development	3,128,409	-	-
Culture and recreation	19,184,502	163,089	-
Community promotions	964,271	-	-
Health and welfare	973,622	97,516	-
Business development and assistance	1,096,828	-	-
Capital outlay	-	17,882,887	-
Debt service			
Principal retirement	10,330,313	-	3,226,830
Interest and fiscal charges	2,120,514	-	339,348
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>190,360,454</u>	<u>19,679,838</u>	<u>3,592,713</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(3,577,896)</u>	<u>(18,115,280)</u>	<u>6,009,930</u>
Other financing sources (uses)			
Transfers in	23,101,475	6,740,611	-
Transfers out	(4,720,218)	(78,381)	-
Insurance recoveries	499,918	-	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	204,576	130,000	-
Notes payable issued	-	-	-
Revenue bonds issued	-	-	-
Capital leases issued	-	7,923,270	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>19,085,751</u>	<u>14,715,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	15,507,855	(3,399,780)	6,009,930
Fund balance - beginning of year	76,672,546	41,485,109	39,060,063
Fund balance - end of year	<u>\$ 92,180,401</u>	<u>\$ 38,085,329</u>	<u>\$ 45,069,993</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

<u>Drainage</u>	<u>International African American Museum</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
\$ 5,270,990	\$ -	\$ 3,750,249	\$ 94,687,760
-	-	9,671,283	18,485,702
-	-	25,474,744	25,474,744
762,343	-	17,172,767	77,454,606
26,580	-	82,052	1,527,545
2,426,038	-	3,105,792	9,218,927
-	-	-	22,526,310
8,988,601	18,731,750	7,832,821	41,882,188
-	-	1,977	3,257,615
687,131	643,203	3,106,645	9,342,832
111,667	15,407,813	5,359,026	21,507,064
-	-	11,299,515	12,497,453
<u>18,273,350</u>	<u>34,782,766</u>	<u>86,856,871</u>	<u>337,862,746</u>
4,214,817	-	8,974,675	55,269,375
-	-	691,124	97,348,487
-	-	300	15,387,930
-	-	16,451,835	19,580,244
-	6	6,247,189	25,594,786
-	-	2,801,641	3,765,912
-	-	140,916	1,212,054
-	-	-	1,096,828
19,402,393	11,130,467	7,044,372	55,460,119
1,865,000	720,040	7,872,342	24,014,525
1,631,600	294,903	3,247,798	7,634,163
-	33,000	-	33,000
<u>27,113,810</u>	<u>12,178,416</u>	<u>53,472,192</u>	<u>306,397,423</u>
<u>(8,840,460)</u>	<u>22,604,350</u>	<u>33,384,679</u>	<u>31,465,323</u>
4,044,975	-	4,310,430	38,197,491
(306,796)	-	(23,895,423)	(29,000,818)
-	-	33,972	533,890
-	-	1,162,379	1,496,955
-	-	2,202,336	2,202,336
-	12,500,000	-	12,500,000
-	-	-	7,923,270
<u>3,738,179</u>	<u>12,500,000</u>	<u>(16,186,306)</u>	<u>33,853,124</u>
(5,102,281)	35,104,350	17,198,373	65,318,447
39,627,503	6,285,188	128,625,801	331,756,210
<u>\$ 34,525,222</u>	<u>\$ 41,389,538</u>	<u>\$ 145,824,174</u>	<u>\$ 397,074,657</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 65,318,447
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

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

Capital outlay	\$	61,707,355	
Depreciation expense		(20,909,547)	40,797,808

In the Statement of Activities, the gain on disposal of capital assets is reported. Conversely, governmental funds generally do not report any gain or loss on disposal of capital assets.

Net book value of disposed capital assets	(1,842,091)
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In the Statement of Activities, revenue from infrastructure assets contributed to the City by real estate developers is reported. Since such contributions result in neither the receipt nor the use of current financial resources, they are not reflected in the fund statements.

16,178,027

Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Property taxes	\$	3,732	
Franchise taxes		(18,011)	
Notes receivable		(1,105,000)	
Sale of real estate		(18,669)	
Court fines		81,998	
Grant revenues		(2,791,231)	
Interest income		2,703	
Other		(1,133,538)	(4,978,016)

(Continued)

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Expenditures under maintenance agreements that cover periods extending beyond year end are deferred and amortized over the agreement period in the Statement of Net Position.	\$ 105,436
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The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment consumes 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. The net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items is as follows:

Bonds issued	\$ (12,500,000)	
Notes payable issued	(2,202,336)	
Capital lease financing	(7,923,270)	
Principal repayments	24,014,525	
Amortization of refunding losses	(26,315)	
Amortization of issuance premiums	841,812	2,204,416

Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. The net changes are as follows:

Compensated absences	\$ (558,685)	
Net OPEB liability	(2,269,779)	
Claims and judgments	(2,505,097)	
Interest expense	76,407	
Net pension liability	(12,532,581)	(17,789,735)

Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 99,994,292
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See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 84,080,990	\$ 84,080,990	\$ 85,666,521	\$ 1,585,531
Licenses, fees and permits	57,808,449	58,554,724	59,519,496	964,772
Fines and forfeitures	1,180,200	1,180,200	1,418,913	238,713
Intergovernmental - federal	181,714	181,714	3,364,431	3,182,717
Intergovernmental - state and local				
Local option sales tax	20,440,000	20,440,000	22,526,310	2,086,310
Other	4,350,497	4,350,497	6,324,408	1,973,911
Charges for services	2,902,221	2,902,221	3,255,638	353,417
Revenues from use of money and property	2,617,244	3,103,171	3,483,057	379,886
Donations and settlements	330,000	330,000	499,021	169,021
Other	357,511	542,083	724,763	182,680
Total revenues	174,248,826	175,665,600	186,782,558	11,116,958
Expenditures				
Current				
General government				
Budget, finance and revenue collections	4,928,117	4,973,875	4,750,977	(222,898)
Procurement	489,247	514,854	535,781	20,927
Permit center	343,694	296,074	281,236	(14,838)
Call center	255,351	283,105	262,717	(20,388)
Safety management	416,214	409,198	373,427	(35,771)
City Hall	155,565	155,565	161,470	5,905
116 Meeting Street	55,286	55,286	42,394	(12,892)
Gallery at Waterfront Park	72,826	119,442	111,863	(7,579)
Charleston visitor center	-	2,801,498	2,801,498	-
Gaillard complex	757,526	757,526	597,279	(160,247)
R. M. Greenberg Municipal Building	251,032	251,032	187,792	(63,240)
50 Broad Street	17,188	17,188	14,420	(2,768)
City Council	1,190,656	1,141,928	1,054,451	(87,477)
Records management	215,857	202,457	209,555	7,098
Municipal court	1,998,144	2,063,430	1,972,424	(91,006)
Mayor's office	1,245,157	1,224,702	1,189,552	(35,150)
Internal audit	194,931	207,369	205,967	(1,402)
Corporation counsel	1,611,538	2,080,332	1,932,766	(147,566)
Prosecutors' office	439,843	462,125	446,655	(15,470)
Human resources	1,504,503	1,542,142	1,551,534	9,392
Information technology	5,696,110	5,725,203	5,439,358	(285,845)
Electrical	4,553,302	4,594,790	4,600,316	5,526
Facilities maintenance	2,687,631	2,633,288	1,853,659	(779,629)
GIS	696,226	727,694	732,459	4,765
Employee benefits	4,591,392	4,591,392	4,209,750	(381,642)
General insurance	2,821,244	2,821,244	2,665,294	(155,950)
Non-departmental	3,571,863	3,926,300	2,453,728	(1,472,572)
Total general government	40,760,443	44,579,039	40,638,322	(3,940,717)

(Continued)

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget
Expenditures (continued)				
Current (continued)				
Public safety				
Police	\$ 51,636,983	\$ 51,977,697	\$ 50,599,159	\$ (1,378,538)
Fire	36,205,954	37,273,210	37,686,916	413,706
Engineering	568,043	520,058	473,248	(46,810)
Inspections	1,672,497	1,743,826	1,751,895	8,069
Livability	1,389,923	1,417,791	1,305,038	(112,753)
Traffic and transportation	2,580,582	2,703,866	2,535,425	(168,441)
Information technology	1,974,005	1,974,005	1,774,943	(199,062)
Resiliency and emergency management	398,812	402,619	410,476	7,857
Total public safety	<u>96,426,799</u>	<u>98,013,072</u>	<u>96,537,100</u>	<u>(1,475,972)</u>
Public service				
Public service administration	486,848	327,347	1,768,382	1,441,035
Streets and sidewalks	2,888,741	2,792,009	1,980,966	(811,043)
Sanitation	8,129,277	8,121,427	7,763,078	(358,349)
Fleet management	4,461,987	4,343,013	3,874,147	(468,866)
Total public service	<u>15,966,853</u>	<u>15,583,796</u>	<u>15,386,573</u>	<u>(197,223)</u>
Urban and community development				
Housing and community development	846,409	876,961	845,256	(31,705)
Planning	1,050,060	1,080,047	882,978	(197,069)
Zoning	546,871	610,883	609,661	(1,222)
Design and preservation	541,377	551,837	560,536	8,699
Civic design center	225,015	237,592	229,978	(7,614)
Total urban and community development	<u>3,209,732</u>	<u>3,357,320</u>	<u>3,128,409</u>	<u>(228,911)</u>
Culture and recreation				
Cultural affairs	640,718	673,150	666,270	(6,880)
Recreation	8,775,729	8,824,174	8,500,618	(323,556)
Maritime Center	579,026	532,385	433,293	(99,092)
Dock Street Theatre	690,301	642,691	573,010	(69,681)
Parks	9,484,609	8,952,075	8,140,763	(811,312)
Construction	1,045,187	946,086	785,088	(160,998)
Parks maintenance projects	64,585	64,585	85,460	20,875
Total culture and recreation	<u>21,280,155</u>	<u>20,635,146</u>	<u>19,184,502</u>	<u>(1,450,644)</u>
Community promotions				
Tourism	628,835	653,011	757,933	104,922
Programs	192,600	192,600	206,338	13,738
Total community promotions	<u>821,435</u>	<u>845,611</u>	<u>964,271</u>	<u>118,660</u>
Health and welfare				
Public information	276,363	294,078	299,193	5,115
Children's services	238,249	253,422	278,673	25,251
Assistance programs	405,256	415,256	395,756	(19,500)
Total health and welfare	<u>919,868</u>	<u>962,756</u>	<u>973,622</u>	<u>10,866</u>

(Continued)

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget
Expenditures (continued)				
Current (continued)				
Business development and assistance				
Business development	\$ 200,000	\$ 520,499	\$ 564,952	\$ 44,453
Youth programs	140,433	154,620	137,795	(16,825)
Business services	517,525	451,335	394,081	(57,254)
Total business development and assistance	857,958	1,126,454	1,096,828	(29,626)
Debt service				
Principal retirement	11,086,344	11,086,344	10,330,313	(756,031)
Interest and fiscal charges	2,171,001	2,171,001	2,120,514	(50,487)
Total debt service	13,257,345	13,257,345	12,450,827	(806,518)
Total expenditures	193,500,588	198,360,539	190,360,454	(8,000,085)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(19,251,762)	(22,694,939)	(3,577,896)	19,117,043
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	20,961,718	23,809,832	23,101,475	(708,357)
Transfers out	(2,594,574)	(4,108,782)	(4,720,218)	(611,436)
Insurance recoveries	-	331,394	499,918	168,524
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	204,576	204,576
Total other financing sources (uses)	18,367,144	20,032,444	19,085,751	(946,693)
Net change in fund balance	(884,618)	(2,662,495)	15,507,855	18,170,350
Fund balance				
Beginning of year	76,672,546	76,672,546	76,672,546	-
End of year	\$ 75,787,928	\$ 74,010,051	\$ 92,180,401	\$ 18,170,350

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Business-type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Parking Facilities	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,016,478	\$ 9,494,040	\$ 30,510,518
Accounts receivable	1,745,054	-	1,745,054
Other receivables	150,616	1,044,232	1,194,848
Inventories, at cost	-	47,706	47,706
Prepaid items	-	7,000	7,000
Total current assets	<u>22,912,148</u>	<u>10,592,978</u>	<u>33,505,126</u>
Noncurrent assets			
Capital assets			
Land	8,506,888	2,935,320	11,442,208
Works of art	-	55,000	55,000
Construction in progress	668,119	372,842	1,040,961
Buildings and improvements	120,564,081	35,142,405	155,706,486
Machinery and equipment	4,359,850	1,042,359	5,402,209
Less accumulated depreciation	(26,714,599)	(17,540,219)	(44,254,818)
Net capital assets	<u>107,384,339</u>	<u>22,007,707</u>	<u>129,392,046</u>
Total assets	<u>130,296,487</u>	<u>32,600,685</u>	<u>162,897,172</u>
Deferred outflows of resources			
Deferred loss on bond refunding	48,209	-	48,209
Pension	315,097	199,433	514,530
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>363,306</u>	<u>199,433</u>	<u>562,739</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	495,601	1,705,583	2,201,184
Accrued salaries and related benefits	76,041	52,845	128,886
Accrued interest payable	372,827	55,943	428,770
Other accrued liabilities	1,642	54,021	55,663
General obligation bonds payable	2,085,000	-	2,085,000
Installment purchase revenue bonds payable	1,482,295	-	1,482,295
Revenue bonds payable	-	340,374	340,374
Notes payable	-	100,000	100,000
Capital leases payable	-	45,531	45,531
Compensated absences payable	80,464	58,906	139,370
Deposits	17,488	40,673	58,161
Total current liabilities	<u>4,611,358</u>	<u>2,453,876</u>	<u>7,065,234</u>

(Continued)

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Business-type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Parking Facilities	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total
Liabilities (continued)			
Noncurrent liabilities			
Net pension liability	\$ 3,180,870	\$ 1,983,912	\$ 5,164,782
General obligation bonds payable	7,705,000	-	7,705,000
Installment purchase revenue bonds payable	21,654,065	-	21,654,065
Revenue bonds payable	-	2,710,853	2,710,853
Notes payable	-	600,000	600,000
Capital leases payable	-	26,278	26,278
Advance from other funds	-	794,534	794,534
Compensated absences payable	47,965	53,620	101,585
Total long-term liabilities	<u>32,587,900</u>	<u>6,169,197</u>	<u>38,757,097</u>
Total liabilities	<u>37,199,258</u>	<u>8,623,073</u>	<u>45,822,331</u>
Deferred inflows of resources			
Pension	<u>23,778</u>	<u>15,587</u>	<u>39,365</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>23,778</u>	<u>15,587</u>	<u>39,365</u>
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	74,506,188	18,184,671	92,690,859
Unrestricted	<u>18,930,569</u>	<u>5,976,787</u>	<u>24,907,356</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 93,436,757</u>	<u>\$ 24,161,458</u>	<u>\$ 117,598,215</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN
NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Business-type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		Total
	Parking Facilities	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	
Operating revenues			
Sales and services	\$ 29,089,229	\$ 4,456,404	\$ 33,545,633
Revenues from use of monies and property	-	2,351,248	2,351,248
Donations	-	17,588	17,588
Other	3,156	9,110	12,266
Total operating revenues	<u>29,092,385</u>	<u>6,834,350</u>	<u>35,926,735</u>
Operating expenses			
Cost of sales and services	-	513,513	513,513
Personnel services	6,083,239	2,490,481	8,573,720
Utilities	507,539	452,909	960,448
Rent	2,008,161	-	2,008,161
Repairs and maintenance	825,127	777,736	1,602,863
Supplies	532,699	241,625	774,324
Other operating expenses	1,914,439	1,422,039	3,336,478
Depreciation and amortization	1,919,567	1,244,054	3,163,621
Total operating expenses	<u>13,790,771</u>	<u>7,142,357</u>	<u>20,933,128</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>15,301,614</u>	<u>(308,007)</u>	<u>14,993,607</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)			
Investment income	174,195	-	174,195
Interest expense	(726,805)	(176,128)	(902,933)
Loss on disposition of capital assets	(8,449)	(123,240)	(131,689)
Total nonoperating expenses, net	<u>(561,059)</u>	<u>(299,368)</u>	<u>(860,427)</u>
Income (loss) before capital contributions and transfers	<u>14,740,555</u>	<u>(607,375)</u>	<u>14,133,180</u>
Capital contributions	<u>-</u>	<u>25,508</u>	<u>25,508</u>
Transfers			
Transfers in	550,012	2,226,049	2,776,061
Transfers out	(11,233,070)	(739,664)	(11,972,734)
Total transfers	<u>(10,683,058)</u>	<u>1,486,385</u>	<u>(9,196,673)</u>
Change in net position	<u>4,057,497</u>	<u>904,518</u>	<u>4,962,015</u>
Total net position			
Beginning of year	89,379,260	23,256,940	112,636,200
End of year	<u>\$ 93,436,757</u>	<u>\$ 24,161,458</u>	<u>\$ 117,598,215</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Business-type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Parking Facilities	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash received from customers and users	\$ 27,695,472	\$ 6,961,009	\$ 34,656,481
Cash paid to suppliers	(6,963,645)	(2,481,660)	(9,445,305)
Cash paid to employees	(5,881,849)	(3,117,846)	(8,999,695)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>14,849,978</u>	<u>1,361,503</u>	<u>16,211,481</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities			
Transfers in	550,012	2,226,049	2,776,061
Transfers out	(11,233,070)	(739,664)	(11,972,734)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	<u>(10,683,058)</u>	<u>1,486,385</u>	<u>(9,196,673)</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of capital assets	947	1,410	2,357
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(602,223)	(386,466)	(988,689)
Principal payments on general obligation bonds payable	(1,615,000)	-	(1,615,000)
Principal payments on installment purchase revenue bonds payable	(1,897,300)	-	(1,897,300)
Principal payments on revenue bonds payable	-	(323,239)	(323,239)
Principal payments on capital leases payable	-	(56,789)	(56,789)
Principal payments on notes payable	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Capital contribution received	-	25,508	25,508
Interest paid	(1,174,652)	(181,957)	(1,356,609)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(5,288,228)</u>	<u>(1,021,533)</u>	<u>(6,309,761)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	174,195	-	174,195
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>174,195</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>174,195</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(947,113)</u>	<u>1,826,355</u>	<u>879,242</u>
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of year	21,963,591	7,667,685	29,631,276
End of year	<u>\$ 21,016,478</u>	<u>\$ 9,494,040</u>	<u>\$ 30,510,518</u>

(Continued)

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Business-type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		Total
	Parking Facilities	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities			
Operating income (loss)	\$ 15,301,614	\$ (308,007)	\$ 14,993,607
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	1,919,567	1,244,054	3,163,621
(Increase) decrease in:			
Accounts receivable	(1,397,466)	-	(1,397,466)
Other receivables	553	126,659	127,212
Prepaid items	316	-	316
Inventories	-	13,379	13,379
Deferred outflows of resources	(14,445)	73,739	59,294
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable	(1,176,963)	912,428	(264,535)
Accrued salaries and related benefits	13,757	(2,389)	11,368
Other accrued liabilities	967	10,455	11,422
Compensated absences payable	16,058	(8,192)	7,866
Deposits	4,841	(10,100)	(5,259)
Net pension liability	178,571	(686,408)	(507,837)
Deferred inflows of resources	2,608	(4,115)	(1,507)
Total adjustments	(451,636)	1,669,510	1,217,874
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 14,849,978</u>	<u>\$ 1,361,503</u>	<u>\$ 16,211,481</u>
Schedule of noncash capital and related financing activities			
Decrease in outstanding debt obligations due to amortization of premiums	\$ 450,205	\$ -	\$ 450,205
Amortization of deferred charge on refunding	(24,958)	-	(24,958)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUND
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Custodial Fund
	Firemen's Insurance and Inspection Fund
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 873,457</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	<u>\$ 862,597</u>
Net Position	
Restricted	
Other governments	<u>10,860</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 10,860</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	<u>Custodial Fund</u>
	<u>Firemen's Insurance and Inspection Fund</u>
Additions	
Insurance premium tax	\$ 885,243
Miscellaneous	<u>2,295</u>
Total additions	<u>887,538</u>
Deductions	
Fees paid to other governments	<u>885,243</u>
Change in net position	2,295
Total net position	
Beginning of year, as restated	<u>8,565</u>
End of year	<u><u>\$ 10,860</u></u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The **City of Charleston, South Carolina** (the City), a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina, was incorporated August 13, 1783. On September 21, 1976, the City issued a charter adopting the Council-Mayor form of government. The City provides a full range of services to its citizens including fire and police protection, sanitation, public improvements, parks, recreation, cultural, economic development, planning, parking facilities, golf course and general administration. The City is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and a twelve-member council.

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements of the reporting entity include those of the City of Charleston (the primary government) and its component unit. The blended component unit discussed below is included in the City's reporting entity because of the significant influence and financial relationship with the City.

The **City of Charleston Public Facilities Corporation** is a single purpose corporate entity, established in 1993, which has a leasehold interest in certain City facilities. Its Board is comprised of several employees of the City. The Corporation previously issued \$30,000,000 of financing using certificates of participation which have since been paid off. Installment purchase revenue bonds were issued during 2015 of \$31,270,000 and during 2017 of \$22,920,000 to finance the construction of parking facilities and public safety infrastructure. The assets, debt and related accounts of the parking facilities are reported in a proprietary fund, which accounts for parking garage operations. All other assets, debts and activities are reported in the governmental activities.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the City. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements, but interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation. *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 Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to certain City functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

1. The **General Fund** is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
2. The **Capital Improvements Fund**, a capital projects fund, accounts for various capital projects primarily funded by various General Obligation Bonds, a portion of the Hospitality and Accommodations Fees, transfers from the General Fund, Land Sales Fund, King Street Gateway TIF Fund, and Public Safety Infrastructure Fund, and assets purchased under the City's lease purchase program. Contributions have also funded acquisitions during recent years.
3. The **King Street Gateway TIF Fund**, a capital projects fund, accounts for various projects in the King Street Gateway Tax Increment Financing District, primarily funded by special redevelopment bonds, property taxes, and special assessments levied on property owners in the district.
4. The **Drainage Fund**, a capital projects fund, accounts for stormwater management and other drainage infrastructure. Funding sources are primarily from tax revenues from the four mills assessed on real and personal property, certain business licenses, transfers of stormwater utility fees, federal and state grants, contributions, and stormwater revenue bonds.
5. The **International African American Museum Fund**, a capital projects fund, accounts for the activities to construct a new museum dedicated to African American history and identity. Funding sources are primarily from revenue bonds, state grants, a portion of the Accommodations Fees, and transfers in from the Other Special Revenue Fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The City reports the following major proprietary fund:

The **Parking Facilities Fund** accounts for the operation and maintenance of the on and off-street parking lots and garages owned and/or operated by the City.

In addition, the City reports the following nonmajor fund types:

The **Special Revenue Funds** account for revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes (not including expendable trusts or major capital projects) such as grants, other special purpose fees, and economic development.

The **Capital Project Funds** account for the acquisition of capital assets or construction of major capital projects not being financed by proprietary funds.

The **Debt Service Funds** account for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term debt in governmental funds.

The **Permanent Fund** is used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the City's programs.

The **Enterprise Funds** are used to account for those operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business or where City Council has decided that the determination of revenues earned, costs incurred and/or net income is necessary for management accountability. All of the City's proprietary funds are enterprise funds.

The **Fiduciary Fund** is custodial in nature and is used to account for the collection and disbursement of monies by the City on behalf of others. The Firemen's Insurance and Inspection Fund accounts for the receipt and disbursement of a one-percent tax collected on all fire insurance premiums written in the state. The money is allocated to and distributed by counties to fire departments based on total assessed value of the county that constitutes a fire department's response or coverage area. The funds must be spent in one of three approved categories: retirement and insurance, training and education, and recruitment and retention.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. 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, entitlements and donations are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers most revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period; this period is extended to 120 days for grant reimbursements. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and certain claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of long-term debt and capital leases for acquisitions are reported as other financing sources.

Custodial funds, are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available. This includes property taxes and special assessments, investment earnings, fines and forfeitures, certain charges for services and state-levied locally shared taxes. Sales and use and hospitality taxes are recorded when the underlying transaction is made. When revenue from grants, entitlements and donations are received in advance, revenue recognition is deferred until qualifying expenditures are made. Special assessments paid early are deferred until they are legally due. Other revenues, including permits, licenses, some franchise fees and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property and franchise taxes, sales and hospitality taxes, special assessments, fines and forfeitures, grants, entitlements and donations.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* in the government-wide financial statements include: 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all property taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing goods and services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The City's business-type activities accounted for in proprietary funds are chiefly parking, facilities rental, tourism-related activities and concessions, and operation of a municipal golf course. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Deposits

The "deposits" classification is used only in the notes, not on the face of the Statement of Net Position, Balance Sheet or Statement of Cash Flows. Deposits include only cash on hand, pooled money market funds and certificates of deposit.

The City considers cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes to be currency on hand, demand deposits with banks, amounts included in pooled cash and investment accounts, and liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased.

E. Inventories and Prepaid Items

The City's inventories are valued at cost, which approximates market, using the average cost method. The consumption method of accounting is used to record inventories under which the cost of inventory is recorded as an expenditure when consumed rather than when purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. Prepaid items are accounted for using the consumption method.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Notes and Mortgages Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses

Amounts loaned to others, which were funded by federal or state grants, are recorded as mortgages receivable. Notes receivable, secured by property, are stated at unpaid principal balances net of an allowance for loan losses. An allowance for loan losses is increased by charge-offs, net of recoveries. Management's periodic evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance is based on past loan loss experiences, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay the loan, estimated value of any underlying collateral and current economic conditions.

G. Receivables

During the course of operations, transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Short-term interfund loans are reported as "due to and from other funds." Long-term interfund loans are reported as "advances from and to other funds." Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

In the governmental fund financial statements, "advances to other funds" are offset equally by nonspendable fund balance, which indicates they do not constitute expendable available financial resources and therefore are not available for appropriation.

Taxes on real property and certain personal property attach as an enforceable lien on the property as of January 1. Taxes are levied and billed the following September on all property other than vehicles and are payable without penalty until January 15 of the following year. Penalties are assessed on unpaid taxes on the following dates: January 16 - three percent, February 1 - an additional seven percent, March 16 - an additional five percent. On March 16, unpaid property tax bills are turned over to the delinquent tax office and the properties are subject to sale. Taxes on licensed motor vehicles are levied during the month when the taxpayer's license registration is due for renewal. The taxpayer must provide proof of payment to the South Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles before that agency will renew the vehicle license.

Property taxes are assessed and collected by Charleston County and Berkeley County under joint billing and collection agreements. The City recognizes property taxes in the period for which they are levied and available for financing current expenditures. Property taxes receivable represent delinquent real and personal taxes for the past ten years, less an allowance for amounts estimated to be uncollectible, plus taxes levied on the assessed value of real and personal property, as of January 1, 2019. All net property taxes receivable at year end, except those collected within 60 days, are recorded as unavailable revenue and thus not recognized as revenue until collected in the governmental funds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

H. Restricted Assets

The City's restricted accounts are established to account for assets restricted for specific purposes, typically by outside parties or legal agreement. Certain bond indentures require the establishment of an account to hold 1) maximum annual principal and interest payments, unless a surety bond was provided, and 2) the next succeeding principal and accrued interest payment.

I. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., drainage systems, roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets other than infrastructure are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. The City reports infrastructure assets on a network and subsystem basis. Accordingly, the acquisition cost, construction cost or value of donated infrastructure assets is capitalized and reported in the government-wide financial statements regardless of their amounts. In the initial capitalization of such networks and subsystems, the City chose to include all items with an initial cost of \$500,000 or greater. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Proprietary fund interest expense and amortization are capitalized for related construction in progress. For tax-exempt debt, related interest costs subject to capitalization are netted against the interest earned on invested proceeds until the construction phase of the project is completed. Net interest expense and amortization are not capitalized in the governmental funds unless the assets are anticipated to be transferred to the proprietary funds upon completion.

All reported capital assets except land and certain infrastructure assets are depreciated. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacements. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Infrastructure	15 - 100 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 80 years
Machinery and equipment	3 - 20 years

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

J. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities or proprietary fund type Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts, and gains or losses on refunding and defeasance, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported as liabilities, net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Deferred gains or losses on refunding and defeasance are reported as deferred inflows or outflows of resources. Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

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

K. Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The City had three components that qualified for reporting in this category: deferred loss on bond refunding, items related to pensions, and items related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Deferred loss on bond refunding:

A deferred loss on bond refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price and is reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded debt or the refunding debt.

Pension items:

There are five items that comprise the deferred amounts related to the City's pension. The first item, 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.

The second item, changes of assumptions, adjusts the net pension liabilities and is amortized into pension expense over the remaining service lives of plan members.

The third item, 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.

The fourth item results from 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 over a four year period.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K. Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources (Continued)

The fifth item results from contributions made by the City to the pension plan before year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of the City'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 December 31, 2020.

OPEB items:

There are two items that comprise the deferred amounts related to the City's OPEB plan. The first item results from contributions made by the City to the OPEB plan before year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of the City's net OPEB liability. These are reported as deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability during the year ended December 31, 2020.

The second item, differences between projected investment return on OPEB investments and actual return on those investments, is deferred and amortized against OPEB expense over a five year period, resulting in recognition as a deferred outflow of resources.

Deferred inflows of resources

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position and the governmental funds balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position or fund balance that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City had three components that qualified for reporting in this category: unavailable revenue, two items related to the City's pensions, and one item related to other post-employment benefits (OPEB).

Unavailable revenue:

Unavailable revenue arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting and is reported only in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet. These amounts are deferred and will be recognized as an inflow of resources in the period in which the amounts become available.

Pension items:

There are two items that comprise the deferred amounts related to the City's pension. The first item, experience gains, results 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.

The second item results from 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 inflows of resources and will be amortized into pension expense over a four year period.

OPEB item:

There is one item that comprises the deferred amounts related to the City's OPEB. Accordingly, experience gains, results from periodic studies by the actuary of the OPEB Plan, which adjust the net OPEB 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 OPEB expense over the expected remaining lives of the plan members.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

L. Claims and Judgments

All claims and judgments are accrued in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements when they are both 1) probable that a liability has been incurred, and 2) the loss can be reasonably estimated. The City records claims and judgments for governmental funds under the modified accrual basis of accounting. This method provides that claims and judgments are reported as fund expenditures and liabilities when due and payable.

M. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to allow employees to accumulate unused annual leave and compensatory hours. If an employee has completed their probationary period, accumulated unused annual leave is payable upon termination - no more than two times the number of annual leave days the employee is eligible to earn due to the employee's years of service. Non-exempt employees can accumulate compensatory hours for work over the regular work schedule. In no case may an employee accrue more than 40 compensatory hours, which must be used before using annual leave.

All vacation and compensatory pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only to the extent they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

N. Net Position and Fund Balances

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

Fund Balance – Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources under the current financial resources measurement focus of accounting. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in a spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws and regulations of other governments.

Committed – Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City Council through the adoption of a resolution or passage of an ordinance. Only the City Council may modify or rescind the commitment.

Assigned – Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. City Council delegates the authority to classify fund balance as "assigned" to the Mayor per the City's financial policy.

Unassigned – Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criteria. The City reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the General Fund. Negative unassigned fund balances may be reported in all funds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

N. Net Position and Fund Balances (Continued)

Flow Assumptions – When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the City's policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, it is the City's policy to use fund balance in the following order: 1) committed, 2) assigned, and 3) unassigned.

The City policy targets General Fund unassigned fund balance at a minimum of 20% of annual budgeted expenditures for the following year.

Net Position – Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources in reporting which utilizes the economic resources measurement focus. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used (i.e., the amount that the City has spent) for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted using the same definition as used for restricted fund balance as described in the section above. All other net position is reported as unrestricted.

The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

O. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions. These estimates 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 expenditures/expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

P. Pensions

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 (SCRS) and the South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS) and additions to/deductions from SCRS and PORS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by SCRS and PORS. 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.

Q. Tax Abatement Agreements

As of December 31, 2019, the City did not have any such agreements, either entered into by the City or entered into by other governments that affect the City's tax revenues, that exceeded the quantitative threshold for disclosure.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

R. Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the City's management has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through June 29, 2020, the date the financial statements were available for issuance. See Note 17 for additional information.

NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the General Fund and the Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund. The budgets must be adopted at public meetings by an ordinance that requires three readings by City Council with an interval of not fewer than six days between first and second readings. Supplemental appropriations require the same public hearing process that the original appropriation ordinance requires. Annual budgets are also adopted for all enterprise funds, but are not required to be reported. Capital project funds budgets are prepared on a project-length basis, with budgetary control achieved through the approval of contracts in excess of \$40,000 by City Council. Other special revenue funds do not have appropriated budgets since other means control the use of these resources (e.g., grant awards and state statutes) and sometimes span a period of more than one fiscal year. Formal budgetary policies are not employed for the debt service funds because effective budgetary control is alternatively achieved through bond indenture provisions

The General Fund appropriation ordinance for expenditures is prepared by function, department and division, whereas the Municipal Accommodations Fee appropriation ordinance is prepared by project or function. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Management may not amend the total appropriations in a budgeted fund without approval of City Council. Budget transfers are allowed within and between departments, provided that budget transfers in excess of \$40,000 must be submitted to and approved by the Ways & Means Committee. However, management is also authorized in emergency situations and for increased efficiency in the administration of government to transfer funds from one department, division or administrative function to another without the approval of City Council.

While all appropriations and encumbrances lapse at year end, valid outstanding encumbrances (those for which performance is expected within the next fiscal year) are re-appropriated and become part of the subsequent year's budget.

For 2019 there was a \$8,236,324 increase in appropriations between the original and final amended budget for the General Fund. This increase partially resulted from a budget amendment in the amount of \$6,374,159. The changes between the General Fund original and final budget also included management's increases and decreases within and between departments and encumbrances carried over from the prior year of \$1,862,165. There was no supplementary appropriation or budget amendment for the Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED)

B. Encumbrances

Encumbrances are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and are employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the General Fund. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as assigned fund balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. Unencumbered amounts lapse at year end, while approved outstanding encumbrances are re-appropriated as part of the following year's budget. At year end, General Fund encumbrances were \$1,935,442. No encumbrances were outstanding in other governmental funds.

C. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

For the year ended December 31, 2019, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the Municipal Accommodations Fee fund in the amount of \$1,345. The over expenditures in the Municipal Accommodations Fee fund were funded by excess unbudgeted revenues.

NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Total deposits and investments as of December 31, 2019 are summarized as follows:

Statement of Net Position	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 175,580,294
Investments	171,621
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	183,779,904
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	
Cash and cash equivalents	873,457
Total	<u><u>\$ 360,405,276</u></u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits: Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. Deposits of the City are subject to South Carolina state statutes for custodial credit risk. The statutes provide that banks accepting deposits of funds from local governmental units must furnish an indemnity bond or pledge as collateral obligations of the United States, South Carolina, and political subdivisions of South Carolina, the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), the Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal Farm Credit Bank, or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FLMC). In accordance with the aforementioned statute, the City's policies require deposits to be secured by collateral valued at fair value or par, whichever is lower, less the amount of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Insurance. Deposited funds may be invested in demand or time deposits, continuously and fully secured with direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by the United States of America having a fair value not less than the amount of such monies. As of December 31, 2019, all of the City's deposits were covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held in the pledging financial institutions' trust departments in the City's name.

See below for additional information regarding investment credit risk as of December 31, 2019.

	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Percentage of Portfolio</u>	<u>Credit Rating</u>
Commercial stocks	\$ 121,621	0.03%	N/A
Certificate of deposit	50,000	0.01%	N/A
Local Government Investment Pool	140,720,130	39.03%	N/A
Carrying value of cash in banks and on hand	219,513,525	60.91%	
Total	<u>\$ 360,405,276</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments: Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City does not have a formal investment policy to address custodial credit risk.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair Value Measurements: The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2019:

<u>Investment</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Commercial stocks	\$ 121,621	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 121,621
Total investments measured at fair value	<u>\$ 121,621</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	121,621

Investments not subject to level disclosure:

Certificate of deposit	50,000
South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)	<u>140,720,130</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 140,891,751</u>

The City's investment in commercial stocks classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy is valued using prices quoted in active markets for those investments. The City has no investments classified in Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) is an investment pool which does not meet the criteria of GASB Statement No. 79 and is thus valued at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31. As a result, the City does not disclose its investment in the LGIP within the fair value hierarchy.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Investments held for longer periods are subject to increased risk of adverse interest rate changes. The City's policy follows state statutes concerning allowable investments, but does not specifically address interest rate risk.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The City has adopted investment policies in accordance with state statutes, which authorize them to invest in the following:

1. Obligations of the United States and agencies thereof;
2. Obligations issued by the Federal Financing Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, the Bank of Cooperatives, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Government National Mortgage Association, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Farmers Home Administration, if, at the time of investment, the obligor has a long-term, unenhanced, unsecured debt rating in one of the top two ratings categories, without regard to a refinement or gradation of rating category by numerical modifier or otherwise, issued by at least two nationally recognized credit rating organizations;
3. General obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units;
4. Savings and loan association deposits to the extent insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
5. Certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements collateralized by securities of the type described in (1) and (2) above held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, of a fair value not less than the amount of certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements so secured, including interest; and
6. No-load open and closed-end management type investment companies or investment trusts registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, where the investment is made by a bank or trust company or savings and loan association or other financial institution when acting as trustee or agent for a bond or other debt issue of that local government unit.

In addition, South Carolina state statutes authorize the City to invest in the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). The LGIP is an investment trust fund created by state legislation, in which public monies under the custody of any political subdivision in excess of current needs may be deposited. The LGIP is permitted to purchase obligations of the United States, its agencies and instrumentalities, and any corporation within the United States if such obligations bear any of the three highest ratings of at least two nationally recognized rating services. The investment in the LGIP is valued at fair value. The LGIP is not registered with the SEC. It is similar to a money market fund in that it is offered at a stable price and is guided by risk control principles such as significant overnight repurchase agreements for liquidity; attention to credit quality, portfolio diversification, and maintenance of a short average maturity of fixed and floating rate investments. The LGIP is included as an investment trust fund in the State of South Carolina's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. There is no regulatory oversight of the LGIP. The fair value of the City's position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES

Receivables as of December 31, 2019, for the City's individual major funds and nonmajor funds, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General	Capital Improvements	King Street Gateway TIF	Drainage	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental
Receivables:						
Taxes	\$ 39,451,018	\$ -	\$ 6,108,115	\$ 2,234,291	\$ 9,803,377	\$ 57,596,801
Accounts	-	-	-	-	7,682,352	7,682,352
Other	2,827,166	15,000	-	-	486,962	3,329,128
Gross receivables	42,278,184	15,000	6,108,115	2,234,291	17,972,691	68,608,281
Less allowance for uncollectible:						
Taxes	(3,919,258)	-	-	(120,970)	(47,465)	(4,087,693)
Accounts	-	-	-	-	(2,245,930)	(2,245,930)
Other	(305,086)	-	-	-	-	(305,086)
Net receivables	<u>\$ 38,053,840</u>	<u>\$ 15,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,108,115</u>	<u>\$ 2,113,321</u>	<u>\$ 15,679,296</u>	<u>\$ 61,969,572</u>

	Parking Facilities	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise
Receivables:			
Accounts	\$ 5,533,958	\$ -	\$ 5,533,958
Other	150,616	1,044,232	1,194,848
Gross receivables	5,684,574	1,044,232	6,728,806
Less allowance for uncollectible:			
Accounts	(3,788,904)	-	(3,788,904)
Net receivables	<u>\$ 1,895,670</u>	<u>\$ 1,044,232</u>	<u>\$ 2,939,902</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2019, was as follows:

Due to/from other funds:

	<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>
General Fund	\$ 2,052,600	\$ -
International African American Museum	-	1,587,459
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	465,141
	<u>\$ 2,052,600</u>	<u>\$ 2,052,600</u>

Advances to/from other funds:

	<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>
General Fund	\$ 794,534	\$ -
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	-	794,534
	<u>\$ 794,534</u>	<u>\$ 794,534</u>

Interfund balances largely result 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. Advances to/from other funds represent amounts not expected to be repaid within one year from the date of the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6. NOTES AND MORTGAGES RECEIVABLE

Notes receivable

In 1996, the City sold properties known as the Riviera Theatre to Charleston Center, LLC. The first five years of the seller-financed note were secured by a mortgage requiring monthly interest payments, and the remaining nineteen years require monthly principal and interest payments.

\$ 333,031

In 2007, the City issued a note to the Housing Authority of the City of Charleston for the purpose of expanding its subsidized housing program. The City issued a 2007 General Obligation Bond in the amount of \$10,000,000 to fund the note. The bond was refinanced during 2014 and the note was restructured to match the bond. The note is payable semi-annually, with interest rates between 4% and 5%. Principal payments are due annually in amounts from \$335,000 to \$675,000, between 2015 and 2032. The proceeds from the note payments service the City's general obligation bond payments.

7,235,000

In 2013, the City issued a note to the Housing Authority of the City of Charleston for the purpose of expanding its subsidized housing program. The City issued a note in the amount of \$700,000 with an interest rate of 2.5%. Monthly interest payments commenced June 2014 with monthly payments of principal and interest totaling \$2,866 beginning in December 2014. A balloon payment of \$406,687 is due in December of 2029.

618,553

In 2014, the City issued a promissory note secured by a mortgage on real property to Hampstead St. Andrews Gardens Partners, L.P. for the purpose of expanding low income housing. The note bears interest at 4%. Annual payments will begin upon completion of construction and will consist of the lesser of \$36,791 or 25% of available cash flow as defined in the note, with any deferred amounts added to subsequent payments, which are still subject to cash flow. Any outstanding amounts of principal and interest are due in full November 2034.

500,000

In 2018, the City sold a parcel of land to 101 Broad Street, LLC for a seller-financed note secured by a mortgage due in four (4) annual installments of \$240,000. Annual payments are due on the anniversary of the note beginning on October 23, 2019 and ending on October 23, 2022.

960,000

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6. NOTES AND MORTGAGES RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

Notes receivable (Continued)

In 2019, the City issued a promissory note secured by a mortgage on real property to PCLT Sea Island Apartments for the purpose of expanding low income housing. The note bears interest at 2.5% for the first two years of the note through December 2021 and then 3.5% through November 2051. Interest only payments began in December 2019 in the amount of \$2,083 monthly for 24 months. Principal and interest payments are due in monthly installments thereafter through November 2051 in the amount of \$4,490.

\$ 1,000,000

In 2019, the City issued a deferred loan promissory note secured by a mortgage on real property to PCLT Sea Island Apartments for the purpose of expanding low income housing. The note bears interest at 4.0% and is payable in one installment thirty years from the date of the agreement. However, for so long as the borrower complies with the various stipulations of the note, the City will not accrue interest on the outstanding balance and will ratably reduce the loan principal balance annually upon certification by the borrower. Should the borrower not perform its duties set forth in the note, the note will become due and payable immediately with accrued interest at the City's discretion. The City has reported an allowance for uncollectible notes receivable for the entire amount of the outstanding principal balance of this note at year end.

2,000,000

In 2019, the City issued a promissory note to WestEdge Foundation, Inc for the purpose of developing certain property in the amount of \$4,124,291. The note bears interest at 7.0%. All outstanding principal and accrued interest is due and payable on or before March 1, 2024.

4,124,291

In 2019, the City issued a promissory note to WestEdge Foundation, Inc for the purpose of developing certain property in the amount of \$925,000. The note bears interest at 7.0%. All outstanding principal and accrued interest is due and payable on or before April 24, 2024.

925,000

Gross notes receivable - Governmental Funds Balance Sheet

17,695,875

Allowance for uncollectible notes receivable

(2,000,000)

Net notes receivable - Governmental Funds Balance Sheet

15,695,875

Current portion of notes receivable - Statement of Net Position

(978,300)

Noncurrent portion of notes receivable - Statement of Net Position

\$ 14,717,575

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6. NOTES AND MORTGAGES RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

Mortgages receivable

In its capacity as a subrecipient of a federally funded community development block grant, the City issues mortgages to qualified low-income individuals for housing purchases or renovations. At December 31, 2019, \$3,213,642 of such mortgages were outstanding, less an allowance for uncollectible balances of \$648,708, leaving a balance of \$2,564,934, as reflected in the Statement of Net Position and the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.

NOTE 7. UNAVAILABLE AND UNEARNED REVENUES

Governmental funds report *unavailable revenue* in the fund financial statement in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At December 31, 2019, the various components of *unavailable* and *unearned revenue* reported were as follows:

	Total Governmental Funds	Governmental Activities
<u>Unavailable:</u>		
Property taxes receivable	\$ 3,535,044	\$ -
Installment notes receivable	960,000	-
Interest on notes	97,556	-
Property exchanges with Charleston County School District	2,265,100	-
Sale of real estate	618,553	-
Franchise fees	47,935	-
Court fines	889,935	-
Grant revenue	4,332,759	-
Other	905,067	-
Total unavailable	<u>\$ 13,651,949</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Unearned:</u>		
Contributions and grants recorded prior to meeting all eligibility requirements	\$ 966,645	\$ 966,645
Cultural festival entry fees	66,441	66,441
Unearned rent revenue	88,412	88,430
Total unearned revenues	<u>\$ 1,121,498</u>	<u>\$ 1,121,516</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2019, consisted of the following:

	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
General Fund	\$ 23,101,475	\$ 4,720,218
Capital Improvements Fund	6,740,611	78,381
Drainage Fund	4,044,975	306,796
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	4,310,430	23,895,423
Parking Facilities Fund	550,012	11,233,070
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	2,226,049	739,664
	<u>\$ 40,973,552</u>	<u>\$ 40,973,552</u>

Transfers are used 1) to move revenues from the fund that a statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that a statute or budget requires to expend them, and 2) to use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the City's governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2019, is as follows:

	January 1, 2019	Increases/ Transfers	Decreases/ Transfers	December 31, 2019
<u>Governmental activities</u>				
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 105,680,408	\$ 6,486,605	\$ 12,927	\$ 112,154,086
Improvements	6,857,564	-	-	6,857,564
Works of art	334,250	120,000	-	454,250
Infrastructure	91,808,810	7,132,296	-	98,941,106
Construction in progress	68,081,078	46,104,350	17,503,665	96,681,763
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>272,762,110</u>	<u>59,843,251</u>	<u>17,516,592</u>	<u>315,088,769</u>
Capital assets being depreciated				
Infrastructure	269,735,050	9,753,845	-	279,488,895
Buildings and improvements	394,923,332	15,300,224	1,690,878	408,532,678
Machinery and equipment	86,325,871	9,631,294	4,158,668	91,798,497
Total assets being depreciated	<u>750,984,253</u>	<u>34,685,363</u>	<u>5,849,546</u>	<u>779,820,070</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Infrastructure	(60,630,366)	(5,556,380)	-	(66,186,746)
Buildings and improvements	(69,117,285)	(7,834,471)	(1,082,647)	(75,869,109)
Machinery and equipment	(53,525,814)	(7,518,696)	(3,798,168)	(57,246,342)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(183,273,465)</u>	<u>(20,909,547)</u>	<u>(4,880,815)</u>	<u>(199,302,197)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>567,710,788</u>	<u>13,775,816</u>	<u>968,731</u>	<u>580,517,873</u>
Governmental activities Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 840,472,898</u>	<u>\$ 73,619,067</u>	<u>\$ 18,485,323</u>	<u>\$ 895,606,642</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Capital asset activity for the City's business-type activities for the year ended December 31, 2019, is as follows:

	January 1, 2019	Increases/ Transfers	Decreases/ Transfers	December 31, 2019
<u>Business-type activities</u>				
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 11,442,208	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,442,208
Works of art	55,000	-	-	55,000
Construction in progress	2,148,250	382,933	1,490,222	1,040,961
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>13,645,458</u>	<u>382,933</u>	<u>1,490,222</u>	<u>12,538,169</u>
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	155,706,486	-	-	155,706,486
Machinery and equipment	3,579,962	2,141,112	318,865	5,402,209
Total assets being depreciated	<u>159,286,448</u>	<u>2,141,112</u>	<u>318,865</u>	<u>161,108,695</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and improvements	(39,414,509)	(2,906,969)	-	(42,321,478)
Machinery and equipment	(1,816,373)	(256,652)	(139,685)	(1,933,340)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(41,230,882)</u>	<u>(3,163,621)</u>	<u>(139,685)</u>	<u>(44,254,818)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>118,055,566</u>	<u>(1,022,509)</u>	<u>179,180</u>	<u>116,853,877</u>
Business-type activities				
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 131,701,024</u>	<u>\$ (639,576)</u>	<u>\$ 1,669,402</u>	<u>\$ 129,392,046</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the City as follows:

Governmental activities

General government	\$ 9,633,785
Public safety	5,758,832
Public service	932,009
Urban and community development	98,000
Culture and recreation	4,232,555
Health and welfare	17,769
Business development and assistance	236,597
Total governmental activities depreciation	<u>\$ 20,909,547</u>

Business-type activities

J.P. Riley, Jr. Baseball Park	\$ 767,017
Municipal Golf Course	148,676
Parking Facilities	1,919,567
City Market	308,969
Charleston Visitor Center	900
Angel Oak	1,332
Slave Mart Museum	17,160
Total business-type activities depreciation	<u>\$ 3,163,621</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBT

The City has the following forms of long-term indebtedness as of December 31, 2019:

General Obligation Bonds - The City issues general obligation bonds primarily to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for both governmental fund and proprietary fund activities. These bonds are reported in the proprietary funds if they are expected to be repaid from proprietary fund revenues. The primary sources of revenue for repayment of bonds reported in the governmental activities are property taxes and proceeds from the payment on a note receivable. Parking fees are the primary sources for payment of general obligation bonds reported in the business-type (proprietary) funds. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the City.

Special Redevelopment Bonds - These bonds were issued to finance the redevelopment of the King Street Gateway, Charleston Neck, Cooper River Bridge, and Horizon districts. Proceeds from the incremental increase in the tax base related to these properties will be used to repay the debt.

Revenue Bonds - The City's revenue bonds were used to finance construction, renovation and purchase of real estate, as well as to provide support for capital improvements at the International African American Museum, the Gibbes Museum of Art and the South Carolina Aquarium. Revenue bonds have been issued for both governmental and proprietary fund activities. The 1997 revenue bonds are reported in the proprietary funds since they are expected to be repaid from revenues, primarily parking fees, which are generated by proprietary fund activities. The 2014, 2018, and 2019 revenue bonds are secured by both State of South Carolina accommodations taxes and City hotel accommodations taxes. The 2010 revenue bonds are also secured by both State and City accommodations taxes, as well as operating revenues of the City Market. The 2012 revenue bonds are secured by the net revenues of the Stormwater system.

Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds - The City's installment purchase revenue bonds were issued to finance construction and renovation of a parking garage and public safety infrastructure. The City issued \$26,270,000 (2015-A) and \$5,000,000 (2015-B) of installment purchase revenue bonds during 2015 with interest rates ranging from 3.25% to 5.0% (2015-A) and 0.63% to 2.25% (2015-B). The proceeds and repayments for the 2015-A issue are split between Public Safety Infrastructure (80.77%) and Parking (19.23%). The 2015-B proceeds were for Parking. The bonds are secured by an interest in public safety facilities. Proceeds from parking and a separate millage to support public safety infrastructure will be used to repay the debt. The City also issued \$19,830,000 (2017-A) and \$3,090,000 (2017-B) of installment purchase revenue bonds during 2017 with interest rates of 5% (2017-A) and from 1.75% to 2.20% (2017-B). The proceeds and repayments for the 2017-A issue are split between Public Safety Infrastructure (25%) and Parking (75%). The 2017-B proceeds were for Parking.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings - These obligations represent the notes payable that are not general obligations of the City. Repayment is budgeted in the General Fund, the Other Special Revenue Fund, and a nonmajor enterprise fund.

Capital Lease Obligations - The City uses notes and leases to finance the purchase of various equipment. Repayment is budgeted in the General Fund, the Stormwater Utility Special Revenue Fund, and the Municipal Golf Course Proprietary Fund.

Net Pension Liability - See Note 12 for additional information. The net pension liability is primarily funded by the General Fund, Parking Facilities Fund, and the nonmajor enterprise funds.

Net OPEB Liability - See Note 15 for additional information. The net OPEB liability is primarily funded by the General Fund.

Claims and Judgments Payable - These include obligations for workers' compensation, health and dental insurance, probable litigation, liabilities and other obligations. General Fund revenues not appropriated for other payments are used to fund these obligations. See Note 14.

Compensated Absences Payable - These obligations represent accumulated annual leave and compensatory time benefits which were not funded by the current or prior years' revenue resources. These obligations are primarily funded by the General Fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

The following is a summary of long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2019:

	January 1, 2019	Additions	Reductions	December 31, 2019	Due within one year
<u>Governmental activities</u>					
Bonds					
General obligation	\$ 55,960,000	\$ -	\$ 4,010,000	\$ 51,950,000	\$ 4,145,000
Plus deferred amounts for issuance premiums	895,884	-	134,917	760,967	-
Total general obligation	56,855,884	-	4,144,917	52,710,967	4,145,000
Special redevelopment	56,845,260	-	5,476,083	51,369,177	5,593,919
Revenue	53,087,813	12,500,000	3,078,698	62,509,115	3,956,532
Plus deferred amounts for issuance premiums	2,784,666	-	338,152	2,446,514	-
Total revenue	55,872,479	12,500,000	3,416,850	64,955,629	3,956,532
Installment purchase revenue	26,193,279	-	807,700	25,385,579	1,332,705
Plus deferred amounts for issuance premiums	3,086,766	-	368,743	2,718,023	-
Total installment purchase revenue	29,280,045	-	1,176,443	28,103,602	1,332,705
Notes payable from direct borrowings	18,732,200	2,202,336	3,016,428	17,918,108	2,186,982
Capital leases	19,212,955	7,923,270	7,625,616	19,510,609	7,204,980
Net pension liability	174,532,484	30,984,453	21,279,019	184,237,918	-
Net OPEB liability	32,865,527	5,185,695	3,095,820	34,955,402	-
Claims and judgments	5,712,707	22,874,372	20,582,460	8,004,619	6,311,340
Compensated absences	7,732,307	7,766,235	7,207,550	8,290,992	6,062,314
Total long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 457,641,848</u>	<u>\$ 89,436,361</u>	<u>\$ 77,021,186</u>	<u>\$ 470,057,023</u>	<u>\$ 36,793,772</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

	January 1, 2019	Additions	Reductions	December 31, 2019	Due within one year
<u>Business-type activities</u>					
Bonds					
General obligation	\$ 11,405,000	\$ -	\$ 1,615,000	\$ 9,790,000	\$ 2,085,000
Revenue	3,374,466	-	323,239	3,051,227	340,374
Installment purchase revenue	22,176,721	-	1,897,300	20,279,421	1,482,295
Plus deferred amounts for issuance premiums	3,307,144	-	450,205	2,856,939	-
Total installment purchase revenue	25,483,865	-	2,347,505	23,136,360	1,482,295
Notes payable from direct borrowings	800,000	-	100,000	700,000	100,000
Capital leases	128,598	-	56,789	71,809	45,531
Net pension liability	5,672,619	69,223	577,060	5,164,782	-
Compensated absences	233,089	167,103	159,237	240,955	139,370
Total long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 47,097,637</u>	<u>\$ 236,326</u>	<u>\$ 5,178,830</u>	<u>\$ 42,155,133</u>	<u>\$ 4,192,570</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Bonds Payable

There are a number of limitations, restrictions, and covenants contained in the various bond indentures. Management believes the City is in compliance with all significant limitations, restrictions, and covenants.

The following is a summary of each long-term bond obligation of the City at December 31, 2019:

Year Issued	Primary Use of Funds	Interest Rates and Payment Dates	Annual Principal Payments	Maturity	Original Issue	Outstanding at 12/31/19
<u>Governmental activities</u>						
<i>General Obligation Bonds</i>						
2010	Parks and Capital Projects	2.875% - 4.0% 3/1 and 9/1	\$1,100,000 to \$2,750,000	2017 to 2025	\$ 17,100,000	\$ 13,250,000
2014	Capital Projects	2.0% - 3.5% 3/1 and 9/1	\$1,150,000 to \$2,005,000	2016 to 2029	22,000,000	15,655,000
2014	Refunding of 2005 and 2007 bonds	2.0% - 5.0% 3/1 and 9/1	\$450,000 to \$1,245,000	2015 to 2032	13,210,000	8,045,000
2018	Parks and Capital Projects	3.0% - 5.0% 6/1 and 12/1	\$500,000 to \$2,250,000	2021 to 2032	15,000,000	15,000,000
Plus deferred amounts for issuance premiums					<u>1,502,421</u>	<u>760,967</u>
Total <i>General Obligation Bonds</i>					<u>68,812,421</u>	<u>52,710,967</u>
<i>Special Redevelopment Bonds</i>						
2013	Charleston Neck Direct Placement TIF Bonds	2.45% 3/1 and 9/1	\$801,661 to \$1,071,850	2014 to 2026	12,100,000	6,985,623
2013	King Street Gateway Direct Placement TIF Bonds	2.02% 3/1 and 9/1	\$2,919,778 to \$3,495,568	2014 to 2023	32,000,000	13,572,450
2017	Cooper River Bridge Direct Placement TIF Bonds	2.370% 3/1 and 9/1	\$675,553 to \$937,729	2018 to 2032	12,000,000	10,632,883
2017	Horizon Direct Placement TIF Bonds	2.370% 3/1 and 9/1	\$168,888 to \$234,432	2018 to 2032	3,000,000	2,658,221
2018	Charleston Neck Direct Placement TIF Bonds	3.450% 3/1 and 9/1	\$480,000 to \$2,165,000	2019 to 2033	<u>18,000,000</u>	<u>17,520,000</u>
Total <i>Special Redevelopment Bonds</i>					<u>77,100,000</u>	<u>51,369,177</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Bonds Payable (Continued)

Year Issued	Primary Use of Funds	Interest Rates and Payment Dates	Annual Principal Payments	Maturity	Original Issue	Outstanding at 12/31/19
<u>Governmental activities (continued)</u>						
<i>Revenue Bonds</i>						
2012	Revenue Bond Stormwater/Drainage	3.0% - 5.0% 1/1 and 7/1	\$1,345,000 to \$3,420,000	2014 to 2033	\$ 46,725,000	\$ 37,005,000
2014	Accom. Tax Direct Placement Revenue Bond IAAM	2.43% 3/1 and 9/1	\$275,813 to \$392,940	2015 to 2029	5,000,000	3,533,186
2014	Accom. Tax Direct Placement Revenue Bond Gibbes and Aquarium	1.80% 3/1 and 9/1	\$467,821 to \$539,930	2015 to 2024	5,000,000	2,605,450
2018	Accom. Tax Direct Placement Revenue Bond IAAM	2.86% 3/1 and 9/1	\$204,248 to \$303,961	2018 to 2033	7,500,000	6,865,479
2019	Accom. Tax Direct Placement Revenue Bond IAAM	2.18% 3/1 and 9/1	\$725,904 to \$962,259	2020 to 2034	12,500,000	12,500,000
Plus deferred amounts for issuance premiums					<u>5,138,601</u>	<u>2,446,514</u>
Total <i>Revenue Bonds</i>					<u>81,863,601</u>	<u>64,955,629</u>
<i>Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds</i>						
2015	Public Safety	3.25% - 5.0% 3/1 and 9/1	\$807,700 to \$2,435,216	2019 to 2030	21,218,279	20,410,579
2017	Public Safety	5.0% 3/1 and 9/1	\$940,000 to \$2,065,000	2030 to 2032	4,975,000	4,975,000
Plus deferred amounts for issuance premiums					<u>4,000,174</u>	<u>2,718,023</u>
Total <i>Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds</i>					<u>30,193,453</u>	<u>28,103,602</u>
Total Bonds					<u>\$ 257,969,475</u>	<u>\$ 197,139,375</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Bonds Payable (Continued)

The following is a summary of each long-term bond obligation of the business-type activities of the City at December 31, 2019:

Year Issued	Primary Use of Funds	Interest Rates and Payment Dates	Annual Principal Payments	Maturity	Original Issue	Outstanding at 12/31/19
<u>Business-type activities</u>						
<i>General Obligation Bonds</i>						
2016	Purchase of Parking Garage (refunding of 2009 bonds)	1.44% 3/1 and 9/1	\$160,000 to \$2,700,000	2017 to 2023	\$ 12,715,000	\$ 9,790,000
<i>Total General Obligation Bonds</i>					<u>12,715,000</u>	<u>9,790,000</u>
<i>Revenue Bonds</i>						
2010	City Market Renovation	6.2% 3/1 and 9/1	\$20,442 to \$171,662	2010 to 2030	2,100,000	1,414,196
2010	City Market Renovation	4.84% 3/1 and 9/1	\$164,580 to \$306,466	2011 to 2025	<u>3,400,000</u>	<u>1,637,031</u>
<i>Total Revenue Bonds</i>					<u>5,500,000</u>	<u>3,051,227</u>
<i>Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds</i>						
2015A	Parking Installment Purchase Revenue Bond	3.25% - 5.0% 3/1 and 9/1	\$192,300 to \$579,785	2019 to 2030	5,051,721	4,859,421
2017A	Parking Installment Purchase Revenue Bond	5.0% 3/1 and 9/1	\$600,000 to \$1,785,000	2020 to 2030	14,855,000	14,855,000
2017B	Parking Installment Purchase Revenue Bond	1.75% - 2.20% 3/1 and 9/1	\$565,000 to \$1,380,000	2018 to 2020	3,090,000	565,000
Plus deferred amounts for issuance premiums					<u>3,798,434</u>	<u>2,856,939</u>
<i>Total Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds</i>					<u>26,795,155</u>	<u>23,136,360</u>
Total Bonds					<u>\$ 45,010,155</u>	<u>\$ 35,977,587</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings

Governmental activities

Notes payable from governmental activities at December 31, 2019, are as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
In 2007, the City renewed and increased a financing agreement bearing interest at 5.54%, secured by a lien on building improvements. This agreement was refinanced in March 2013 to obtain an interest rate of 1.79%. Required quarterly payments range from \$234,406 to \$269,278. The agreement matures in 2023.	\$ 4,063,871
In 2008, the City entered into a financing agreement bearing interest of 4.69%, secured by a lien on building improvements. The agreement required quarterly payments of \$77,266 beginning in 2010 and maturing in 2024. This agreement was refinanced in February 2013 to obtain an interest rate of 1.79%. Quarterly payments of \$67,435 began in 2013 and mature in 2024.	1,287,363
In 2017, the City entered into a financing agreement bearing interest of 2.333%, secured by a lien on building improvements. Semiannual payments range from \$467,667 to \$581,075. The agreement matures in 2033.	11,628,575
In 2019, the City entered into a financing agreement bearing interest at 6.531%, secured by a lien on certain real property. Annual payments range from \$1,300,685 to \$349,003. The agreement matures on July 30, 2022.	<u>938,299</u>
Total notes payable	<u><u>\$ 17,918,108</u></u>

Business-type activities

Notes payable from business-type activities at December 31, 2019, are as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
In 2017, the City entered into an agreement with the operators of the J.P. Riley, Jr. Baseball Park whereby, in return for the construction of a Club Level facility costing approximately \$3 million, the City will pay \$100,000 per year for a period of 10 years commencing January 2017.	<u><u>\$ 700,000</u></u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Capital Leases Payable

Governmental activities

The City has entered into several capital lease agreements with payment terms varying from 36 to 48 months and interest rates varying from 1.713% to 3.310%, secured by various vehicles, computer hardware and other equipment.

Equipment	\$ 27,160,979
Less accumulated depreciation	(6,999,294)
Carrying value	<u>\$ 20,161,685</u>

Amortization expense for equipment under capital leases is included in depreciation expense.

The remaining lease payments as of December 31, 2019, are as follows:

Year Ending

2020	\$ 7,682,711
2021	6,164,586
2022	4,294,422
2023	<u>2,380,461</u>
Total minimum lease payments	20,522,180
Less amount representing interest	(1,011,571)
Present value of capital lease payments	<u>\$ 19,510,609</u>

Total interest on assets under capital leases for the year ended December 31, 2019, was \$549,000.

Business-type activities

The City has entered into several capital lease agreements with payment terms of 36 to 60 months and interest rates varying from 1.243% to 4%. At year end, the carrying values of assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

Equipment	\$ 226,241
Less accumulated depreciation	(111,742)
Carrying value	<u>\$ 114,499</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Capital Leases Payable (Continued)

Business-type activities (Continued)

Amortization expense for equipment under capital leases is included in depreciation expense. Remaining lease payments as of December 31, 2019, are as follows:

<u>Year Ending</u>	
2020	\$ 46,697
2021	20,754
2022	6,029
Total minimum lease payments	73,480
Less amount representing interest	(1,671)
Present value of capital lease payments	<u>\$ 71,809</u>

Total interest paid on assets under capital leases for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$2,088.

Debt Service Requirements to Maturity

At December 31, 2019, future debt service requirements for bonds were as follows:

Governmental activities

Bonds

Year Ending	General Obligation		Special Redevelopment		Revenue		Installment Purchase Revenue	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 4,145,000	\$ 1,721,169	\$ 5,593,919	\$ 1,364,751	\$ 3,956,532	\$ 2,081,425	\$ 1,332,705	\$ 1,182,562
2021	4,820,000	1,602,544	5,724,102	1,237,663	4,051,932	1,980,650	1,425,591	1,115,927
2022	5,075,000	1,436,631	5,851,681	1,107,489	4,202,556	1,829,651	1,518,476	1,044,647
2023	5,325,000	1,262,644	5,986,710	968,071	4,354,252	1,672,330	1,619,439	968,724
2024	5,580,000	1,075,694	2,558,063	838,014	4,517,043	1,508,414	1,724,440	887,752
2025-2029	18,780,000	2,854,783	13,994,002	3,101,839	21,917,697	5,517,810	10,354,714	3,075,038
2030-2034	8,225,000	496,406	11,660,700	885,691	19,509,103	1,442,090	7,410,214	632,895
Subtotal	51,950,000	10,449,871	51,369,177	9,503,518	62,509,115	16,032,370	25,385,579	8,907,545
Plus net premium	760,967	-	-	-	2,446,514	-	2,718,023	-
Total	<u>\$ 52,710,967</u>	<u>\$ 10,449,871</u>	<u>\$ 51,369,177</u>	<u>\$ 9,503,518</u>	<u>\$ 64,955,629</u>	<u>\$ 16,032,370</u>	<u>\$ 28,103,602</u>	<u>\$ 8,907,545</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Debt Service Requirements to Maturity (Continued)

Business-type activities

Year Ending	Bonds					
	General Obligation		Revenue		Installment Purchase Revenue	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 2,085,000	\$ 125,964	\$ 340,374	\$ 162,516	\$ 1,482,295	\$ 977,505
2021	2,535,000	92,700	358,433	144,457	1,544,410	919,211
2022	2,470,000	56,664	377,462	125,428	1,631,524	841,990
2023	2,700,000	19,440	397,517	105,373	1,715,562	760,414
2024	-	-	418,654	84,236	1,810,561	674,636
2025-2029	-	-	1,068,945	174,964	10,580,286	1,926,499
2030	-	-	89,842	2,787	1,514,783	65,593
Subtotal	9,790,000	294,768	3,051,227	799,761	20,279,421	6,165,848
Plus net premium	-	-	-	-	2,856,939	-
Total	\$ 9,790,000	\$ 294,768	\$ 3,051,227	\$ 799,761	\$ 23,136,360	\$ 6,165,848

Governmental activities

At December 31, 2019, future debt service requirements for governmental activities notes payable are as follows:

Year Ending	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 2,186,982	\$ 400,911
2021	2,261,023	358,744
2022	2,352,961	299,464
2023	2,099,439	237,354
2024	1,057,545	202,565
2025-2029	4,554,062	699,404
2030-2033	3,406,096	146,976
Total	\$ 17,918,108	\$ 2,345,418

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Debt Service Requirements to Maturity (Continued)

Business-type activities

At December 31, 2019, future debt service requirements for business-type activities notes payable are as follows:

<u>Year Ending</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2020	\$ 100,000	\$ -
2021	100,000	-
2022	100,000	-
2023	100,000	-
2024	100,000	-
2025-2026	200,000	-
Total	<u>\$ 700,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Legal Debt Limit

The City's borrowing power is restricted by the State Constitution. This constitution provides that a local unit cannot at any time have total debt outstanding in an amount that exceeds 8 percent of its assessed property value. Excluded from the limitation are: special revenue bonds; bonded indebtedness approved by the voters and issued within five years of the date of such referendum; special bonded indebtedness levies assessed on properties located in an area receiving special benefits from the taxes collected; and bonded indebtedness existing on December 1, 1977, the effective date of amendment of Article X of the Constitution of South Carolina pertaining to bonded debt. The City's legal debt margin at December 31, 2019, was \$62,898,486.

NOTE 11. OPERATING LEASES

The City is committed under various noncancelable operating leases for office space, parking lots and certain equipment. Operating lease expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2019, were approximately \$2.7 million. Future minimum lease payments for these leases are as follows:

<u>Year Ending</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2020	\$ 1,865,269
2021	1,789,431
2022	1,739,339
2023	1,739,834
2024	1,614,305
2025-2029	1,337,472
2030-2034	26,473
2035-2038	18,531
Total	<u>\$ 10,130,654</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12. RETIREMENT AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

Retirement Plan

Overview:

The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), created July 1, 2012, is the state agency responsible for the administration and management of the various Retirement Systems and retirement programs of the state of South Carolina, including the State Optional Retirement Program and the S.C. Deferred Compensation Program, as well as the state's employee insurance programs. As such, PEBA is responsible for administering the South Carolina Retirement Systems' five defined benefit pension plans. PEBA has an 11-member Board of Directors, appointed by the Governor and General Assembly leadership, which serves as custodian, co-trustee and co-fiduciary of the Systems and the assets of the retirement trust funds. The Retirement System Investment Commission (Commission as the governing body, RSIC as the agency), created by the General Assembly in 2005, has exclusive authority to invest and manage the retirement trust funds' assets. The Commission, an eight-member board, serves as co-trustee and co-fiduciary for the assets of the retirement trust funds. By law, the State Fiscal Accountability Authority (SFAA), which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the actuary of the Systems. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Systems and additions to/deductions from the Systems fiduciary net position have been determined on the accrual basis of accounting as they are reported by the Systems in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). For this purpose, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. Benefit and refund expenses are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investments are reported at fair value.

Plan Description:

The City contributes to the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The 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.

In addition to the SCRS pension plan, the City contributes to the South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The 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 described below.

South Carolina Retirement System – Generally, all employees of covered employers are required to participate in and contribute to the SCRS as a condition of employment. This plan covers general employees, teachers and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly beginning with the November 2012 general election.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12. RETIREMENT AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Retirement Plan (Continued)

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.

South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System – 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 a legislative change in the code of laws. Key elements of the benefit calculation include the benefit multiplier, years of service, and average final compensation. A brief summary of the benefit terms for both systems is presented below.

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12. RETIREMENT AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Retirement Plan (Continued)

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

The retirement allowance of eligible retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of 1 percent or \$500 every July 1. Only those annuitants in receipt of a benefit on July 1 of the preceding year are eligible to receive the increase.

Contributions

Actuarial valuations are performed annually by an external consulting actuary to ensure applicable contribution rates satisfy the funding parameters specified in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Under these provisions, SCRS and PORS contribution requirements must be sufficient to maintain an amortization period for the financing of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) over a period that does not exceed the number of years scheduled in state statute. Legislation in 2017 increased, but also established a ceiling for SCRS and PORS employee contribution rates. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased to a capped rate of 9.00 percent for SCRS and 9.75 percent for PORS. The legislation also increased employer contribution rates beginning July 1, 2017 for both SCRS and PORS by two percentage points and further scheduled employer contribution rates to increase by a minimum of one percentage point each year through July 1, 2022. If the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set in state statute, the board shall increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year. The maximum funding period of SCRS and PORS is scheduled to be reduced over a ten-year schedule from 30 years beginning fiscal year 2018 to 20 years by fiscal year 2028.

Additionally, the Board is prohibited from decreasing the SCRS and PORS contribution rates until the funded ratio is at least 85 percent. If the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the Systems for funding purposes shows a ratio of the actuarial value of system assets to the actuarial accrued liability of the system (the funded ratio) that is equal to or greater than 85 percent, then the board, effective on the following July first, may decrease the then current contribution rates upon making a finding that the decrease will not result in a funded ratio of less than 85 percent. If contribution rates are decreased pursuant to this provision, and the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio of less than 85 percent, then effective on the following July first, and annually thereafter as necessary, the board shall increase the then current contribution rates until a subsequent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio that is equal to or greater than 85 percent. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City contributed \$6,463,076 to the SCRS plan and \$9,059,478 to the PORS plan.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12. RETIREMENT AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Retirement Plan (Continued)

Required employee contribution rates for the year ended December 31, 2019, are as follows:

South Carolina Retirement System

9.00% of earnable compensation from January 1st through December 31st

South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System

9.75% of earnable compensation from January 1st through December 31st

Required employer contribution rates for the year ended December 31, 2019, are as follows:

South Carolina Retirement System

14.41% of earnable compensation from January 1st through June 30th

15.41% of earnable compensation from July 1st through December 31st

Employer incidental death benefit: 0.15% of earnable compensation

South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System

16.84% of earnable compensation from January 1st through June 30th

17.84% of earnable compensation from July 1st through December 31st

Employer incidental death benefit: 0.20% of earnable compensation

Employer accidental death program: 0.20% of earnable compensation

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12. RETIREMENT AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Retirement Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability:

The June 30, 2019, (the measurement date), total pension liability, net pension liability, and sensitivity information were determined by the consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company (GRS) and are based on the July 1, 2018, actuarial valuations, as adopted by the PEBA Board and Budget and Control Board, which utilized membership data as of July 1, 2018. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plan's fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, using generally accepted actuarial principles. Information included in the following schedules is based on the certification provided by GRS.

The net pension liability 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 December 31, 2019, (measurement date of June 30, 2019), the net pension liability amounts for the City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liabilities associated with the SCRS and PORS plans are as follows:

System	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Employer's Net Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
SCRS	\$ 196,291,404	\$ 106,779,296	\$ 89,512,108	54.4%	0.392010%
PORS	267,742,625	167,852,033	99,890,592	62.7%	3.485438%

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, 2015, and the next experience study is scheduled to be conducted after the June 30, 2020, annual valuation is complete.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12. RETIREMENT AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Retirement Plan (Continued)

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the July 1, 2018, valuations for SCRS and PORS.

	SCRS	PORS
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return	7.25%	7.25%
Projected salary increases	3.0% to 12.5% (varies by service)	3.5% to 9.5% (varies by service)
Includes inflation at	2.25%	2.25%
Benefit 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. The base mortality assumption, the 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table (2016 PRSC), was developed using the Systems' mortality experience. These base rates are adjusted for future improvement in mortality using published Scale AA projected from the year 2016.

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for actuarial purposes is based upon the 20-year capital market assumptions. The actuarial long-term expected rates of return represent assumptions developed using an arithmetic building block approach primarily based on consensus expectations and market based inputs. Expected returns are net of investment fees. The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the plans' 2019 fiscal year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12. RETIREMENT AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Retirement Plan (Continued)

For actuarial purposes, the long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and then adding the actuarial expected inflation, which is summarized in the table below.

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	51.0%		
Global public equity	35.0%	7.29%	2.55%
Private equity	9.0%	7.67%	0.69%
Equity options securities	7.0%	5.23%	0.37%
Real Assets	12.0%		
Real estate (private)	8.0%	5.59%	0.45%
Real estate (REITs)	1.0%	8.16%	0.08%
Infrastructure (private)	2.0%	5.03%	0.10%
Infrastructure (public)	1.0%	6.12%	0.06%
Opportunistic	8.0%		
Global Tactical Asset Allocation	7.0%	3.09%	0.22%
Other opportunistic strategies	1.0%	3.82%	0.04%
Credit	15.0%		
High yield bonds / Bank loans	4.0%	3.14%	0.13%
Emerging markets debt	4.0%	3.31%	0.13%
Private debt	7.0%	5.49%	0.38%
Rate Sensitive	14.0%		
Core fixed income	13.0%	1.62%	0.21%
Cash and short duration (net)	1.0%	0.31%	0.00%
Total expected real return			5.41%
Inflation for actuarial purposes			2.25%
Total expected nominal return			7.66%

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12. RETIREMENT AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Retirement Plan (Continued)

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25 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 based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina State Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, the City'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.

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

Sensitivity of the Net Position Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate			
	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
SCRS	\$ 112,766,525	\$ 89,512,108	\$ 70,104,950
PORS	135,375,436	99,890,592	70,819,541
Total	<u>\$ 248,141,961</u>	<u>\$ 189,402,700</u>	<u>\$ 140,924,491</u>

Pension Expense:

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City recognized its proportionate share of collective pension expense of \$10,215,321 and recognition of deferred amounts from changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of total plan employer contributions of \$1,125,527 for a total of \$11,340,848 for the SCRS plan. Additionally, for the year ended December 31, 2019, the City recognized its proportionate share of collective pension expense of \$14,839,414 and recognition of deferred amounts from changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of total plan employer contributions of \$1,605,567 for a total of \$16,444,981 for the PORS plan.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12. RETIREMENT AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Retirement Plan (Continued)

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

At December 31, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the SCRS and PORS pension plans, respectively, from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
SCRS		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 61,531	\$ 643,039
Changes of assumptions	1,803,798	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	792,481	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	2,884,152	70,081
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>3,372,606</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 8,914,568</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 713,120</u></u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12. RETIREMENT AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Retirement Plan (Continued)

PORS	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,053,959	\$ 738,265
Changes of assumptions	3,961,165	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,266,542	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	3,223,657	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	4,604,522	-
Total	\$ 15,109,845	\$ 738,265

City contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$3,372,606 and \$4,604,522 for the SCRS plan and the PORS plan, respectively, are deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:	SCRS	PORS
2020	\$ 3,378,572	\$ 5,967,452
2021	226,947	2,224,497
2022	897,840	1,030,848
2023	325,483	544,261

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12. RETIREMENT AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Retirement Plan (Continued)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

Detailed information regarding the fiduciary net position of the plans administered by PEBA is available in the separately issued 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.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223.

Deferred Compensation Plans

Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Plan

The City offers its employees a deferred compensation plan, through the State of South Carolina, created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all regular employees, permits participants to defer a portion of their salaries until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to the employee or his beneficiaries until termination, retirement, death, disability or an approved hardship.

All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan are held in trust for the contributing employee and are not subject to claims of the employer's general creditors. The plan is administered by the State of South Carolina.

Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) Plan

The City also offers its employees participation in a deferred compensation plan, through the State of South Carolina, created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k). The 401(k) plan has the same eligibility requirements as the 457 plan, although the withdrawal provisions are more lenient under the 401(k). All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan are held in trust for the contributing employee and are not subject to claims of the employer's general creditors. The funds are administered by the State of South Carolina.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND LITIGATION

Commitments

The City had various contractual commitments of approximately \$145.1 million at December 31, 2019, for construction, drainage, streetscape and various parks and recreational projects.

1. Marine Science Museum - A marine science museum, commonly referred to as the South Carolina Aquarium, was officially opened to public visitation on May 19, 2000. The land on which the Aquarium was constructed is leased rent-free from the National Parks Service through 2045. The building was constructed by and is owned by the City.

A separate South Carolina Aquarium Corporation (SCA), a not-for-profit corporation, has been formed, which does not qualify as a component unit of the City. During 1997, the City entered into an agreement with the SCA whereby the SCA will lease the Aquarium from the City rent-free through July 2045. This lease is expected to be extended for an additional 50 years. The SCA will be responsible for all operations and related costs, and construction and funding of interior exhibits. SCA will pay to the City 50% of any remaining cash flow after operating expenses, debt service, depreciation reserve provisions and a cumulative \$2 million operating shortfall reserve. No funds were received by the City in 2019.

2. Charleston Maritime Center and PRC Agreement - During 1995, the City entered into a master lease with the Charleston County Parks and Recreation Commission (PRC). In 1997, a revised agreement was established which provides that, in the event the City desires to sell the Charleston Maritime Center (Center) within fifty years, the City grants a right of first refusal to PRC, at the offered price less \$1,500,000. If PRC declines its right to purchase, \$1,500,000 shall be paid to PRC from the proceeds. If the City elects to lease the special events pier in a manner to deny public use within the fifty years, the City shall pay PRC the \$1,500,000 plus interest. The City's intention is to retain and operate the Center within the terms of the Agreement and in a manner to avoid the return of PRC's contribution of \$1,500,000. Accordingly, the potential obligation to repay the contribution, or possible impairment of the asset value, has not been recorded, as it is unlikely that such events will occur.

3. Daniel Island - The City has entered into an agreement with The Daniel Island Company, Inc. and related entities, whereby the parties commit to certain planned development of Daniel Island. The City has committed to the establishment of various public safety, public service, recreation and other governmental services, including the development of several parks and the building of certain municipal facilities.

4. WestEdge - On September 13, 2016, the City, WestEdge Foundation (the "Foundation"), and the Medical University of South Carolina Foundation (MUSCF) entered into a Tri-Party agreement to provide interim funding for WestEdge's infrastructure costs. The Foundation will be responsible for funding the Infrastructure Escrow account to cover the costs. In the event that the developer requests reimbursement for infrastructure costs in excess of the funds held in escrow, the City and MUSCF have agreed to guarantee payment of the expenses by each contributing 50% of those costs. The City agreed to guarantee payment of the expenses up to \$2.4 million. In April of 2019, the City issued a note to the WestEdge Foundation in the amount of \$925,000. The Note bears interest at 7%. Any deposit made by the City or MUSCF shall be reimbursed by proceeds from the next tax increment financing (TIF) bonds issued from the Horizon TIF. Both the WestEdge Foundation and the Medical University of South Carolina Foundation issue audited financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND LITIGATION (CONTINUED)

Commitments (Continued)

5. 99 WestEdge Developer - On March 25, 2016, the City entered into an agreement with the MUSCF and 99 WestEdge Developer, LLC (the "Developer"), a developer of the WestEdge Property, to guarantee the prompt, complete, and full payment, when due, of the projected development costs in accordance with the terms of the development agreement between the Foundation and the Developer. If these costs are not punctually paid by the Foundation, the costs will be due from the City upon written demand. The City's individual guarantor liability with respect to these costs shall be limited to the lesser of 50% of any development costs or \$4,124,291. Any deposit made by the City or MUSCF shall be reimbursed by proceeds from the next tax increment financing (TIF) bonds issued from the Horizon TIF.

6. Charleston Digital Corridor Foundation and 999 Morrison Drive - On January 19, 2016, the City entered into an agreement with Charleston Digital Corridor Foundation (CDC) for CDC to lease 999 Morrison Drive from the City for a term of 30 years plus three 10 year extensions. Under the agreement CDC will complete certain significant improvements to the property, including construction of a 728-space parking deck. Upon completion of the parking deck, the City will reimburse CDC for all related costs. The agreement was amended on January 9, 2018, to extend the term to 30 years plus three 23 year extensions, and to allow for up to 814 spaces in the parking deck. On May 21, 2019, there was a 2nd amendment to the agreement which allowed the CDC to sublet their space from the developer for a 10-year term with the right to extend the term for four 5-year terms. A Garage Development Agreement was also executed for the construction of an 816-space parking deck which the City will purchase after completion in the amount of \$26,870,059.

7. The Charleston Area Convention & Visitors Bureau and Visitors Center Complex – On May 25, 2019, the City entered into an agreement with The Charleston Area Convention & Visitors Bureau (CACVB) for the City owned Charleston Visitor Center facility. The CACVB will oversee the renovation of the Visitor Reception and Transportation Center (VRTC) and the City will reimburse the CACVB for the costs of the renovations, in an amount not-to-exceed \$5.5 million. As of December 31, 2019, the City had reimbursed the CACVB \$1,708,137 for work performed with the remaining balance paid in 2020. Upon completion, the CACVB will manage the operations of the facility, which include the VRTC, Bus Shed, Best Friend Train Museum and adjoining areas and grounds until June 30, 2030.

8. Charleston Digital Corridor and 22 West Edge – On June 18, 2019, the City entered into a two-year agreement with the Charleston Digital Corridor Foundation (CDC) for the CDC to oversee the upfit and management of 8,000 square feet on the 4th floor of 22 West Edge that the City committed to leasing in May 2018. Under the agreement, the City will reimburse the CDC in an amount not-to-exceed \$50,000 for design, \$75,000 for furniture, fixtures and equipment and \$320,000 for construction costs. Additionally, the City will pay the CDC an annual management fee in the amount of \$100,000. On June 11, 2020, the City amended the agreement to allow for an additional reimbursement of \$105,000 to the CDC for construction costs. The City reimbursed the CDC in the amount of \$290,441 during 2019 with an additional \$236,063 reimbursed in 2020 completing the upfit of the project.

Contingencies and Litigation

1. Grants - Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies in previous years are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND LITIGATION (CONTINUED)

Contingencies and Litigation

2. Litigation - The City is contingently liable with respect to lawsuits and other claims incidental to the ordinary course of their operations. In the opinion of City management, based on the advice of legal counsel with respect to litigation, the City has determined an aggregate liability, which is reasonable possible to *arise* from the proceedings of \$2,250,000. This amount is reported on the City's Statement of Net Position under the heading "Noncurrent liabilities".

3. Unemployment Compensation - The City makes payments to the South Carolina Employment Security Commission on a reimbursement basis for costs incurred in the administration of the state unemployment compensation statutes. Claims incurred but not reported at December 31, 2019, are not significant.

NOTE 14. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City establishes liabilities for claims and judgments based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported. The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage involved. Estimated amounts of salvage, subrogation and reinsurance recoverable on unpaid claims are deducted from the liability for unpaid claims. Because actual claim costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards, the process used in computing claim liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount, particularly for coverage such as general liability. Adjustments to claim liabilities are charged or credited to expense in the period in which they are made.

1. Health and Dental Insurance - The City is self-insured for medical, dental and prescription coverage within certain individual employee limits and an aggregate limit of \$20,220,818 for all medical and pharmacy payments in 2019 plus claims incurred during 2019 and subsequently paid. Health claims are handled by an administrator and the stop-loss provision is incurred as of December 31, 2019. The incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims are estimated by the City's management.

2. Workers' Compensation Insurance - The City self-insures workers' compensation and general liability programs. The City accounts for the workers' compensation program in the General Fund to the extent of available financial resources. Claims liability in excess of available financial resources is recorded in the Statement of Net Position. The specific stop-loss and aggregate retention provisions for workers' compensation are \$1,000,000 and \$16,231,942, respectively.

3. Other Claims and Judgments - The City is exposed to various other risks of loss and maintains coverage with the South Carolina Insurance Reserve Fund (SCIRF), a self-sustaining, public entity risk pool, for certain property damage, tort and general liability, for which premiums are paid. Additional funding is provided by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the case of certain disasters. Additionally, amounts not subject to insurance coverage, in excess of coverage limits or not reimbursable from other governments (including legal settlements) are included in this category.

Property and casualty coverage policies are accounted for in the General Fund, as well as other insurance policies, such as surety bond coverage and miscellaneous floaters. Funds are expended based on premium amounts and administrative charges. The City had no significant reductions in insurance coverage during the year. The limits of liability for tort actions not specifically exempt by the South Carolina Government Tort Claims Act are \$600,000 per occurrence. For those risks covered by insurance, claims did not exceed coverage during the past three years.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Changes in the balance of liabilities for claims and judgments during the last two years were as follows:

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Beginning of Year Liability</u>	<u>Claims and Changes in Estimates</u>	<u>Claims Paid</u>	<u>End of Year Liability</u>
Health and Dental	2019	\$ 1,825,000	\$ 18,594,058	\$ (18,444,058)	\$ 1,975,000
Insurance	2018	1,725,000	17,071,363	(16,971,363)	1,825,000
Workers' Compensation	2019	3,753,964	2,025,461	(2,131,262)	3,648,163
Insurance	2018	3,966,738	2,069,359	(2,282,133)	3,753,964
Other Claims and	2019	133,743	2,254,853	(7,140)	2,381,456
Judgments	2018	135,958	4,925	(7,140)	133,743
Total Claims and	2019	5,712,707	22,874,372	(20,582,460)	8,004,619
Judgments	2018	5,827,696	19,145,647	(19,260,636)	5,712,707

NOTE 15. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Plan Description

The City's defined benefit post-employment healthcare plan (the Plan) provides medical and dental insurance to eligible retirees under the Medicare eligible age. Employees become eligible when the employee qualifies for retirement benefits under the SCRS or PORS and has 15 years of service with the City. Information regarding SCRS and PORS eligibility may be obtained from SC PEBA. The Plan is approved each year by City Council; the contribution requirements of the City and plan members are established and amended by City Council. These contributions are neither guaranteed nor mandatory. City Council has retained the right to unilaterally modify its payments toward retiree health care benefits.

The Plan is affiliated with the South Carolina Other Retirement Benefits Employer Trust (SC ORBET), an agent multiple-employer irrevocable trust administered by the Municipal Association of South Carolina. Each participating employer is responsible for determining the appropriate amount of contributions to remit to the Trust. SC ORBET issues a publicly available financial report that includes audited financial statements and required supplementary information for the Plan. A copy of the report may be obtained by writing to: Chief Financial Officer for Risk Management Services, Municipal Association of South Carolina, P.O. Box 12109, Columbia, South Carolina 29211.

Plan Membership

Membership of the Plan consisted of the following at December 31, 2019:

Active participants	1,469
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	124
Total	<u>1,593</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

Benefits and Contributions

The City established the contribution requirements of plan members which may be amended by City Council. The City contributes a fixed dollar amount indexed each year by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In 2019, the City contributed, on a monthly basis, \$461 for retiree-only healthcare coverage and \$1,020 for retiree family healthcare coverage. For the healthcare plan, the retiree contributes the balance between the actuarially calculated costs less the fixed dollar amount. The retiree pays 100% of the actuarially calculated dental costs. The health and dental plans pay a percentage of allowed charges after the plan's deductible. For 2019, the retiree healthcare monthly contribution was \$159 for the HRA plan or \$204 for the PPO plan and \$30 for the dental plan.

The City is contributing an amount in addition to the claims according to the City's Funding Policy as determined annually by City Council during the budget process. For 2019, the total contribution was \$2,217,070.

Net OPEB Liability of the City

The City's net OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018, with the actuary using standard techniques to roll forward the liability to the measurement date.

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Discount Rate:	5.00%
Long-term expected rate of return on OPEB investments:	5.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate:	7.50% - 5.00%, Ultimate Trend in 2022
Inflation Rate:	2.00%
Salary increase:	2.00%
Participation rate:	80% for eligible retirees

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scales MP2014 and MP2016. Due to the size of the plan and with eligibility determinations being made based on SCRS and PORS data, the Plan has not performed an actuarial experience study, but relies on actuarial experience studies performed by PEBA on the SCRS and PORS data.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

Net OPEB Liability of the City (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments is based on 35-year capital market assumptions, as well as current consensus expectations and market-based inputs. The long-term expected rates of return represent assumptions developed using a building-block approach and are presented net of investment fees. The long-term expected real rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation, and is summarized in the following table.

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Fixed income:			
U.S. Government Agency	57.50%	4.50%	2.59%
U.S. Government MBS, CMO, CMBS	40.00%	5.25%	2.10%
Cash and cash equivalents	2.50%	2.50%	0.31%
Total	100.00%		5.00%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 5.00%. The projection of cash flow used to determine the discount rate assumed that the City will contribute to the Plan using its existing policy and based on contributions made over the previous 5 years. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB Trust Fund's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments of all current Plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all of the future projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability of the City

The changes in the components of the net OPEB liability of the City for the year ended December 31, 2019, were as follows:

	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)
Balances, beginning of year	\$ 47,059,684	\$ 14,194,157	\$ 32,865,527
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	2,719,720	-	2,719,720
Interest	2,450,959	-	2,450,959
Difference between expected and actual experience	(550,000)	-	(550,000)
Contributions - employer	-	2,393,145	(2,393,145)
Net investment income	-	112,932	(112,932)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,393,145)	(1,393,145)	-
Administrative expense	-	(15,016)	15,016
Other changes	-	39,743	(39,743)
Net changes	3,227,534	1,137,659	2,089,875
Balances, end of year	\$ 50,287,218	\$ 15,331,816	\$ 34,955,402

The City's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability: 30.49%

The required schedule of changes in the City's net OPEB liability and related ratios immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multi-year trend information about whether the value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the total OPEB liability.

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

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (4.00%) or 1 percentage point higher (6.00%) than the current discount rate:

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate		
1% Decrease (4.00%)	Discount Rate (5.00%)	1% Increase (6.00%)
\$ 42,694,357	\$ 34,955,402	\$ 33,659,675

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

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

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5% decreasing to 4%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.5% decreasing to 6%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates over 5 years:

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates		
1% Decrease (6.50% decreasing to 4.00%)	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (7.50% decreasing to 5.00%)	1% Increase (8.50% decreasing to 6.00%)
\$ 30,361,622	\$ 34,955,402	\$ 46,945,361

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revisions as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Calculations are based on the substantive plan in effect as of December 31, 2019, and the current sharing pattern of costs between employer and inactive employees.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$5,236,300. At December 31, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 481,250
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	477,421	-
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 2,217,070	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 2,694,491</u>	<u>\$ 481,250</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

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

City contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$2,217,070 are reported as deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:

2020	\$ 50,605
2021	50,605
2022	50,605
2023	50,606
Thereafter	(206,250)

NOTE 16. RELATED PARTY

Commissioners of Public Works of the City of Charleston, SC (CPW), also known as *Charleston Water System*, provides water and wastewater services to the citizens of the City and certain surrounding areas, generally excluding the larger municipalities. CPW is dependent on the City for substantial approval for all bond issuances and provides financial benefit to the City in the form of a subsidy in lieu of taxes.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, CPW contributed \$1,095,000 to the City. The City reports the payment as revenue from state and local governments, while CPW reports it as an intergovernmental fee expense.

NOTE 17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to December 31, 2019, the following material transactions occurred:

- In April 2020, the City entered into lease purchase agreements in the amounts of \$1,600,000 and \$7,923,702, bearing interest at 1.460 percent and 1.480 percent, and maturing in April 2022 and April 2023 respectively. The proceeds are to be used for the purchase of vehicles and equipment.
- In January 2020, the City issued a note to WestEdge Foundation in the amounts of \$600,000, relating to public infrastructure improvements in the Horizon TIF district. The note bears interest at 7 percent.
- In February 2020, the City issued a \$7,900,000 Special Obligation Redevelopment Bond, bearing interest at 2.11%. The maturity date is September 2035. The bonds were issued for infrastructure improvements in the Charleston Neck Redevelopment Project Area.
- The City entered into a lease agreement in May 2018 with 22 West Edge Owner, LLC to lease 8,000 square feet of office space for the specific purpose of targeting and supporting the needs of emerging and early-stage tech and life science companies. The lease term is for 5 years and was to commence at the time of substantial completion of the renovations and upfit of the leased space. Substantial completion occurred on April 2, 2020, which began the commencement date of the lease term.
- In June 2020, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds in the amount of \$11,665,000 bearing interest at 1.17 percent. The maturity date is September 1, 2025. The bonds were issued to defease the outstanding obligations of the Series 2010B General Obligation Bonds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (CONTINUED)

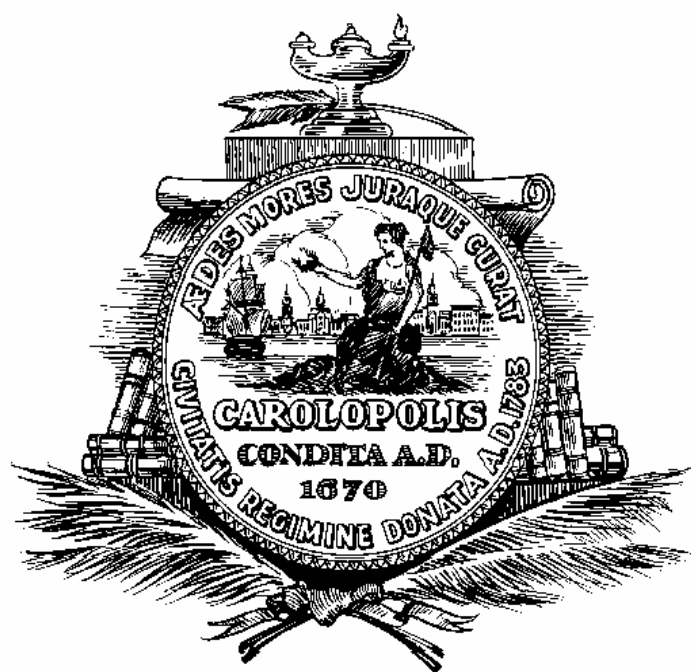
- In June 2020, the City issued a General Obligation Bond Anticipation Note in the amount of \$5,545,000 bearing interest at 1.20 percent. The maturity date is June 1, 2021. The note will be subject to optional redemption on or after September, 1, 2020, at par plus accrued interest. The note was issued for the purposes of providing affordable housing.

NOTE 18. RESTATEMENT FOR CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

In conjunction with the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, the City is required to reevaluate the accounting treatment of its fiduciary activities. This new standard requires the City to determine if certain funds, formerly known as agency funds, are still considered to be fiduciary in nature, and if so, such funds are, with the implementation of this new standard, considered to be custodial funds under the definitions of GASB Statement No. 84. As a result, the City has determined the following restatement as of January 1, 2019 :

	Fiduciary Activities
Fiduciary net position, as previously reported	\$ -
Recognition of the beginning fiduciary net position of the former Agency Fund now reported as a Custodial Fund	8,565
Fiduciary net position, as restated	<u>\$ 8,565</u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE CITY'S NET OPEB LIABILITY
AND RELATED RATIOS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total OPEB liability		
Service cost	\$ 2,719,720	\$ 2,590,210
Interest on total OPEB liability	2,450,959	2,240,937
Difference between expected and actual experience	(550,000)	-
Benefit payments	(1,393,145)	(1,446,231)
Net change in total OPEB liability	<u>3,227,534</u>	<u>3,384,916</u>
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>47,059,684</u>	<u>43,674,768</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	<u><u>\$ 50,287,218</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 47,059,684</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions - employer	\$ 2,393,145	\$ 2,396,231
Net investment income	112,932	356,612
Benefit payments	(1,393,145)	(1,446,231)
Administrative expenses	(15,016)	(23,079)
Other	39,743	-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>1,137,659</u>	<u>1,283,533</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>14,194,157</u>	<u>12,910,624</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u><u>\$ 15,331,816</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,194,157</u></u>
City's net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u><u>\$ 34,955,402</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 32,865,527</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	30.49%	30.16%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 81,200,000	\$ 79,600,000
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	43.05%	41.29%

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

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**SCHEDULE OF CITY OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 4,191,347	\$ 4,443,309	\$ 4,204,692
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>2,217,070</u>	<u>2,393,145</u>	<u>2,396,231</u>
Contribution deficiency	<u>\$ 1,974,277</u>	<u>\$ 2,050,164</u>	<u>\$ 1,808,461</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 96,500,000	\$ 81,200,000	\$ 79,600,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	2.30%	2.95%	3.01%

Notes to the Schedule:

(1) Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation Date	January 1, 2018
Measurement Date	December 31, 2018
Employer's Reporting Date	December 31, 2019
Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value of Assets
Assumed Rate of Return on Investments	5.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Projected Salary Increases	2.00% per annum
Cost-of-living Adjustment	None
Remaining Amortization Period	30 years, closed
Health Care Cost Trends	7.50% for 2018, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 5.00% by 2022

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULES OF CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31

South Carolina Retirement System					
Plan Year Ended June 30,	City's proportion of the net pension liability	City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	City's covered payroll	City's share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2019	0.392010%	\$ 89,512,108	\$ 41,387,941	216.3%	54.4%
2018	0.376436%	84,347,411	39,022,828	216.1%	54.1%
2017	0.372793%	83,921,700	37,758,361	222.3%	53.3%
2016	0.374119%	79,911,266	36,230,714	220.6%	52.9%
2015	0.370064%	70,184,422	34,730,487	202.1%	57.0%
South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System					
Plan Year Ended June 30,	City's proportion of the net pension liability	City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	City's covered payroll	City's share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2019	3.48544%	\$ 99,890,592	\$ 50,254,422	198.8%	62.7%
2018	3.38296%	95,857,692	46,738,277	205.1%	61.7%
2017	3.34863%	91,737,727	44,325,508	207.0%	60.9%
2016	3.24769%	82,376,760	41,388,588	199.0%	60.4%
2015	3.22104%	70,202,385	39,857,162	176.1%	64.6%

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

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULES OF CITY PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31**

South Carolina Retirement System						
Year Ended December 31,	Actuarially required contribution	Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	City's covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	
2019	\$ 6,463,076	\$ 6,463,076	\$ -	\$ 42,900,601	15.07%	
2018	5,552,635	5,552,635	-	39,903,155	13.92%	
2017	4,802,207	4,802,207	-	38,205,794	12.57%	
2016	4,216,802	4,216,802	-	37,275,131	11.31%	
2015	3,782,077	3,782,077	-	35,417,556	10.68%	

South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System						
Year Ended December 31,	Actuarially required contribution	Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	City's covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	
2019	\$ 9,059,478	\$ 9,059,478	\$ -	\$ 51,084,900	17.73%	
2018	7,875,592	7,875,592	-	48,178,383	16.35%	
2017	6,947,652	6,947,652	-	45,563,075	15.25%	
2016	6,017,278	6,017,278	-	43,005,518	13.99%	
2015	5,351,150	5,351,150	-	40,529,887	13.20%	

(continued)

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULES OF CITY PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31**

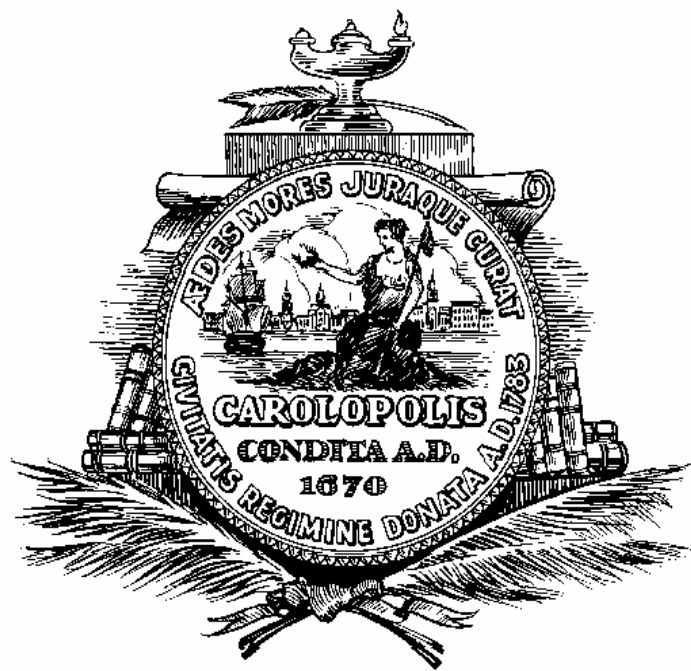
Notes to the Schedules of City Pension Contributions:

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

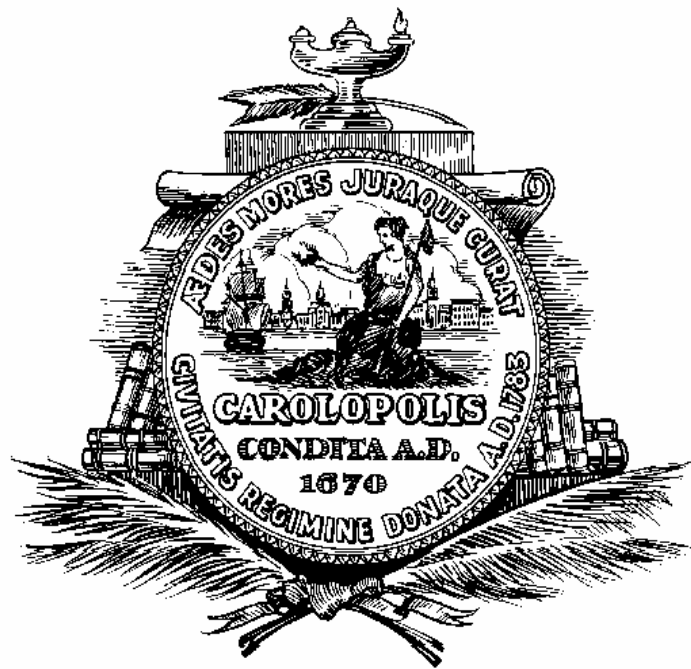
The assumptions used in the preparation of the schedules on the previous page are as follows:

System	SCRS	PORS
Calculation date	July 1, 2017	July 1, 2017
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Asset valuation method	5-year Smoothed	5-year Smoothed
Amortization method	Level % of pay	Level % of pay
Amortization period	30 years maximum, closed period	30 years maximum, closed period
Investment return	7.25%	7.25%
Inflation	2.25%	2.25%
Salary increases	3.00% plus step-rate increases for members with less than 21 years of service	3.50% plus step-rate increases for members with less than 15 years of service
Mortality	2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality Tables for Males and Females, both projected at Scale AA from the year 2016. Male rates are multiplied by 100%. Female rates are multiplied by 111%.	2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality Tables for Males and Females, both projected at Scale AA from the year 2016. Male rates are multiplied by 125% and females rates are multiplied by 111%.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION



Combining and Individual Fund Financial Statements



**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Accommodations Tax Fund accounts for the City's share of the 2% statewide tax on lodging allocated from the State of South Carolina for promotion of tourism and tourism-related activities and facilities.

Housing and Urban Development Fund accounts for monies the City receives from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This includes Community Development Block Grant; HOME, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), Lead Paint Hazard Control and Section 108 Loan program; and other Special Economic Development Initiative grants expended by the City to revitalize and restore the City's urban areas.

Cultural Festivals and Events Fund accounts for the grants, private donations, and user fee revenues, and various program and general expenses of the annual Piccolo Spoleto, MOJA and other festivals.

Hospitality Fee Fund accounts for the 2% fee on the gross proceeds of prepared food and beverage sales. The funds are transferred to the General Fund and various other funds to offset the costs of tourism-related services and to fund various tourism-related capital projects. The fees are also used to provide operational funding to several tourism-related entities and facilities.

Justice Department Grants Fund accounts for the activities of various grants received from the Department of Justice for law enforcement activities.

Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund became effective in March 1996. Ordinances established two separate 1% fees to be imposed on the gross proceeds derived from the transient rental of accommodations within the City. The fees are used to defray the cost of capital improvements and operating costs beneficial to the tourism industry and to provide property tax relief.

SCE&G Non-Standard Service Fund accounts for funds used to finance special equipment and/or facilities and special landscaping or screening of facilities within the City, particularly in historic areas.

Seized and Forfeited Assets Fund accounts for property seized during narcotics investigation activities which is pending disposition or has been forfeited to the City by the courts.

Stormwater Utility Fund accounts for the maintenance of stormwater management, sediment control, flood control, and facilities. Funding for the Stormwater Utility fund is derived from user fees, which are based on equivalent residential units of \$8.00.

Other Special Revenue Fund accounts for various grants or other restricted revenues and related expenditures not included under the other funds.

Land Sales Fund accounts for the purchase and sale of property and the subsequent transfer of the proceeds from the sales, primarily to fund various capital projects.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

Certificates of Participation Fund accounts for the construction costs that were funded with certificates of participation issued by the City of Charleston Public Facilities Corporation, a nonprofit corporation whose principal purpose is to facilitate the financing of public capital projects. The fund also accounts for the proceeds of a mortgage receivable due from one of the constructed projects. The following projects were constructed:

Alexander Auditorium Garage - a five level, 560-space parking facility to serve the Gaillard Center, Charleston County School District Office, the Charleston County Library, and the Marine Science Museum.

Joseph P. Riley, Jr. Baseball Park - a 6,000-seat (expandable to 10,000 seats) Class "A" baseball facility.

Fire Stations - construction and upfitting of new fire stations.

R.M. Greenberg Municipal Building - renovation of the Lockwood Drive Police, Traffic and Transportation, and Department of Motor Vehicles complex and construction of a 36,368 square foot addition to the facility.

Market Head Hall - renovation of the Market Head Hall.

Parks Department Headquarters - renovation of former Coke Building at 823 Meeting Street for use as Parks Department main offices.

Parks - development of a tennis center at Ft. Johnson Road Park, improvement of Honey Hill Park, expansion of ball field facilities at James Island Recreation Center and continued development of other parks.

Riviera Theater - acquisition and renovation of the art deco Riviera Theater for use as a retail space and conference rooms to be used by Charleston Place.

Administrative Costs - bond principal and interest payments, issuance costs, and related professional and bank handling fees.

Charleston Neck TIF Fund accounts for tax increment financing proceeds for the Charleston Neck Redevelopment Project Area Tax Increment Financing District (the TIF District). The fund also accounts for the proceeds of special redevelopment bonds issued for public infrastructure projects within the TIF District.

Horizon TIF Fund accounts for tax increment financing proceeds for the Horizon Redevelopment Project Area Tax Increment Financing District (the TIF District). The fund also accounts for the proceeds of tax increment financing bonds issued for public infrastructure projects within the TIF District.

Cooper River TIF Fund accounts for tax increment financing proceeds for the Cooper River Bridge Redevelopment Project Area Tax Increment Financing District (the TIF District). The fund also accounts for the proceeds of tax increment financing bonds issued for public infrastructure projects within the TIF District.

Public Safety Infrastructure Fund accounts for public safety infrastructure improvements. Funding sources are primarily from tax revenues from the one and a half mills assessed on real and personal property and proceeds from installment purchase revenue bonds.

Energy Performance Fund accounts for the capital outlay and debt related to energy performance projects throughout various City facilities.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (CONTINUED)**

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

Debt service funds are used to account for resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term debt of governmental funds.

Waterfront TIF Fund accounts for the tax increment financing proceeds and debt service payments for the Cooper River Waterfront Redevelopment Project.

Affordable Housing Fund accounts for the debt related to affordable housing projects. The fund also accounts for a related note receivable from the Housing Authority of the City of Charleston.

Other Debt Service Fund accounts for the debt related to contributions in support of capital improvements at the Gibbes Museum of Art and the South Carolina Aquarium.

PERMANENT FUND

Permanent funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the City's programs.

Irish Memorial Endowment Fund accounts for the endowment for the Irish Memorial Park, whose earnings are restricted to expenditures for park maintenance and upkeep.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Special Revenue				
	Accommodations Tax	Housing & Urban Development	Cultural Festivals and Events	Hospitality Fee	Justice Department Grants
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,719,139	\$ 92,872	\$ 873,176	\$ 24,704,984	\$ -
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables, net of allowances					
Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts	-	-	-	2,178,491	-
Other	-	255,075	1,536	5,802	-
Due from federal government	-	472,472	-	-	17,162
Due from state and local governments	1,659,030	-	-	-	11,870
Notes receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Property held for resale	-	119,712	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	11,418	-	-
Prepaid items	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgages receivable, net of allowance	-	2,564,934	-	-	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,378,169</u>	<u>\$ 3,505,065</u>	<u>\$ 886,130</u>	<u>\$ 26,889,277</u>	<u>\$ 29,032</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 1,009,117	\$ 188,905	\$ 58,026	\$ 172,016	\$ -
Assets held for others	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued salaries, wages, and benefits	-	-	7,615	9,610	5,641
Other accrued liabilities	-	3,357	374	-	-
Due to state and local governments	-	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	23,391
Unearned revenue	-	17,269	66,441	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>1,009,117</u>	<u>209,531</u>	<u>132,456</u>	<u>181,626</u>	<u>29,032</u>
Deferred inflows of resources					
Unavailable revenue	-	290,354	-	-	-
Fund balances					
Nonspendable:					
Inventories and prepaid items	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted:					
Small business assistance	-	-	-	-	-
Law enforcement	-	-	-	-	-
Tourism activities	3,369,052	-	-	13,441,942	-
Housing services and community development	-	3,005,180	-	-	-
Affordable housing	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation and community programs					
Expendable	-	-	-	-	-
Nonexpendable	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-
Capital and infrastructure projects	-	-	-	13,265,709	-
Assigned:					
Cultural activities	-	-	753,674	-	-
Housing services and community development	-	-	-	-	-
Capital and infrastructure projects	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balances	<u>3,369,052</u>	<u>3,005,180</u>	<u>753,674</u>	<u>26,707,651</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 4,378,169</u>	<u>\$ 3,505,065</u>	<u>\$ 886,130</u>	<u>\$ 26,889,277</u>	<u>\$ 29,032</u>

Special Revenue							Capital Projects
Municipal Accommodations Fee	SCE&G Non-Standard Service	Seized & Forfeited Assets	Stormwater Utility	Other Special Revenue	Land Sales	Certificates of Participation	
\$ 4,459,822	\$ 7,771,262	\$ 629,492	\$ -	\$ 12,162,684	\$ 5,508,048	\$ 2,230,846	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	415	130,912	861,504	2,265,100	-	
-	48,003	-	-	9,234	97,556	-	
-	-	-	-	235,369	-	-	
1,092,935	-	-	1,023,511	141,463	1,431,084	-	
-	-	-	-	1,000,000	2,078,553	333,031	
-	-	-	-	995,206	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	8,500	-	5,000	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>\$ 5,552,757</u>	<u>\$ 7,819,265</u>	<u>\$ 629,907</u>	<u>\$ 1,162,923</u>	<u>\$ 15,405,460</u>	<u>\$ 11,385,341</u>	<u>\$ 2,563,877</u>	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,286	\$ 592,465	\$ 75,976	\$ -	\$ -	
-	-	81,400	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	129,078	8,183	-	-	
-	-	720	2,005	25,112	-	-	
-	-	2,167	-	360	-	-	
-	60	2,315	439,375	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	88,412	-	-	
-	60	87,888	1,162,923	198,043	-	-	
-	47,935	-	-	50,894	5,372,293	-	
-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	
-	-	-	-	841,539	-	-	
-	-	542,019	-	-	-	-	
2,356,986	-	-	-	121,501	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	12,947,814	-	-	
-	-	-	-	8,338	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3,195,771	7,771,270	-	-	971,006	-	2,563,877	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	266,325	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	6,008,048	-	
<u>5,552,757</u>	<u>7,771,270</u>	<u>542,019</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,156,523</u>	<u>6,013,048</u>	<u>2,563,877</u>	
<u>\$ 5,552,757</u>	<u>\$ 7,819,265</u>	<u>\$ 629,907</u>	<u>\$ 1,162,923</u>	<u>\$ 15,405,460</u>	<u>\$ 11,385,341</u>	<u>\$ 2,563,877</u>	

(Continued)

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Capital Projects				
	Charleston Neck TIF	Horizon TIF	Cooper River TIF	Public Safety Infrastructure	Energy Performance
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 235,603	\$ 169,151	\$ 232,328	\$ 2,070,816	\$ 426,945
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables, net of allowances					
Property taxes	3,292,906	1,914,490	2,974,904	1,573,612	-
Accounts	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Due from federal government	-	-	-	-	-
Due from state and local governments	213,605	124,359	193,611	1,592,450	-
Notes receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Property held for resale	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid items	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	16,405,940	898,261	15,082,442	21,839,708	3,053,667
Mortgages receivable, net of allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	\$ 20,148,054	\$ 3,106,261	\$ 18,483,285	\$ 27,076,586	\$ 3,480,612
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 4,428,760	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 394	\$ 1,424,281
Assets held for others	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued salaries, wages, and benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Due to state and local governments	-	-	-	38	-
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	4,428,760	-	-	432	1,424,281
Deferred inflows of resources					
Unavailable revenue	232,296	135,084	209,962	78,305	-
Fund balances					
Nonspendable:					
Inventories and prepaid items	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted:					
Small business assistance	-	-	-	-	-
Law enforcement	-	-	-	-	-
Tourism activities	-	-	-	-	-
Housing services and community development	-	-	-	-	-
Affordable housing	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation and community programs					
Expendable	-	-	-	-	-
Nonexpendable	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	441,734	36,259	145,035	-	-
Capital and infrastructure projects	15,045,264	2,934,918	18,128,288	26,997,849	2,056,331
Assigned:					
Cultural activities	-	-	-	-	-
Housing services and community development	-	-	-	-	-
Capital and infrastructure projects	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balances	15,486,998	2,971,177	18,273,323	26,997,849	2,056,331
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 20,148,054	\$ 3,106,261	\$ 18,483,285	\$ 27,076,586	\$ 3,480,612

Debt Service			Permanent Fund	
Waterfront TIF	Affordable Housing	Other Debt Service	Irish Memorial Endowment	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ 1,247,120	\$ 2,819	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,537,107
-	-	-	50,000	50,000
-	-	-	-	9,755,912
-	-	-	-	5,436,422
-	68,506	-	1,250	486,962
-	-	-	-	725,003
-	-	-	-	7,483,918
-	7,235,000	-	-	10,646,584
-	-	-	-	1,114,918
-	-	-	-	11,418
-	-	-	-	13,500
-	-	-	-	57,280,018
-	-	-	-	2,564,934
<u>\$ 1,247,120</u>	<u>\$ 7,306,325</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 51,250</u>	<u>\$ 161,106,696</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,951,226
-	-	-	-	81,400
-	-	-	-	160,127
-	-	-	-	31,568
-	-	-	-	2,565
-	-	-	-	465,141
-	-	-	1,250	173,372
-	-	-	1,250	8,865,399
-	-	-	-	6,417,123
-	-	-	-	5,000
-	-	-	-	841,539
-	-	-	-	542,019
-	-	-	-	19,289,481
-	-	-	-	3,005,180
-	-	-	-	12,947,814
-	-	-	-	8,338
-	-	-	50,000	50,000
-	-	-	-	623,028
1,247,120	-	-	-	94,177,403
-	-	-	-	753,674
-	7,306,325	-	-	7,572,650
-	-	-	-	6,008,048
<u>1,247,120</u>	<u>7,306,325</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>145,824,174</u>
<u>\$ 1,247,120</u>	<u>\$ 7,306,325</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 51,250</u>	<u>\$ 161,106,696</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Special Revenue				
	Accommodations Tax	Housing & Urban Development	Cultural Festivals and Events	Hospitality Fee	Justice Department Grants
Revenues					
Taxes					
Property, net of tax increment financing districts	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Tax increment financing districts	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	17,704,201	-
Licenses, fees and permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental-federal	-	2,224,662	-	-	184,568
Intergovernmental-state and local-other	7,733,132	-	76,648	-	-
Charges for services	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues from use of money and property	75,841	512,327	4,450	472,644	-
Donations and settlements	-	-	136,713	-	-
Other	75	15,697	560,843	-	-
Total revenues	<u>7,809,048</u>	<u>2,752,686</u>	<u>778,654</u>	<u>18,176,845</u>	<u>184,568</u>
Expenditures					
Current					
General government	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	178,812	122,301
Public service	-	-	-	-	-
Urban and community development	-	2,206,736	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	1,934,457	-	1,094,127	3,130,729	-
Community promotions	2,667,636	-	-	134,005	-
Health and welfare	-	-	-	-	54,040
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	29,678
Debt service					
Principal retirement	-	-	-	150,408	-
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-	6,394	-
Total expenditures	<u>4,602,093</u>	<u>2,206,736</u>	<u>1,094,127</u>	<u>3,600,348</u>	<u>206,019</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>3,206,955</u>	<u>545,950</u>	<u>(315,473)</u>	<u>14,576,497</u>	<u>(21,451)</u>
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in	-	-	405,000	-	21,451
Transfers out	(3,102,637)	(374,624)	(6,250)	(7,733,070)	-
Insurance recoveries	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-
Notes payable issued	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(3,102,637)</u>	<u>(374,624)</u>	<u>398,750</u>	<u>(7,733,070)</u>	<u>21,451</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>104,318</u>	<u>171,326</u>	<u>83,277</u>	<u>6,843,427</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances					
Beginning of year	<u>3,264,734</u>	<u>2,833,854</u>	<u>670,397</u>	<u>19,864,224</u>	<u>-</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 3,369,052</u>	<u>\$ 3,005,180</u>	<u>\$ 753,674</u>	<u>\$ 26,707,651</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Special Revenue						Capital Projects
Municipal Accommodations Fee	SCE&G Non- Standard Service	Seized & Forfeited Assets	Stormwater Utility	Other Special Revenue	Land Sales	Certificates of Participation
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7,770,543	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	533,911	-	11,415,728	5,223,128	-	-
-	-	72,083	-	-	-	-
-	-	38,030	-	658,532	-	-
-	-	-	-	23,041	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,977	-	-
129,341	48,350	11,510	33,925	62,164	45,856	26,019
-	-	-	4,734	41,918	5,175,661	-
-	18,250	2,282	3,046	10,666,644	1,015	-
<u>7,899,884</u>	<u>600,511</u>	<u>123,905</u>	<u>11,457,433</u>	<u>16,677,404</u>	<u>5,222,532</u>	<u>26,019</u>
38,845	-	-	7,204,225	-	-	-
-	-	116,409	-	273,602	-	-
-	300	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4,182,690	65,087	-
-	-	-	-	87,876	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	86,876	-	-
-	-	131,756	303,188	434,618	6,035,000	-
-	-	-	739,896	-	1,264,037	-
-	-	-	41,082	-	36,648	-
<u>38,845</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>248,165</u>	<u>8,288,391</u>	<u>5,065,662</u>	<u>7,400,772</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>7,861,039</u>	<u>600,211</u>	<u>(124,260)</u>	<u>3,169,042</u>	<u>11,611,742</u>	<u>(2,178,240)</u>	<u>26,019</u>
-	-	-	306,796	600,234	-	-
(6,892,721)	-	-	(3,544,975)	(375,000)	(43,859)	(26,019)
-	-	1,845	32,127	-	-	-
-	-	1,700	37,010	-	1,123,669	-
-	-	-	-	-	2,202,336	-
<u>(6,892,721)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,545</u>	<u>(3,169,042)</u>	<u>225,234</u>	<u>3,282,146</u>	<u>(26,019)</u>
968,318	600,211	(120,715)	-	11,836,976	1,103,906	-
<u>4,584,439</u>	<u>7,171,059</u>	<u>662,734</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,319,547</u>	<u>4,909,142</u>	<u>2,563,877</u>
<u>\$ 5,552,757</u>	<u>\$ 7,771,270</u>	<u>\$ 542,019</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,156,523</u>	<u>\$ 6,013,048</u>	<u>\$ 2,563,877</u>

(Continued)

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (CONTINUED)
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Capital Projects				
	Charleston Neck TIF	Horizon TIF	Cooper River TIF	Public Safety Infrastructure	Energy Performance
Revenues					
Taxes					
Property, net of tax increment financing districts	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,750,249	\$ -
Tax increment financing districts	4,169,504	2,125,035	3,376,744	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses, fees and permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	9,969	-
Intergovernmental-federal	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental-state and local-other	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for services	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues from use of money and property	439,687	12,307	404,425	547,705	60,128
Donations and settlements	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	31,333
Total revenues	4,609,191	2,137,342	3,781,169	4,307,923	91,461
Expenditures					
Current					
General government	-	-	-	-	1,731,605
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-
Public service	-	-	-	-	-
Urban and community development	9,997,322	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-
Community promotions	-	-	-	-	-
Health and welfare	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	110,132	-	-
Debt service					
Principal retirement	1,384,796	172,891	691,564	807,700	1,752,392
Interest and fiscal charges	655,615	67,097	268,389	1,225,020	677,426
Total expenditures	12,037,733	239,988	1,070,085	2,032,720	4,161,423
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(7,428,542)	1,897,354	2,711,084	2,275,203	(4,069,962)
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	2,429,718
Transfers out	-	-	-	(1,796,268)	-
Insurance recoveries	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-
Notes payable issued	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	(1,796,268)	2,429,718
Net change in fund balances	(7,428,542)	1,897,354	2,711,084	478,935	(1,640,244)
Fund balances					
Beginning of year	22,915,540	1,073,823	15,562,239	26,518,914	3,696,575
End of year	\$ 15,486,998	\$ 2,971,177	\$ 18,273,323	\$ 26,997,849	\$ 2,056,331

Debt Service			Permanent Fund		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Waterfront TIF	Affordable Housing	Other Debt Service	Irish Memorial Endowment		
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	3,750,249
-	-	-	-	-	9,671,283
-	-	-	-	-	25,474,744
-	-	-	-	-	17,172,767
-	-	-	-	-	82,052
-	-	-	-	-	3,105,792
-	-	-	-	-	7,832,821
-	-	-	-	-	1,977
10,989	208,977	-	-	-	3,106,645
-	-	-	-	-	5,359,026
-	330	-	-	-	11,299,515
10,989	209,307	-	-	-	86,856,871
-	-	-	-	-	8,974,675
-	-	-	-	-	691,124
-	-	-	-	-	300
-	-	-	-	-	16,451,835
-	-	-	-	-	6,247,189
-	-	-	-	-	2,801,641
-	-	-	-	-	140,916
-	-	-	-	-	7,044,372
-	415,000	493,658	-	-	7,872,342
-	216,554	53,573	-	-	3,247,798
-	631,554	547,231	-	-	53,472,192
10,989	(422,247)	(547,231)	-	-	33,384,679
-	-	547,231	-	-	4,310,430
-	-	-	-	-	(23,895,423)
-	-	-	-	-	33,972
-	-	-	-	-	1,162,379
-	-	-	-	-	2,202,336
-	-	547,231	-	-	(16,186,306)
10,989	(422,247)	-	-	-	17,198,373
1,236,131	7,728,572	-	50,000	-	128,625,801
\$ 1,247,120	\$ 7,306,325	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$	145,824,174

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
MUNICIPAL ACCOMMODATIONS FEE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Budget
Revenues			
Other taxes	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 7,770,543	\$ 270,543
Revenues from use of money and property	27,000	129,341	102,341
Total revenues	<u>7,527,000</u>	<u>7,899,884</u>	<u>372,884</u>
Expenditures			
General government	37,500	38,845	(1,345)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>7,489,500</u>	<u>7,861,039</u>	<u>371,539</u>
Other financing uses			
Transfers out	(7,501,031)	(6,892,721)	608,310
Net changes in fund balance	(11,531)	968,318	979,849
Fund balance			
Beginning of year	4,584,439	4,584,439	-
End of year	<u>\$ 4,572,908</u>	<u>\$ 5,552,757</u>	<u>\$ 979,849</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS

The Proprietary Funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private businesses, when the intent is for the cost of providing goods and services to be recovered, in whole or in part, through user charges; or where the City Council has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control accountability or other purposes.

Angel Oak accounts for the operation and maintenance of the City-owned park containing a gift shop and historic tree which is located on Johns Island.

Charleston Visitor Center accounts for the operation and maintenance of the City-owned and operated tourism information center and gift shop.

The **City Market Fund** accounts for the rental and maintenance of the Market Street public market.

Joseph P. Riley, Jr. Baseball Park accounts for the operation and maintenance of the City-owned and operated baseball park. This facility is the home for the Charleston RiverDogs, which is a Class A Minor League Baseball team of the New York Yankees.

Municipal Golf Course accounts for the operation and maintenance of the Charleston Municipal Golf Course on James Island.

Slave Mart Museum accounts for the operation and maintenance of a learning center, museum, and gift shop located on Chalmers Street.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Angel Oak	Charleston Visitor Center	City Market	J.P. Riley, Jr. Baseball Park	Municipal Golf Course	Slave Mart Museum	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Assets							
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 280,642	\$ 1,096,384	\$ 2,008,094	\$ 4,896,980	\$ 516,341	\$ 695,599	\$ 9,494,040
Other receivables	-	-	653,245	349,104	25,508	16,375	1,044,232
Inventories, at cost	7,165	-	-	-	29,014	11,527	47,706
Prepaid items	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	7,000
Total current assets	<u>287,807</u>	<u>1,096,384</u>	<u>2,661,339</u>	<u>5,246,084</u>	<u>577,863</u>	<u>723,501</u>	<u>10,592,978</u>
Noncurrent assets							
Capital assets							
Land	127,900	-	-	2,600,000	142,264	65,156	2,935,320
Works of art	-	-	55,000	-	-	-	55,000
Construction in progress	-	-	311,637	-	61,205	-	372,842
Buildings and improvements	-	-	6,234,390	24,559,870	3,490,149	857,996	35,142,405
Machinery and equipment	51,795	-	-	617,398	373,166	-	1,042,359
Less accumulated depreciation	(46,798)	-	(2,769,171)	(12,960,473)	(1,524,629)	(239,148)	(17,540,219)
Net capital assets	<u>132,897</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,831,856</u>	<u>14,816,795</u>	<u>2,542,155</u>	<u>684,004</u>	<u>22,007,707</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>132,897</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,831,856</u>	<u>14,816,795</u>	<u>2,542,155</u>	<u>684,004</u>	<u>22,007,707</u>
Total assets	<u>420,704</u>	<u>1,096,384</u>	<u>6,493,195</u>	<u>20,062,879</u>	<u>3,120,018</u>	<u>1,407,505</u>	<u>32,600,685</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources							
Pension	8,689	-	-	9,565	167,110	14,069	199,433
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>8,689</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,565</u>	<u>167,110</u>	<u>14,069</u>	<u>199,433</u>
Liabilities							
Current liabilities							
Accounts payable	13,089	1,096,384	166,438	341,624	75,005	13,043	1,705,583
Accrued salaries and related benefits	4,640	-	-	2,005	41,848	4,352	52,845
Accrued interest payable	-	-	55,637	-	306	-	55,943
Other accrued liabilities	-	-	2,009	23	51,989	-	54,021
Revenue bonds payable	-	-	340,374	-	-	-	340,374
Notes payable	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
Capital leases payable	-	-	-	-	45,531	-	45,531
Compensated absences payable	5,290	-	-	5,122	46,581	1,913	58,906
Deposits	-	-	40,673	-	-	-	40,673
Total current liabilities	<u>23,019</u>	<u>1,096,384</u>	<u>605,131</u>	<u>448,774</u>	<u>261,260</u>	<u>19,308</u>	<u>2,453,876</u>
Noncurrent liabilities							
Net pension liability	90,936	-	-	90,069	1,687,429	115,478	1,983,912
Revenue bonds payable	-	-	2,710,853	-	-	-	2,710,853
Notes payable	-	-	-	600,000	-	-	600,000
Capital leases payable	-	-	-	-	26,278	-	26,278
Advance from other funds	-	-	-	-	794,534	-	794,534
Compensated absences payable	4,292	-	-	6,349	40,775	2,204	53,620
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>95,228</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,710,853</u>	<u>696,418</u>	<u>2,549,016</u>	<u>117,682</u>	<u>6,169,197</u>
Total liabilities	<u>118,247</u>	<u>1,096,384</u>	<u>3,315,984</u>	<u>1,145,192</u>	<u>2,810,276</u>	<u>136,990</u>	<u>8,623,073</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Pension	698	-	-	677	12,936	1,276	15,587
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>698</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>12,936</u>	<u>1,276</u>	<u>15,587</u>
Net Position							
Net investment in capital assets	132,897	-	780,629	14,116,795	2,470,346	684,004	18,184,671
Unrestricted (deficit)	177,551	-	2,396,582	4,809,780	(2,006,430)	599,304	5,976,787
Total net position	<u>\$ 310,448</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,177,211</u>	<u>\$ 18,926,575</u>	<u>\$ 463,916</u>	<u>\$ 1,283,308</u>	<u>\$ 24,161,458</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION -
NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

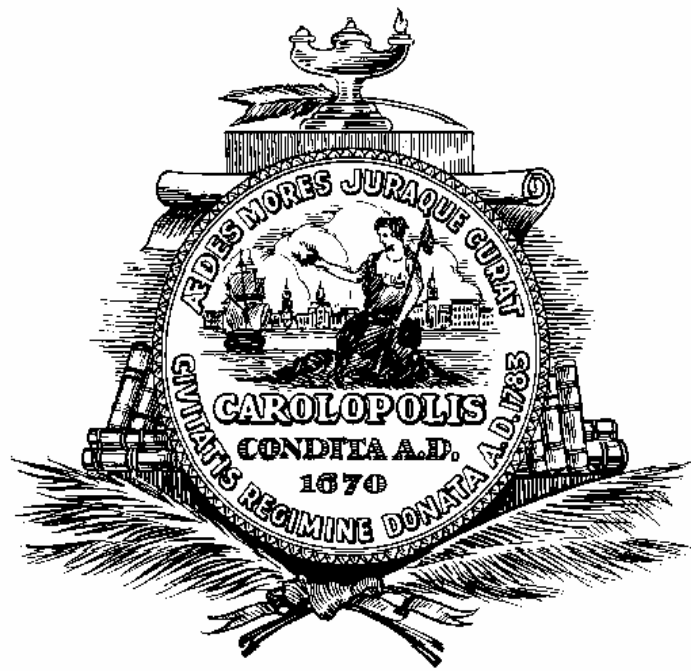
	Angel Oak	Charleston Visitor Center	City Market	J.P. Riley, Jr. Baseball Park	Municipal Golf Course	Slave Mart Museum	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Operating revenues							
Sales and services	\$ 459,145	\$ 98,330	\$ 1,747,563	\$ -	\$ 1,596,332	\$ 555,034	\$ 4,456,404
Revenues from use of monies and property	-	764,619	780,541	357,278	448,810	-	2,351,248
Donations	17,588	-	-	-	-	-	17,588
Other	-	-	-	-	3,240	5,870	9,110
Total operating revenues	476,733	862,949	2,528,104	357,278	2,048,382	560,904	6,834,350
Operating expenses							
Cost of sales and services	152,111	46,875	-	-	291,440	23,087	513,513
Personnel services	98,377	310,481	610,061	67,294	1,283,588	120,680	2,490,481
Utilities	2,536	75,924	121,934	197,955	50,376	4,184	452,909
Repairs and maintenance	5,610	1,251	50,174	684,385	36,209	107	777,736
Supplies	1,898	8,080	87,962	1,050	141,284	1,351	241,625
Other operating expenses	112,082	57,787	620,936	143,763	359,933	127,538	1,422,039
Depreciation and amortization	1,332	900	308,969	767,017	148,676	17,160	1,244,054
Total operating expenses	373,946	501,298	1,800,036	1,861,464	2,311,506	294,107	7,142,357
Operating income (loss)	102,787	361,651	728,068	(1,504,186)	(263,124)	266,797	(308,007)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)							
Interest expense	-	-	(174,015)	-	(2,113)	-	(176,128)
Gain (loss) on disposition of capital assets	-	(124,650)	-	-	1,410	-	(123,240)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses), net	-	(124,650)	(174,015)	-	(703)	-	(299,368)
Income (loss) before capital contributions and transfers	102,787	237,001	554,053	(1,504,186)	(263,827)	266,797	(607,375)
Capital contributions	-	-	-	-	25,508	-	25,508
Transfers							
Transfers in	-	330,375	-	1,655,656	240,018	-	2,226,049
Transfers out	(79,573)	(52,956)	(239,245)	(151,471)	(1,699)	(214,720)	(739,664)
Total transfers	(79,573)	277,419	(239,245)	1,504,185	238,319	(214,720)	1,486,385
Change in net position	23,214	514,420	314,808	(1)	-	52,077	904,518
Net position, beginning of year	287,234	(514,420)	2,862,403	18,926,576	463,916	1,231,231	23,256,940
Net position, end of year	\$ 310,448	\$ -	\$ 3,177,211	\$ 18,926,575	\$ 463,916	\$ 1,283,308	\$ 24,161,458

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Angel Oak	Charleston Visitor Center	City Market	J.P. Riley, Jr. Baseball Park	Municipal Golf Course	Slave Mart Museum	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Cash flows from operating activities							
Cash received from customers and users	\$ 476,733	\$ 862,949	\$ 2,723,607	\$ 330,317	\$ 2,022,874	\$ 544,529	\$ 6,961,009
Cash paid to suppliers	(278,426)	898,771	(1,068,911)	(1,042,880)	(820,109)	(170,105)	(2,481,660)
Cash paid to employees	(85,222)	(1,097,758)	(610,061)	(60,958)	(1,149,563)	(114,284)	(3,117,846)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	113,085	663,962	1,044,635	(773,521)	53,202	260,140	1,361,503
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities							
Transfers in	-	330,375	-	1,655,656	240,018	-	2,226,049
Transfers out	(79,573)	(52,956)	(239,245)	(151,471)	(1,699)	(214,720)	(739,664)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	(79,573)	277,419	(239,245)	1,504,185	238,319	(214,720)	1,486,385
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities							
Proceeds from disposal of capital assets	-	-	-	-	1,410	-	1,410
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	-	-	(311,636)	-	(74,830)	-	(386,466)
Capital contributions received	-	-	-	-	25,508	-	25,508
Principal payments on revenue bonds payable	-	-	(323,239)	-	-	-	(323,239)
Principal payments on capital leases	-	-	-	-	(56,789)	-	(56,789)
Principal payments on notes payable	-	-	-	(100,000)	-	-	(100,000)
Interest paid	-	-	(179,653)	-	(2,304)	-	(181,957)
Net cash used in Capital and related financing activities	-	-	(814,528)	(100,000)	(107,005)	-	(1,021,533)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	33,512	941,381	(9,138)	630,664	184,516	45,420	1,826,355
Cash and cash equivalents							
Beginning of year	247,130	155,003	2,017,232	4,266,316	331,825	650,179	7,667,685
End of year	<u>\$ 280,642</u>	<u>\$ 1,096,384</u>	<u>\$ 2,008,094</u>	<u>\$ 4,896,980</u>	<u>\$ 516,341</u>	<u>\$ 695,599</u>	<u>\$ 9,494,040</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities							
Operating income (loss)	\$ 102,787	\$ 361,651	\$ 728,068	\$ (1,504,186)	\$ (263,124)	\$ 266,797	\$ (308,007)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities							
Depreciation and amortization	1,332	900	308,969	767,017	148,676	17,160	1,244,054
(Increase) decrease in:							
Other receivables	-	-	195,503	(26,961)	(25,508)	(16,375)	126,659
Inventories	(1,965)	22,587	-	-	(3,028)	(4,215)	13,379
Deferred outflows of resources	(647)	84,739	-	(449)	(9,017)	(887)	73,739
Increase (decrease) in:							
Accounts payable	(2,224)	1,076,320	(189,914)	(15,732)	48,167	(4,189)	912,428
Accrued salaries and related benefits	2,790	(16,249)	-	(257)	10,973	354	(2,389)
Other accrued liabilities	-	(119)	2,009	5	13,994	(5,434)	10,455
Compensated absences payable	2,890	(27,272)	-	1,410	18,975	(4,195)	(8,192)
Deposits	-	(10,100)	-	-	-	-	(10,100)
Net pension liability	8,005	(822,394)	-	5,551	111,466	10,964	(686,408)
Deferred inflows of resources	117	(6,101)	-	81	1,628	160	(4,115)
Total adjustments	10,298	302,311	316,567	730,665	316,326	(6,657)	1,669,510
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 113,085	\$ 663,962	\$ 1,044,635	\$ (773,521)	\$ 53,202	\$ 260,140	\$ 1,361,503

OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION



CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF COURT FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES (per ACT 96)
For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

FOR THE STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE:

COUNTY / MUNICIPAL FUNDS COLLECTED BY CLERK OF COURT	General Sessions	Magistrate Court	Municipal Court	Total
Court Fines and Assessments:				
Court fines and assessments collected			\$ 756,035	\$ 756,035
Court fines and assessments remitted to State Treasurer			698,562	698,562
Total Court Fines and Assessments retained			57,473	57,473
Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services:				
Surcharges collected and retained			14,652	14,652
Assessments retained			57,473	57,473
Total Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services			72,125	72,125

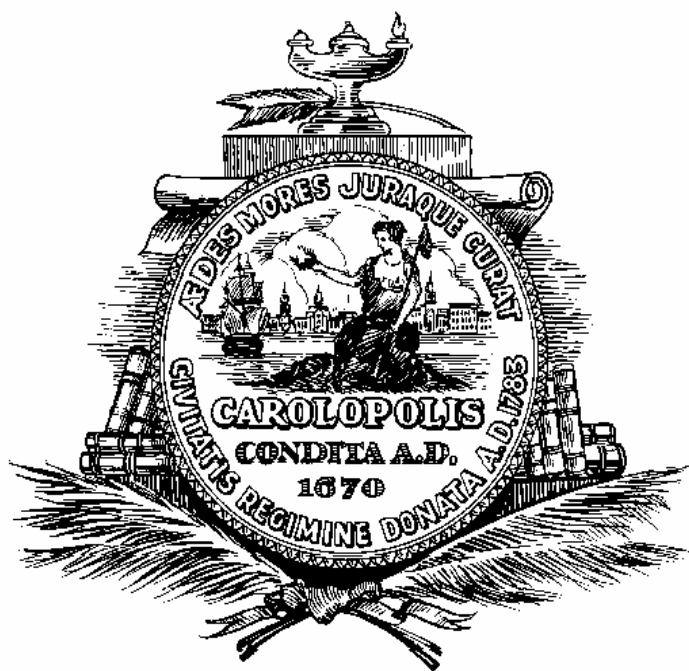
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION (DCVC)

<u>VICTIM SERVICE FUNDS COLLECTED</u>	Municipal	County	Total
Carryforward from Previous Year – Beginning Balance	-		-
<u>Victim Service Revenue:</u>			
Victim Service Fines Retained by City/County Treasurer	-		-
Victim Service Assessments Retained by City/County Treasurer	57,473		57,473
Victim Service Surcharges Retained by City/County Treasurer	14,652		14,652
Interest Earned			
Grant Funds Received			
Grant from:			
General Funds Transferred to Victim Service Fund	150,988		150,988
Contribution Received from Victim Service Contracts:			
(1) Town of			
(2) Town of			
(3) City of			
Total Funds Allocated to Victim Service Fund + Beginning Balance (A)	\$ 223,113		\$ 223,113

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF COURT FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES (per ACT 96)
For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

<u>Expenditures for Victim Service Program:</u>	<u>Municipal</u>	County	Total
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 188,591		\$ 188,591
Operating Expenditures	14,522		14,522
Victim Service Contract(s):			-
(1) Charleston-Dorchester Mental Health Center	20,000		20,000
(2) Entity's Name			-
Victim Service Donation(s):			-
(1) Domestic Violence Shelter:			-
(2) Rape Crisis Center:			-
(3) Other local direct crime victims service agency:			-
Transferred to General Fund			-
Total Expenditures from Victim Service Fund/Program (B)	223,113		223,113
Total Victim Service Funds Retained by Municipal/County Treasurer (A-B)	-		-
Less: Prior Year Fund Deficit Repayment			-
Carryforward Funds – End of Year	\$ -		\$ -

**STATISTICAL SECTION
(UNAUDITED)**



**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATISTICAL SECTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

This section of the City of Charleston, South Carolina's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed trend and other information as a context for understanding what the information in the basic financial statements, notes to the basic financial statements, required supplementary information and other supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health.

Page

Financial Trends.....122 - 126

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

Revenue Capacity127 - 132

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

Debt Capacity133 - 139

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

Demographic and Economic Information 140 and 141

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

Operating Information.....142 - 144

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

Bond Information145 - 149

These schedules present information on the City's principal and interest requirements to maturity for bonds for business-type, governmental and government-wide activities.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year.

Table 1

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016	2017	2018**	2019
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 413,524	\$ 440,438	\$ 479,834	\$ 499,166	\$ 569,363	\$ 616,321	\$ 650,138	\$ 703,999	\$ 715,821	\$ 791,181
Restricted	58,812	68,741	71,821	99,363	88,690	91,429	116,209	158,031	198,957	227,659
Unrestricted	32,580	34,801	41,843	47,906	44,289	(81,253)	(85,402)	(118,650)	(154,437)	(158,505)
Total governmental activities net position	<u>\$ 504,916</u>	<u>\$ 543,980</u>	<u>\$ 593,498</u>	<u>\$ 646,435</u>	<u>\$ 702,342</u>	<u>\$ 626,497</u>	<u>\$ 680,945</u>	<u>\$ 743,380</u>	<u>\$ 760,341</u>	<u>\$ 860,335</u>
Business-type activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 70,167	\$ 73,915	\$ 73,522	\$ 74,646	\$ 75,855	\$ 78,518	\$ 81,719	\$ 85,754	\$ 90,582	\$ 92,691
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	9,149	10,400	12,677	7,244	13,606	11,488	17,013	20,709	22,054	24,907
Total business-type activities net position	<u>\$ 79,316</u>	<u>\$ 84,315</u>	<u>\$ 86,199</u>	<u>\$ 81,890</u>	<u>\$ 89,461</u>	<u>\$ 90,006</u>	<u>\$ 98,732</u>	<u>\$ 106,463</u>	<u>\$ 112,636</u>	<u>\$ 117,598</u>
Total government										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 483,691	\$ 514,353	\$ 553,356	\$ 573,812	\$ 645,218	\$ 694,839	\$ 731,857	\$ 789,753	\$ 806,403	\$ 883,872
Restricted	58,812	68,741	71,821	99,363	88,690	91,429	116,209	158,031	198,957	227,659
Unrestricted	41,729	45,201	54,520	55,150	57,895	(69,765)	(68,389)	(97,941)	(132,383)	(133,598)
Total government net position	<u>\$ 584,232</u>	<u>\$ 628,295</u>	<u>\$ 679,697</u>	<u>\$ 728,325</u>	<u>\$ 791,803</u>	<u>\$ 716,503</u>	<u>\$ 779,677</u>	<u>\$ 849,843</u>	<u>\$ 872,977</u>	<u>\$ 977,933</u>

* The decrease in 2015 unrestricted net position for governmental activities and total government resulted from the adoption of GASB Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions."

** The decrease in 2018 unrestricted net position for governmental activities and total government resulted from the adoption of GASB Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions."

Table 2

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 37,406	\$ 38,084	\$ 37,345	\$ 37,729	\$ 34,305	\$ 41,334	\$ 48,108	\$ 55,456	\$ 68,461	\$ 72,512
Public safety	67,293	68,390	70,124	73,474	79,413	81,342	89,070	94,022	101,677	111,715
Public service	11,065	11,980	11,327	11,195	12,154	11,869	13,226	13,843	16,063	16,936
Urban and community development	8,128	6,682	5,900	6,532	4,610	5,260	6,875	7,019	12,508	19,893
Culture and recreation	16,323	16,657	18,561	19,407	27,667	21,804	23,974	29,212	29,415	25,217
Community promotions	1,658	2,998	2,063	2,635	2,699	2,814	3,569	3,298	3,440	3,767
Health and welfare	664	849	749	910	880	1,036	1,123	1,221	1,336	1,335
Business development and assistance	446	1,031	911	1,017	971	997	929	970	961	1,228
Interest and fiscal charges	3,821	3,372	4,025	4,526	5,242	4,989	4,705	4,833	5,434	6,618
Total governmental activities	146,804	150,043	151,005	157,425	167,941	171,445	191,579	209,874	239,295	259,221
Business-type activities:										
Parking Facilities	10,706	11,041	11,476	11,435	12,032	12,560	12,839	13,547	14,725	14,517
J.P. Riley, Jr. Baseball Park	943	937	991	1,061	1,239	1,528	1,435	1,910	2,352	1,861
Angel Oak	202	209	206	211	217	216	256	273	330	374
Charleston Visitor Center	776	773	892	959	987	969	1,003	1,041	1,021	506
City Market	1,152	1,478	1,771	1,787	1,807	1,911	1,922	1,518	2,441	1,974
Municipal Auditorium	1,332	1,422	1,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Golf Course	1,643	1,760	1,796	1,658	1,653	1,791	1,826	1,944	2,014	2,314
Slave Mart Museum	163	170	176	175	195	205	246	254	301	294
Total business-type expenses	16,917	17,790	18,382	17,286	18,130	19,180	19,527	20,487	23,184	21,840
Total expenses	\$ 163,721	\$ 167,833	\$ 169,387	\$ 174,711	\$ 186,071	\$ 190,625	\$ 211,106	\$ 230,361	\$ 262,479	\$ 281,061
Program Revenues										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
General government	\$ 31,573	\$ 32,204	\$ 32,473	\$ 33,495	\$ 35,860	\$ 37,805	\$ 40,233	\$ 44,559	\$ 48,040	\$ 51,496
Public safety	3,625	3,620	3,610	4,661	4,872	4,978	6,434	6,170	7,512	7,097
Culture and recreation	2,928	2,880	2,849	2,910	2,924	2,672	3,001	2,895	3,032	3,082
Other activities	1,085	1,216	1,331	1,382	1,752	1,518	1,745	2,582	3,774	6,511
Operating grants and contributions	10,213	7,682	6,808	4,633	3,924	4,669	3,880	5,867	13,627	7,445
Capital grants and contributions	18,857	18,760	23,013	21,645	36,868	32,678	29,266	36,646	19,326	61,071
Total governmental activities program revenues	68,281	66,362	70,084	68,726	86,200	84,320	84,559	98,719	95,311	136,702
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services:										
Parking Facilities	16,685	17,735	19,244	20,675	22,486	22,693	24,139	24,675	27,378	29,092
City Market	1,548	1,675	2,047	2,113	2,161	2,207	2,292	2,446	2,488	2,528
Other activities	2,816	3,116	3,102	2,845	2,612	2,846	2,981	3,275	3,514	4,288
Operating grants and contributions	9	14	10	9	7	22	19	28	19	18
Capital grants and contributions	7	86	117	-	228	1,405	-	2,086	-	26
Total business-type activities program revenues	21,065	22,626	24,520	25,642	27,494	29,173	29,431	32,510	33,399	35,952
Total program revenues	\$ 89,346	\$ 88,988	\$ 94,604	\$ 94,368	\$ 113,694	\$ 113,493	\$ 113,990	\$ 131,229	\$ 128,710	\$ 172,654

	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Net (expense)/revenue										
Governmental activities	\$ (78,523)	\$ (83,681)	\$ (80,921)	\$ (88,699)	\$ (81,741)	\$ (87,125)	\$ (107,020)	\$ (111,155)	\$ (143,984)	\$ (122,519)
Business-type activities	4,148	4,836	6,138	8,356	9,364	9,993	9,904	12,023	10,215	14,112
Total net expense	<u>\$ (74,375)</u>	<u>\$ (78,845)</u>	<u>\$ (74,783)</u>	<u>\$ (80,343)</u>	<u>\$ (72,377)</u>	<u>\$ (77,132)</u>	<u>\$ (97,116)</u>	<u>\$ (99,132)</u>	<u>\$ (133,769)</u>	<u>\$ (108,407)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes										
Property, net of tax increment										
financing districts	\$ 56,597	\$ 57,347	\$ 62,884	\$ 62,127	\$ 64,342	\$ 68,307	\$ 74,951	\$ 78,869	\$ 85,047	\$ 94,484
Tax increment financing districts	10,172	11,009	11,492	6,930	7,498	9,274	8,959	12,658	14,445	18,694
Hospitality	9,804	10,605	11,482	12,395	13,237	14,120	14,790	16,441	16,870	17,704
Accommodations	7,000	8,375	9,586	10,932	12,175	13,101	15,077	14,683	17,064	18,709
Franchise	12,512	12,551	13,001	13,688	14,581	14,730	15,011	14,979	14,989	14,474
Penalties	471	303	405	526	346	429	426	353	431	471
Grants and contributions not restricted										
to specific programs	15,054	16,650	18,567	19,946	20,807	20,487	23,266	24,368	25,352	27,207
Unrestricted revenue from use of										
money and property	1,655	2,027	2,181	2,242	2,678	2,301	2,970	3,796	6,694	8,750
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets	9,670	3,188	(11)	-	38	133	4,443	2,504	947	340
Miscellaneous	128	817	332	169	141	121	328	560	2,255	12,355
Transfers	(1,021)	(127)	770	12,680	1,806	5,065	1,246	4,379	4,306	9,326
Total governmental activities	<u>122,042</u>	<u>122,745</u>	<u>130,689</u>	<u>141,635</u>	<u>137,649</u>	<u>148,068</u>	<u>161,467</u>	<u>173,590</u>	<u>188,400</u>	<u>222,514</u>
Business-type activities:										
Unrestricted revenue from use of										
money and property	39	36	22	16	12	23	55	80	253	174
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets	7	-	(3,368)	-	-	-	13	8	11	2
Transfers	1,021	127	(770)	(12,680)	(1,806)	(5,065)	(1,246)	(4,379)	(4,306)	(9,326)
Total business-type activities	<u>1,067</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>(4,116)</u>	<u>(12,664)</u>	<u>(1,794)</u>	<u>(5,042)</u>	<u>(1,178)</u>	<u>(4,291)</u>	<u>(4,042)</u>	<u>(9,150)</u>
Total government	<u>\$ 123,109</u>	<u>\$ 122,908</u>	<u>\$ 126,573</u>	<u>\$ 128,971</u>	<u>\$ 135,855</u>	<u>\$ 143,026</u>	<u>\$ 160,289</u>	<u>\$ 169,299</u>	<u>\$ 184,358</u>	<u>\$ 213,364</u>
Change in Net Position										
Governmental activities	\$ 43,519	\$ 39,064	\$ 49,768	\$ 52,936	\$ 55,908	\$ 60,943	\$ 54,447	\$ 62,435	\$ 44,416	\$ 99,994
Business-type activities	5,215	4,999	2,022	(4,308)	7,570	4,951	8,726	7,732	6,173	4,962
Total change in net position	<u>\$ 48,734</u>	<u>\$ 44,063</u>	<u>\$ 51,790</u>	<u>\$ 48,628</u>	<u>\$ 63,478</u>	<u>\$ 65,894</u>	<u>\$ 63,173</u>	<u>\$ 70,167</u>	<u>\$ 50,589</u>	<u>\$ 104,956</u>

Table 3

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
General Fund										
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$ 40	\$ 46	\$ 85	\$ 160	\$ 832	\$ 807	\$ 837	\$ 830	\$ 5,879
Restricted	-	2	12	19	17	1	-	-	-	-
Assigned	-	2,034	8,347	15,462	14,753	19,598	25,020	26,610	36,716	38,078
Unassigned	-	20,445	21,355	27,356	30,593	31,377	34,212	36,391	39,127	48,223
Reserved	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unreserved	23,572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total general fund	<u>\$ 23,622</u>	<u>\$ 22,521</u>	<u>\$ 29,760</u>	<u>\$ 42,922</u>	<u>\$ 45,523</u>	<u>\$ 51,808</u>	<u>\$ 60,039</u>	<u>\$ 63,838</u>	<u>\$ 76,673</u>	<u>\$ 92,180</u>
All other governmental funds										
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$ 12,327	\$ 11,851	\$ 11,047	\$ 10,714	\$ 12,475	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 76
Restricted	-	67,025	136,191	145,090	144,854	161,661	170,861	200,253	241,509	290,484
Committed	-	12,936	407	410	335	335	335	-	-	-
Assigned	-	25,108	19,839	11,033	7,436	5,183	18,018	14,452	13,569	14,334
Unassigned	-	(99)	(44)	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	-
Reserved	36,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unreserved, reported in:										
Debt service funds	1,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special revenue funds	31,671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital project funds	43,894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 113,439</u>	<u>\$ 117,297</u>	<u>\$ 168,244</u>	<u>\$ 167,580</u>	<u>\$ 163,339</u>	<u>\$ 179,647</u>	<u>\$ 189,223</u>	<u>\$ 214,705</u>	<u>\$ 255,083</u>	<u>\$ 304,894</u>

*As of December 31, 2011, fund balance classifications changed with the implementation of GASB 54.

Table 4

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Revenues										
Taxes	\$ 80,459	\$ 82,050	\$ 90,402	\$ 88,155	\$ 90,581	\$ 97,975	\$ 105,089	\$ 114,979	\$ 123,095	\$ 138,648
Licenses, fees and permits	45,073	48,506	49,104	51,763	55,461	57,034	61,233	65,100	72,489	77,455
Fines and forfeitures	1,805	1,778	1,646	1,798	1,602	1,372	1,422	2,176	1,515	1,528
Intergovernmental	29,901	31,922	37,242	28,861	29,866	33,887	44,034	48,467	50,615	73,627
Charges for services	2,342	3,002	3,022	3,027	3,176	2,900	2,777	2,660	2,937	3,258
Revenues from use of money and property	2,167	2,285	2,369	2,446	2,828	2,290	3,527	4,480	6,927	9,343
Donations and settlements	2,155	5,224	8,052	16,191	27,427	14,488	7,183	2,834	3,180	21,507
Other	2,787	3,169	1,790	1,555	1,584	1,406	1,699	1,260	3,129	12,497
Total revenues	166,689	177,936	193,627	193,796	212,525	211,352	226,964	241,956	263,887	337,863
Expenditures										
General government	29,365	32,081	32,206	33,093	34,307	37,255	36,692	45,178	57,389	55,269
Public safety	63,428	65,648	67,693	70,644	76,070	76,297	82,116	84,444	90,976	97,348
Public service	10,198	11,289	10,514	10,299	11,430	10,950	12,120	14,637	15,342	15,388
Urban and community development	8,478	6,669	6,330	7,103	4,987	5,379	6,604	6,366	11,919	19,580
Culture and recreation	16,934	18,151	17,400	18,511	25,699	21,183	22,685	23,557	24,647	25,595
Community promotions	1,655	1,723	2,057	2,637	2,696	2,810	3,543	3,272	3,421	3,766
Health and welfare	646	805	662	810	858	1,009	1,086	1,151	1,281	1,212
Business development and assistance	660	724	864	960	907	942	842	873	1,210	1,097
Capital outlay	15,209	23,470	41,414	73,244	80,776	54,403	33,100	59,357	42,604	55,460
Debt service										
Principal	11,698	27,439	11,871	36,556	16,029	17,293	17,289	16,761	18,506	24,015
Interest	3,721	3,371	3,092	4,674	5,501	5,041	5,720	5,492	5,844	7,634
Other charges	83	62	416	222	561	250	-	236	242	33
Total expenditures	162,075	191,432	194,519	258,753	259,821	232,812	221,797	261,324	273,381	306,397
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	4,614	(13,496)	(892)	(64,957)	(47,296)	(21,460)	5,167	(19,368)	(9,494)	31,466
Other financing sources (uses)										
Transfers in	20,627	33,295	34,708	51,450	52,142	40,313	38,488	42,031	37,506	38,197
Transfers out	(21,648)	(33,422)	(33,938)	(38,892)	(50,337)	(35,231)	(37,242)	(37,652)	(33,194)	(29,001)
Insurance recoveries	235	286	250	343	262	351	908	1,753	656	534
GO bonds issued	19,000	-	-	-	22,000	-	-	-	15,000	-
Refunding bonds issued	-	5,706	-	-	13,210	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to refunding bond escrow agent	-	-	-	-	(13,210)	-	-	-	-	-
Spec. redevpt. bonds issued	-	13,600	-	44,100	-	-	-	15,000	18,000	-
Revenue bonds issued	-	-	46,725	-	10,000	-	-	-	7,500	12,500
Installment purchase revenue bonds issued	-	-	-	-	-	21,218	-	4,975	-	-
Premium on bonds issued	70	-	5,139	-	1,039	2,879	-	1,121	463	-
Notes issued	-	-	-	13,821	-	-	-	12,200	-	2,202
Payments to refund/refinance debt	-	(5,684)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital leases issued	1,418	2,018	5,737	5,748	5,113	5,796	5,306	5,959	14,249	7,923
Sale of capital assets	10,297	454	456	201	4,180	6,419	5,180	3,170	2,527	1,497
Sale of property held for resale	-	-	-	685	1,256	229	-	92	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	29,999	16,253	59,077	77,456	45,655	41,974	12,640	48,649	62,707	33,852
Net change in fund balances	\$ 34,613	\$ 2,757	\$ 58,185	\$ 12,499	\$ (1,641)	\$ 20,514	\$ 17,807	\$ 29,281	\$ 53,213	\$ 65,318
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	10.6%	18.5%	9.8%	22.3%	12.2%	12.8%	12.3%	11.2%	10.6%	12.9%

Table 5

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Tax Increment Financing Districts	Hospitality Tax	Accom- modations Tax	Franchise Tax	Penalties	Total
2010	\$ 56,597	\$ 10,172	\$ 9,804	\$ 7,000	\$ 12,512	\$ 471	\$ 96,556
2011	57,347	11,009	10,605	8,375	12,551	303	100,190
2012	62,884	11,491	11,482	9,586	13,001	405	108,849
2013	62,127	6,930	12,396	10,932	13,688	526	106,599
2014	64,342	7,498	13,237	12,175	14,581	346	112,179
2015	68,307	9,274	14,120	13,101	14,730	429	119,961
2016	74,951	8,959	14,790	15,077	15,011	426	129,214
2017	78,869	12,658	16,441	14,683	14,979	353	137,983
2018	85,047	14,445	16,870	17,064	14,989	431	148,846
2019	94,484	18,694	17,704	18,709	14,474	471	164,536

Table 6

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Tax Increment Financing Districts	Hospitality Tax	Accommo- dations Tax	Total
2010	\$ 56,620	\$ 10,283	\$ 9,804	\$ 3,751	\$ 80,458
2011	56,668	10,701	10,605	4,076	82,050
2012	63,396	10,923	11,482	4,601	90,402
2013	62,460	8,132	12,396	5,169	88,157
2014	64,115	7,479	13,237	5,751	90,582
2015	68,528	9,180	14,120	6,147	97,975
2016	74,608	8,995	14,790	6,696	105,089
2017	78,925	12,428	16,441	7,185	114,979
2018	84,476	14,314	16,870	7,436	123,096
2019	94,688	18,486	17,704	7,770	138,648

Table 7

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year	Real Property	Personal Property	Motor Vehicles	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Estimated Actual Tax Value
Charleston County:							
2010	\$ 699,368,898	\$ 73,486,960	\$ 40,043,727	\$ 812,899,585	79.1	\$ 15,238,613,354	5.33%
2011	770,749,733	68,792,590	38,946,986	878,489,309	78.8	16,538,759,636	5.31%
2012	779,203,499	68,914,626	35,552,190	883,670,315	78.8	16,699,084,003	5.29%
2013	777,201,272	60,272,200	49,399,738	886,873,210	82.3	16,903,267,844	5.25%
2014	801,252,925	65,042,980	47,449,443	913,745,348	82.3	17,349,867,906	5.27%
2015	888,302,403	74,386,660	51,228,550	1,013,917,613	81.6	19,195,219,806	5.28%
2016	922,089,345	84,678,946	56,865,051	1,063,633,342	83.6	20,010,114,393	5.32%
2017	971,438,547	88,074,400	61,764,885	1,121,277,832	83.6	21,138,970,601	5.30%
2018	1,027,317,569	91,756,954	57,312,226	1,176,386,749	83.6	22,223,209,900	5.29%
2019	1,093,918,239	94,978,062	58,332,840	1,247,229,141	86.6	23,574,040,774	5.29%
Berkeley County:							
2010	\$ 98,178,510	\$ 4,954,280	\$ 4,550,640	\$ 107,683,430	79.1	\$ 2,107,248,673	5.11%
2011	94,581,860	4,882,390	5,966,660	105,430,910	78.8	2,070,233,075	5.09%
2012	96,024,730	7,018,760	6,004,430	109,047,920	78.8	2,131,742,854	5.12%
2013	97,842,000	7,499,040	7,016,960	112,358,000	82.3	2,196,887,361	5.11%
2014	108,569,540	7,064,320	8,013,860	123,647,720	82.3	2,438,178,860	5.07%
2015	112,153,700	7,383,960	9,337,540	128,875,200	81.6	2,589,288,128	4.98%
2016	127,384,120	8,348,460	9,884,140	145,616,720	83.6	2,909,382,545	5.01%
2017	144,822,860	6,579,800	9,798,420	161,201,080	83.6	3,222,935,198	5.00%
2018	159,207,670	9,574,372	10,613,670	179,395,712	83.6	3,560,643,563	5.04%
2019	185,642,518	10,527,530	12,493,640	208,663,688	86.6	4,128,256,719	5.05%

Source: Charleston and Berkeley County Auditors

Note 1 Property was last reassessed in 2015 for Charleston County and in 2014 for Berkeley County. Tax rates are per \$1,000 of assessed value.

Note 2 In 1989, the State passed legislation that exempted business inventory from property tax. The assessed value of the exempted inventory for 1990 was \$6,275,150. In place of the property tax, the State now pays the City, through State shared revenues, the amount of tax that was received in 1988. This amount is frozen for all future years at the 1988 level. This amount has not been included in the above values.

Note 3 Under SC law all real property is appraised at actual market value and then adjusted to reflect the county-wide composite average of appraised value to sales for the prior year, to arrive at assessed value. This value of both real estate and personal property is then adjusted to a taxable value of between 4% and 10.5%, depending on the type of property. This is used to determine the legal debt margin.

Table 8

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PROPERTY TAX RATES -
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Rate per \$1,000 of Assessed Value)**

Fiscal Year	City of Charleston				Overlapping Rates					Charleston County				Berkeley County			
	Operating	Drainage	Public Safety Infra- Structure	Total Direct Rate	Charleston County Government	Parks & Recreation Commission	Trident Technical College	School Board	Total	Berkeley County Government	Trident Technical College	School Board	Total	Berkeley County Government	Trident Technical College	School Board	Total
2010	77.1	2.0	0.0	79.1	46.8	5.6	2.0	126.6	181.0	50.0	3.5	186.9	240.4	50.0	3.5	186.9	240.4
2011	76.8	2.0	0.0	78.8	45.2	5.4	2.4	126.5	179.5	50.0	3.5	186.9	240.4	50.0	3.5	186.9	240.4
2012	76.8	2.0	0.0	78.8	46.0	5.4	2.4	126.5	180.3	50.0	3.5	186.9	240.4	50.0	3.5	186.9	240.4
2013	80.3	2.0	0.0	82.3	46.8	5.4	2.4	126.5	181.1	49.8	3.8	201.9	255.4	49.8	3.8	201.9	255.4
2014	80.3	2.0	0.0	82.3	46.8	5.4	2.9	126.5	181.6	50.5	3.4	207.9	261.8	50.5	3.4	207.9	261.8
2015	78.1	2.0	1.5	81.6	50.8	5.6	2.9	126.7	186.0	50.5	3.4	224.9	278.8	50.5	3.4	224.9	278.8
2016	78.1	4.0	1.5	83.6	50.8	6.1	2.9	136.3	196.1	50.5	3.4	238.8	292.7	50.5	3.4	238.8	292.7
2017	78.1	4.0	1.5	83.6	50.8	6.1	2.9	145.2	205.0	50.5	3.4	238.8	292.7	50.5	3.4	238.8	292.7
2018	78.1	4.0	1.5	83.6	50.8	6.1	2.9	151.2	211.0	50.5	3.4	236.8	290.7	50.5	3.4	236.8	290.7
2019	79.6	4.0	3.0	86.6	50.8	6.1	2.9	154.7	214.5	48.5	3.4	221.8	273.7	48.5	3.4	221.8	273.7

Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City of Charleston. Not all overlapping rates apply to all City of Charleston property owners.

These tax rates do not reflect the impact of the Local Option Sales Tax, which began July 1, 1991. Revenues from the 1% Local Option Sales Tax are applied as credits to the tax bills. The credit is calculated on the appraised value of the property. The rates above also do not reflect property tax relief to homeowners available from the state to partially offset school board millage.

Beginning in 2007, SC State Law limits the amount a municipality may increase its millage rate to an amount based on the prior year average of the monthly Consumer Price Indexes, plus a percentage increase based on population. This limitation may be increased upon a two-thirds vote of the governing body for certain purposes including a prior year deficiency, catastrophic events, a court order or decree, certain taxpayer closures, and compliance with federal or state regulations.

Table 9

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

Taxpayer	2019			2010		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value
South Carolina Electric and Gas	\$ 26,508,290	1	1.81%	\$ 14,201,520	1	1.53%
Charleston Place, LLC	5,759,770	2	0.39%	5,008,500	3	0.54%
PR/GS Guild Subsidiary	5,396,400	3	0.37%			
560 King Street LLC	4,662,310	4	0.32%			
Island Park Venture	4,563,540	5	0.31%			
E C Lofts, LLC	4,418,160	6	0.30%			
99 West Edge Developers	3,730,200	7	0.26%			
HSRE-DC Campus Center, LLC	3,653,080	9	0.25%			
181 Church Street Investment Co	3,600,000	9	0.25%	1,554,000	9	0.17%
RAIA SC SPE, TX-1 LLC	3,278,100	10	0.22%			
Kinder Morgan Operating				5,179,102	2	0.56%
BellSouth Telecommunications				4,620,790	4	0.50%
2070 Sam Rittenberg Blvd (formerly Charleston Joint Venture/Citadel Mall)				3,573,230	5	0.39%
Evening Post Publishing Co.				2,424,330	6	0.26%
Rhodia				2,033,010	7	0.22%
La Farge Building Materials				1,199,658	8	0.13%
Gildan Activeware				1,373,100	10	0.15%
Totals	<u>\$ 65,569,850</u>		<u>4.48%</u>	<u>\$ 41,167,240</u>		<u>4.45%</u>

Source: Charleston and Berkeley County Treasurers' Offices

Table 10

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year Ended December 31	Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year (a)	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
CHARLESTON COUNTY:						
2010	\$ 54,552,350	\$ 51,610,985	94.6%	\$ 2,870,761	\$ 54,481,746	99.9%
2011	58,559,315	55,575,957	94.9%	2,870,818	58,446,775	99.8%
2012	58,203,685	55,676,869	95.7%	2,384,267	58,061,136	99.8%
2013	60,633,061	55,319,739	91.2%	5,108,171	60,427,910	99.7%
2014	62,448,587	56,630,389	90.7%	5,553,949	62,184,338	99.6%
2015	67,856,178	60,337,130	88.9%	7,203,631	67,540,761	99.5%
2016	73,020,414	66,918,237	91.6%	5,689,399	72,607,636	99.4%
2017	77,009,275	67,781,998	88.0%	8,715,846	76,497,844	99.3%
2018	80,752,339	70,502,750	87.3%	9,630,914	80,133,664	99.2%
2019	124,586,991	47,466,663 (b)	(b)	(b)	47,466,663	(b)
BERKELEY COUNTY:						
2010	\$ 8,123,821	\$ 7,702,326	94.8%	\$ 408,425	\$ 8,110,751	99.8%
2011	7,918,372	7,523,081	95.0%	381,644	7,904,725	99.8%
2012	7,519,180	7,272,381	96.7%	237,801	7,510,182	99.9%
2013	8,002,494	7,723,106	96.5%	271,576	7,994,682	99.9%
2014	8,699,741	8,400,576	96.6%	289,996	8,690,572	99.9%
2015	9,155,171	8,526,549	93.1%	616,677	9,143,226	99.9%
2016	10,575,670	9,900,661	93.6%	659,809	10,560,470	99.9%
2017	12,075,968	11,659,370	96.6%	403,657	12,063,027	99.9%
2018	13,600,936	12,805,718	94.2%	657,772	13,463,490	99.0%
2019	16,787,271	10,592,416 (b)	(b)	(b)	10,592,416	(b)

(a) Net of local option sales tax credits, includes two mills for drainage until 2016 when drainage increased to four mills. Starting in 2015, also includes one and a half mills for public safety infrastructure.

(b) 2019 taxes became delinquent March 16, 2020. The due date for automobiles is staggered and is billed throughout the succeeding year.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
STORMWATER SYSTEM CONTINUING DISCLOSURE
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

Set forth below is a table showing the Stormwater System's average number of customers for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2019:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Number of Customers</u>
2014	40,218
2015	41,181
2016	42,036
2017	43,061
2018	44,208
2019	45,123

LARGEST ACCOUNTS

Set forth below is a table based upon unaudited results of operations showing the ten largest customers of the Stormwater System for Fiscal Year 2019:

<u>Customer</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Percentage of Stormwater Fees</u>
City of Charleston	\$ 197,059	1.73%
S.C. State Ports Authority	121,557	1.07%
Medical University of South Carolina	104,313	0.92%
College of Charleston	69,349	0.61%
Charleston Housing Authority	55,844	0.49%
Bishop Gadsen EPISC Community	42,909	0.38%
Bon Secours-St. Francis Hospital	41,094	0.36%
Walmart, Inc.	40,222	0.35%
Concord West of the Ashley	38,160	0.34%
Ashley Oaks Apartments	37,800	0.33%
	<u>\$ 748,307</u>	<u>6.58%</u>

FEE STRUCTURE

Pursuant to the Stormwater Ordinance, the System is funded in part from monthly fees (the "Stormwater Fee") imposed upon all owners of developed property (other than properties that are designated for homestead exemptions) in the City. Stormwater Fees are established as a function of the assumed amount of impervious surface area (such as streets, parking lots, sidewalks and roofs) for developed property. All developed properties in the City have been classified as (i) single family residential, (ii) multi-family residential or (iii) non-residential.

Monthly fees for all developed property, whether occupied or vacant, are as follows:

- single family residential property is charged a fee of the base rate, which is currently \$10.00 per month (the "Base Rate"), times one equivalent residential unit (ERU) of 2,200 square feet regardless of the size of the parcel or the improvements;
- multi-family residential property is charged a fee of 75% of the Base Rate for each dwelling unit; and
- non-residential property is charged the Base Rate per ERU. The minimum fee for any nonresidential property is the Base Rate. The City may make adjustments to the fee amount for nonresidential properties for which private stormwater facilities exist.

Table 12

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(amounts expressed in thousands, except per capita)

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities								Business-Type Activities						Total Government	Percentage of Personal Income [1]	Per Capita [1]
	General Obligation Bonds	Special Redevelopment Bonds	Certificates of Participation	Revenue Bonds	Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds	Notes	Capital Leases	Intergovernmental Agreement	General Obligation Bonds	Certificates of Participation	Revenue Bonds	Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds	Notes	Capital Leases			
2010	\$ 43,603	\$ 21,533	\$ 7,077	\$ 2,600	\$ -	\$ 17,329	\$ 5,560	\$ 1,125	\$ 21,631	\$ 2,660	\$ 13,853	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 136	\$ 137,107	3.14%	\$ 1,092
2011	40,001	17,827	5,800	2,075	-	16,405	3,800	750	18,840	2,187	12,521	-	-	110	120,316	2.75%	980
2012	37,108	15,122	4,452	53,414	-	14,756	6,790	375	16,692	1,684	11,207	-	-	110	161,710	3.46%	1,287
2013	34,994	44,916	3,067	52,461	-	13,828	9,096	-	15,940	1,175	9,852	-	-	54	185,383	3.65%	1,440
2014	55,885	40,922	1,558	60,181	-	11,568	9,898	-	15,139	597	8,459	-	-	49	204,256	3.73%	1,529
2015	53,085	36,848	-	57,084	24,097	10,415	10,520	-	14,290	-	7,034	10,737	-	24	224,134	3.95%	1,631
2016	49,267	32,698	-	54,367	23,821	8,775	10,302	-	13,615	-	5,581	9,191	-	107	207,724	3.22%	1,454
2017	45,375	43,736	-	51,514	29,629	19,878	10,785	-	12,555	-	4,089	28,726	900	136	247,322	3.59%	1,669
2018	56,856	56,845	-	55,872	29,280	18,732	19,213	-	11,405	-	3,374	25,484	800	129	277,990	3.70%	1,804
2019	52,711	51,369	-	64,956	28,104	17,918	19,511	-	9,790	-	3,051	23,136	700	72	271,318	3.40%	1,733

[1] See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics in Table 17 for personal income and population status.

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements. Above amounts are reflected net of unamortized premiums.

Table 13

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
RATIOS OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(amounts expressed in thousands, except per capita amount)

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Less: Amounts Available in Debt Service Fund	Total	Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property [1]	Per Capita [2]
2010	\$ 65,235	\$ -	\$ 65,235	0.38%	\$ 520
2011	58,842	-	58,842	0.32%	479
2012	53,801	-	53,801	0.29%	428
2013	50,934	-	50,934	0.27%	396
2014	71,024	-	71,024	0.36%	532
2015	67,375	-	67,375	0.31%	490
2016	62,882	-	62,882	0.27%	440
2017	57,930	-	57,930	0.24%	391
2018	68,261	-	68,261	0.26%	443
2019	62,501	-	62,501	0.23%	399

[1] See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property in Table 7 for property value data.

[2] Population data can be found in the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics in Table 17.

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements. Amounts above are reflected net of unamortized premiums.

Table 14

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Governmental Unit	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Charleston County School District	\$ 415,347	30.06%	\$ 124,853
Charleston County	596,145	30.06%	179,201
Charleston County Parks and Recreation	42,730	30.06%	12,845
Berkeley County	53,119	18.64%	9,901
Berkeley County School District	341,162	18.64%	63,593
Subtotal: overlapping debt			<u>390,393</u>
City of Charleston direct debt		100.00%	<u>234,569</u>
Total direct and overlapping debt			<u><u>\$ 624,962</u></u>

Sources: Assessed value data used to estimate applicable percentages provided by Charleston and Berkeley County. Overlapping debt data provided by governmental units.

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

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

Table 15

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Debt limit	\$ 74,149	\$ 79,216	\$ 79,919	\$ 80,441	\$ 83,493	\$ 91,925	\$ 97,242	\$ 103,100	\$ 108,965	\$ 117,413
Total net debt applicable to limit	48,495	46,365	43,985	41,410	60,810	57,730	53,525	49,195	59,610	54,515
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 41,474</u>	<u>\$ 25,654</u>	<u>\$ 35,934</u>	<u>\$ 39,031</u>	<u>\$ 22,683</u>	<u>\$ 34,195</u>	<u>\$ 43,717</u>	<u>\$ 53,905</u>	<u>\$ 49,355</u>	<u>\$ 62,898</u>
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	<u>65.40%</u>	<u>58.53%</u>	<u>55.04%</u>	<u>51.48%</u>	<u>72.83%</u>	<u>62.80%</u>	<u>55.04%</u>	<u>47.72%</u>	<u>54.71%</u>	<u>46.43%</u>

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2019:

Assessed value	\$ 1,455,892
Plus: merchants' inventory	6,275
Total assessed value	<u>\$ 1,462,167</u>
Debt limit (8% of total assessed value)	<u>\$ 117,413</u>
Debt applicable to limit:	
General obligation bonds	61,750
Less: Referendum bonds	<u>(7,235)</u>
Total debt applicable to limit	<u>54,515</u>
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 62,898</u>

Note: Title 5, Chapter 21, Article I of the Code of Laws of the State of South Carolina, 1976 states that the constitutional debt limit of a municipality may not exceed 8 percent of the locality's assessed valuation. Debt in excess of the limit must be authorized by a majority of qualified electors.

Table 16

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PLEDGED REVENUE COVERAGE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

City Market Revenue Bonds						
Fiscal Year	Revenue [1]	Less: Operating Expenses [4]	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service		Coverage
				Principal	Interest	
2010	[a] \$ 5,974,849	\$ 1,061,905	\$ 4,912,944	\$ 20,443	\$ 71,662	53.34
2011	6,983,234	1,188,510	5,794,724	254,259	203,130	12.67
2012	7,757,389	1,216,101	6,541,288	225,377	277,513	13.01
2013	8,367,565	1,249,038	7,118,527	237,266	261,502	14.27
2014	8,367,565	1,249,038	7,118,527	249,793	248,756	14.28
2015	8,801,799	1,366,753	7,435,046	262,989	235,327	14.92
2016	9,715,538	1,391,977	8,323,561	276,892	221,179	16.71
2017	10,633,345	1,394,666	9,238,679	291,541	206,271	18.56
2018	11,100,194	1,852,649	9,247,545	306,975	190,565	18.59
2019	11,423,661	1,491,067	9,932,594	323,238	174,015	19.97

Accommodations Tax Revenue Bonds						
Fiscal Year	Revenue [2]	Less: Operating Expenses [4]	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service		Coverage
				Principal	Interest	
2010	\$ 3,861,389	\$ 2,037,090	\$ 1,824,299	\$ 525,000	\$ 250,312	2.35
2011	4,295,885	2,380,389	1,915,496	525,000	117,000	2.98
2012	4,936,512	3,095,760	1,840,752	525,000	93,375	2.98
2013	5,644,834	3,413,058	2,231,776	525,000	69,750	3.75
2014	6,206,867	3,990,883	2,215,984	525,000	46,125	3.88
2015	6,594,944	3,998,056	2,596,888	1,247,714	222,132	1.77
2016	7,423,518	4,794,710	2,628,808	754,872	192,474	2.77
2017	8,187,588	5,183,457	3,004,131	770,348	176,999	3.17
2018	[d] 8,611,853	5,974,404	2,637,449	1,009,252	246,401	2.10
2019	[f] 8,895,557	4,673,944	4,221,613	1,213,698	399,647	2.62

Stormwater Revenue Bonds						
Fiscal Year	Revenue [5]	Less: Operating Expenses [4]	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service		Coverage
				Principal	Interest	
2013	\$ 8,898,348	\$ 3,289,125	\$ 5,609,223	\$ 1,345,000	\$ 1,996,725	1.68
2014	8,944,015	3,627,991	5,316,024	1,450,000	1,956,375	1.56
2015	11,011,423	3,154,382	7,857,041	1,575,000	1,898,375	2.26
2016	14,122,616	4,236,991	9,885,625	1,710,000	1,835,375	2.79
2017	13,198,469	5,945,424	7,253,045	1,775,000	1,766,975	2.05
2018	16,237,887	14,543,532	1,694,355	1,865,000	1,678,225	0.48
2019	18,316,144	11,419,042	6,897,102	1,960,000	1,584,975	1.95

Special Redevelopment Bonds						
Fiscal Year	Revenue [3]	Less: Operating Expenses [4]	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service		Coverage
				Principal	Interest	
2010	\$ 10,489,992	\$ 546,141	\$ 9,943,851	\$ 1,705,726	\$ 806,832	3.96
2011	10,863,562	60,334	10,803,228	3,705,726	495,115	2.57
2012	11,008,877	109,206	10,899,671	2,705,726	557,564	3.34
2013	[b] 8,234,458	56,140	8,178,318	2,205,725	537,589	2.98
2014	7,608,531	1,985	7,606,546	3,994,439	1,017,907	1.52
2015	13,081,532	350,713	12,730,819	4,073,058	855,382	2.58
2016	[b] 9,588,578	2,229,040	7,359,538	4,150,351	761,037	1.50
2017	[b][c] 10,425,759	1,150,551	9,275,208	3,962,352	674,020	2.00
2018	[e] 15,828,614	4,497,518	11,331,096	4,890,540	939,694	1.94
2019	20,141,334	10,023,857	10,117,477	5,476,082	1,344,642	1.48

(Continued)

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PLEDGED REVENUE COVERAGE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

- [1]** Revenue for the City Market Revenue Bond includes all City Market revenues, as well as a portion of revenues from state and municipal accommodations taxes.
 - [2]** Revenue for the Accommodations Tax Revenue Bonds includes revenues from state and municipal accommodations taxes for the Daniel Island Tennis Center, International African American Museum, and Gibbes Museum/South Carolina Aquarium bonds.
 - [3]** Revenue for the Special Redevelopment Bonds includes revenues from the King Street Gateway TIF, Waterfront TIF, Charleston Neck TIF, Cooper River Bridge TIF and Horizon TIF funds.
 - [4]** Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in Note 10 to the current financial statements. Operating expenses do not include principal and interest, depreciation, amortization or capital outlay.
 - [5]** Revenue for the Stormwater Revenue Bonds includes all revenue from the stormwater/drainage system excluding grants. Bonds were issued during 2012; however, no debt service payments were due until 2013.
-
- [a]** In 2010 the City issued revenue bonds for the renovation of the City Market in the amount of \$5,500,000.
 - [b]** The 2011 \$13,600,000 Charleston Neck TIF Bond was paid off and partly refinanced with the 2013 \$12,100,000 bond. Operating expenses for the Charleston Neck TIF in 2009, 2016 and 2017 include \$9,009,397, \$1,568,730 and \$810,672, respectively, of expenditures related to construction of infrastructure-related items that have been or will be donated back to the City in the future. The 2002 \$15,600,000 King Street Gateway TIF bond matured in 2013; a new bond was taken out in the amount of \$32,000,000 in 2013.
 - [c]** Special Redevelopment Bonds were issued during 2017 for the Cooper River Bridge TIF and Horizon TIF for \$12,000,000 and \$3,000,000, respectively. No debt service payments were due until 2018.
 - [d]** In 2018 the City issued revenue bonds for the International African American Museum in the amount of \$7,500,000.
 - [e]** Special Redevelopment Bonds were issued during 2018 for the Charleston Neck TIF for \$18,000,000. No debt service payments were due until 2019.
 - [f]** In 2019 the City issued revenue bonds for the International African American Museum in the amount of \$12,500,000.

Table 17

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year	Population [a]	Personal Income (expressed in thousands)	Per Capita Personal Income [b]	Median Age [c]	Unemployment Rate [c]
2010	125,533	\$ 4,363,025	\$ 34,756	35.7	9.7%
2011	122,782	4,382,581	35,694	35.7	9.7%
2012	125,691	4,680,356	37,237	36.3	6.3%
2013	128,700	5,076,443	39,444	32.3	6.5%
2014	133,579	5,470,461	40,953	32.8	5.4%
2015	137,447	5,677,248	41,305	33.2	4.9%
2016	142,848	6,444,730	45,116	33.8	4.5%
2017	148,143	6,879,613	46,439	34.0	3.2%
2018	154,069	7,513,791	48,769	34.4	2.2%
2019	156,536	7,976,761	50,958	34.7	2.0%

Data sources:

- [a] City of Charleston Department of Planning, Preservation and Sustainability
- [b] Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce
- [c] Charleston Metro Chamber of Commerce

Table 18

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
METRO AREA
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO**

Employer	2019			2010		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Metro Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Metro Employment
¹ Joint Base Charleston	22,000	1	10.54%			
Medical University of SC (MUSC)	13,000	2	6.23%	11,000	1	6.71%
Boeing Charleston	7,000	3	3.35%			
Charleston County School District	6,500	4	3.11%	5,150	3	3.14%
Roper St. Francis Healthcare	5,500	5	2.64%	3,800	4	2.32%
Charleston County	2,600	6	1.25%	2,150	7	1.31%
Walmart, Inc.	2,300	7	1.10%			
College of Charleston	2,000	8	0.96%			
City of Charleston	1,700	9	0.81%	1,700	9	1.04%
Kiawah Island Golf Resort/ The Sanctuary	1,500	10	0.72%	1,600	10	0.98%
¹ Charleston Air Force Base				7,000	2	4.27%
JEM Restaurant Group				3,000	5	1.83%
Trident Medical Center				2,500	6	1.52%
Piggly Wiggly Carolina				1,900	8	1.16%
Force Protection, Inc						
Total	<u>64,100</u>		<u>30.71%</u>	<u>39,800</u>		<u>24.28%</u>

¹ In 2010 all military installations were combined to form Joint Base Charleston.

Sources: County of Charleston

Charleston Metro Chamber of Commerce, Center for Business Research

Table 19

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
General Government	176.66	175.32	178.40	180.60	180.36	246.31	253.31	255.68	267.95	286.45
Public Safety										
Police										
Officers	382.00	383.00	412.00	429.00	437.00	440.00	440.00	448.00	448.00	439.00
Civilians	137.62	140.83	148.83	115.83	116.83	116.83	116.83	117.83	115.33	112.50
Fire										
Firefighters and Officers	301.00	296.00	296.00	296.00	319.00	319.00	324.00	338.00	378.00	383.00
Civilians	12.75	14.00	16.00	16.00	20.00	20.00	21.50	11.50	15.00	14.00
Engineering and Inspection	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	30.50	26.50	31.50	31.00	32.50
Livability	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	20.00	22.00
Traffic & Transportation	26.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Public Service										
Administrative	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00
Streets	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	30.00
Sanitation	138.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	108.00	109.00	108.00	108.00	106.00	92.00
Fleet	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.67	19.67	19.67	20.17	24.50
Urban and Community Development	43.98	43.98	37.27	35.64	35.64	36.64	35.72	36.72	35.72	36.72
Culture and Recreation	269.88	268.40	279.09	294.63	297.95	297.95	294.03	296.95	291.15	296.28
Community Promotions	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.64
Health and Welfare	4.06	4.17	4.17	4.17	5.17	5.17	5.17	6.17	6.17	6.17
Business Development and Assistance	9.54	9.54	13.14	13.14	13.14	13.14	11.14	11.75	8.20	8.20
Angel Oak	2.50	2.50	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	3.00
J.P. Riley, Jr. Baseball Park	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
City Market	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charleston Visitor Center	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.00	13.00
Municipal Golf Course	23.70	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.20	23.20	23.04	24.45	24.53	24.53
Municipal Auditorium	19.13	17.50	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slave Mart Museum	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Parking Facilities	38.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	46.00	46.00
Total	1,712.80	1,708.97	1,749.51	1,742.62	1,758.81	1,828.93	1,830.43	1,858.74	1,905.74	1,909.49

Source: City of Charleston Budget Office

Table 20

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Function	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Police										
Physical arrests	7,157	7,109	7,293	9,822	9,891	8,515	7,510	7,024	5,306	4,647
Calls for service	247,122	341,782	389,253	415,962	340,665	280,175	288,014	288,251	291,609	254,520
Fire										
Calls for service	12,469	14,009	16,383	17,133	19,030	21,169	23,057	22,978	22,997	19,617
Hazmat drills individual and team	232	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hazmat team drills	NA	20	50	479	678	91	112	82	78	77
Fire prevention demonstrations	188	211	307	327	885	519	734	760	798	559
Smoke detectors installed	124	212	202	257	157	283	166	269	308	285
Traffic and Transportation										
Signs fabricated	1,561	1,614	924	895	1,043	1,172	1,322	1,025	1,223	1,874
Linear footage of markings installed	70,620	53,179	25,958	28,576	68,860	13,797	17,950	9,324	24,721	26,730
Traffic studies performed	281	193	202	52	54	81	124	96	56	63
Traffic calming devices installed	27	11	5	8	13	18	22	7	10	13
Inspections										
Building permits issued	4,007	4,228	4,296	4,724	4,831	5,463	6,031	7,454	4,475	4,996
Streets and Sidewalks										
Potholes repaired	4,003	2,162	1,182	1,229	1,923	3,849	1,184	1,421	7,115	1,421
Linear feet of sidewalks repaired (including by contractor starting in 2010)	20,668	18,628	8,805	29,760	22,536	30,876	17,944	33,659	12,684	29,029
Linear footage of ditches cleaned	809,193	710,391	1,185,908	440,701	919,420	994,152	512,662	454,647	588,242	435,535
Linear footage of pipes cleaned	636,943	682,743	503,290	432,300	375,723	565,796	316,123	498,598	419,524	35,505
Sanitation										
Tons of refuse collected	37,930	37,034	37,661	36,488	34,295	35,862	31,483	37,683	36,238	39,100
Tons of trash collected	20,779	20,931	19,207	20,819	20,589	24,081	19,433	30,587	22,928	18,300
Planning, Preservation & Sustainability										
Number of property acres annexed	22	86	91	156	983	291	39	72	5,151	38
Number of Commercial Corridor Design Review Board applications	371	466	404	205	247	230	332	301	293	258
Number of Board of Architectural Review applications	1,586	1,517	1,464	1,748	2,059	1,998	2,161	2,205	2,044	1,786
Culture and Recreation										
Facility permits approved	1,522	4,831	5,669	3,617	2,275	2,237	2,101	2,526	3,089	2,692
Participants - youth sports	31,457	36,489	33,497	44,183	43,603	44,931	43,623	45,753	47,619	54,201
Participants - adult sports	25,182	14,229	13,744	14,188	15,948	18,618	13,477	13,158	13,628	12,977
Participants - tennis	12,670	13,668	13,939	13,042	15,181	17,782	12,199	11,620	9,275	12,940
Participants - aquatics	81,402	71,673	83,452	85,147	81,558	78,518	83,775	76,090	79,097	80,494

NA = Not available.

Source: Various City departments
Performance measures from City Budget Books

Note: In 2013 and earlier years, fire prevention demonstrations were the responsibility of the Fire Marshal's office. In 2014, they became the responsibility of fire station personnel. In 2015, the number of special team training drills in the Fire Department was reduced by converting to monthly team drills instead of weekly shift drills.

Note: In 2019, linear footage of pipes cleaned was outsourced

Table 21

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Function	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public Safety										
Police										
Stations/facilities	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Patrol units	369	385	414	450	476	466	453	452	425	413
Fire										
Stations	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	17
Engines/trucks	28	28	28	25	30	30	30	28	29	31
Public Service										
Streets										
Miles of streets	682	684	690	698	709	723	734	755	760	769
Street lights	11,538	11,806	12,159	12,945	13,447	14,013	15,143	15,723	16,326	16,709
Sanitation										
Collection trucks	34	35	35	32	30	32	28	23	25	24
Trucks/scows	23	25	25	24	24	24	24	41	37	33
Culture and Recreation										
Park acreage	1,500	1,500	1,806	1,806	1,806	1,809	1,809	1,809	1,809	1,809
Parks	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Swimming pools	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tennis courts	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	89	89	89
Community centers	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

Source: Various City departments

Table 22

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF BOND PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 31, 2019

	2010 \$2.1M (City Market) REVENUE BOND	2010 \$3.4M (City Market) REVENUE BOND	2015 \$5.05M (Parking) INSTALLMENT PURCHASE REV BOND	2016 \$12.715M (Parking) GEN OBL BOND (REFUNDING)	2017 \$14.855M (Parking) INSTALLMENT PURCHASE REV BOND	2017 \$3.09M (Parking) INSTALLMENT PURCHASE REV BOND	
DUE DATES	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	TOTALS
PRINCIPAL ONLY							
2020	\$ 99,087	\$ 241,287	\$ 317,295	\$ 2,085,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 565,000	\$ 3,907,669
2021	105,326	253,107	339,410	2,535,000	1,205,000	-	4,437,843
2022	111,957	265,505	361,524	2,470,000	1,270,000	-	4,478,986
2023	119,006	278,511	385,562	2,700,000	1,330,000	-	4,813,079
2024	126,499	292,155	410,561	-	1,400,000	-	2,229,215
2025	134,464	306,466	436,521	-	1,470,000	-	2,347,451
2026	142,930	-	464,405	-	1,540,000	-	2,147,335
2027	151,929	-	493,250	-	1,620,000	-	2,265,179
2028	161,494	-	524,979	-	1,700,000	-	2,386,473
2029	171,662	-	546,132	-	1,785,000	-	2,502,794
2030	89,842	-	579,782	-	935,000	-	1,604,624
TOTALS	<u>\$ 1,414,196</u>	<u>\$ 1,637,031</u>	<u>\$ 4,859,421</u>	<u>\$ 9,790,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,855,000</u>	<u>\$ 565,000</u>	<u>\$ 33,120,648</u>
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST							
2020	\$ 185,255	\$ 317,635	\$ 539,620	\$ 2,210,964	\$ 1,342,750	\$ 577,430	\$ 5,173,654
2021	185,255	317,635	545,870	2,627,700	1,917,750	-	5,594,210
2022	185,255	317,635	551,014	2,526,664	1,922,500	-	5,503,068
2023	185,255	317,635	556,975	2,719,440	1,919,000	-	5,698,305
2024	185,255	317,635	562,696	-	1,922,500	-	2,988,086
2025	185,255	317,634	568,129	-	1,922,500	-	2,993,518
2026	185,255	-	574,186	-	1,919,000	-	2,678,441
2027	185,255	-	579,811	-	1,922,000	-	2,687,066
2028	185,255	-	586,878	-	1,921,000	-	2,693,133
2029	185,255	-	592,282	-	1,921,000	-	2,698,537
2030	92,630	-	598,629	-	981,750	-	1,673,009
TOTALS	<u>\$ 1,945,180</u>	<u>\$ 1,905,809</u>	<u>\$ 6,256,090</u>	<u>\$ 10,084,768</u>	<u>\$ 19,611,750</u>	<u>\$ 577,430</u>	<u>\$ 40,381,027</u>

Note: These amounts are also included in the following Government-Wide schedule. The total principal amounts above are before the application of deferred amounts for issuance premiums, if any.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF BOND PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 31, 2019

	2010 \$17.1M GEN OBL BOND	2012 \$46.725M DRAINAGE REV BOND	2013 \$12.1M CHAS NECK TIF SPEC REDEV	2013 \$32M KING ST GATEWAY TIF SPEC REDEV	2014 \$22M GEN OBL BOND	2014 \$13.21M GEN OBL BOND (REFUNDING)	2014 \$5M IAAM REV BOND	2014 \$5M GIBBES & AQUARIUM REV BOND
DUE DATES	3-1/9-1	1-1/7-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1
PRINCIPAL ONLY								
2020	\$ 1,750,000	\$ 1,960,000	\$ 926,963	\$ 3,292,014	\$ 1,150,000	\$ 1,245,000	\$ 316,168	\$ 502,584
2021	2,000,000	2,055,000	949,674	3,358,513	1,870,000	450,000	323,898	511,671
2022	2,000,000	2,160,000	972,941	3,426,355	2,005,000	470,000	331,816	520,923
2023	2,250,000	2,265,000	996,778	3,495,568	1,885,000	490,000	339,928	530,342
2024	2,500,000	2,380,000	1,021,199	-	1,770,000	510,000	348,239	539,930
2025	2,750,000	2,500,000	1,046,218	-	1,675,000	530,000	356,752	-
2026	-	2,575,000	1,071,850	-	1,250,000	550,000	365,474	-
2027	-	2,650,000	-	-	1,300,000	590,000	374,409	-
2028	-	2,730,000	-	-	1,350,000	610,000	383,562	-
2029	-	2,870,000	-	-	1,400,000	625,000	392,940	-
2030	-	3,010,000	-	-	-	640,000	-	-
2031	-	3,160,000	-	-	-	660,000	-	-
2032	-	3,270,000	-	-	-	675,000	-	-
2033	-	3,420,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	\$ 13,250,000	\$ 37,005,000	\$ 6,985,623	\$ 13,572,450	\$ 15,655,000	\$ 8,045,000	\$ 3,533,186	\$ 2,605,450
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST								
2020	\$ 2,250,250	\$ 3,495,975	\$ 1,098,111	\$ 3,566,178	\$ 1,613,525	\$ 1,454,269	\$ 400,115	\$ 547,231
2021	2,438,125	3,490,600	1,098,111	3,566,178	2,293,975	642,319	400,115	547,231
2022	2,365,125	3,490,225	1,098,111	3,566,178	2,370,850	652,531	400,115	547,231
2023	2,542,125	3,484,600	1,098,111	3,559,902	2,192,500	659,894	400,115	547,231
2024	2,710,000	3,483,475	1,098,111	-	2,022,675	664,894	400,115	547,231
2025	2,860,000	3,506,475	1,098,111	-	1,876,000	669,294	400,115	-
2026	-	3,505,350	1,098,111	-	1,406,344	673,094	400,115	-
2027	-	3,501,975	-	-	1,415,688	695,994	400,115	-
2028	-	3,473,975	-	-	1,421,781	697,994	400,115	-
2029	-	3,473,975	-	-	1,424,500	694,469	400,115	-
2030	-	3,466,975	-	-	-	690,494	-	-
2031	-	3,486,425	-	-	-	690,994	-	-
2032	-	3,467,550	-	-	-	685,543	-	-
2033	-	3,481,987	-	-	-	-	-	-
2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	\$ 15,165,625	\$ 48,809,562	\$ 7,686,777	\$ 14,258,436	\$ 18,037,838	\$ 9,571,783	\$ 4,001,154	\$ 2,736,153

Note: These amounts are also included on the following table.

The total principal amounts above are before the application of deferred amounts for issuance premiums, if any.

Table 23

2015 \$21.22M INSTALLMENT PURCHASE REV BOND	2017 \$4.975M INSTALLMENT PURCHASE REV BOND	2017 \$12M COOPER RIVER TIF SPEC REDEV	2017 \$3M HORIZON TIF SPEC REDEV	2018 \$15M GEN OBL BOND	2018 \$7.5M IAAM REV BOND	2018 \$18M CHAS NECK TIF SPEC REDEV	2019 \$12.5M IAAM REV BOND	TOTALS
3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	6-1/12-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	
\$ 1,332,705	\$ -	\$ 707,954	\$ 176,988	\$ -	\$ 423,268	\$ 490,000	\$ 754,512	\$ 15,028,156
1,425,591	-	724,732	181,183	500,000	435,460	510,000	725,904	16,021,625
1,518,476	-	741,908	185,477	600,000	448,003	525,000	741,814	16,647,714
1,619,439	-	759,492	189,873	700,000	460,907	545,000	758,074	17,285,401
1,724,440	-	777,491	194,373	800,000	474,184	565,000	774,690	14,379,546
1,833,479	-	795,918	198,980	900,000	487,842	585,000	791,671	14,450,859
1,950,596	-	814,781	203,695	1,000,000	501,894	605,000	809,023	11,697,314
2,071,751	-	834,092	208,523	1,200,000	516,351	1,765,000	826,756	12,336,881
2,205,021	-	853,860	213,465	1,300,000	531,224	1,815,000	844,877	12,837,009
2,293,868	-	874,096	218,524	1,750,000	546,526	1,890,000	863,396	13,724,350
2,435,213	940,000	894,812	223,703	2,000,000	562,268	1,950,000	882,321	13,538,317
-	1,970,000	916,019	229,005	2,000,000	578,464	2,025,000	901,660	12,440,148
-	2,065,000	937,729	234,432	2,250,000	595,127	2,085,000	921,423	13,033,711
-	-	-	-	-	303,961	2,165,000	941,620	6,830,581
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	962,259	962,259
<u>\$ 20,410,579</u>	<u>\$ 4,975,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,632,883</u>	<u>\$ 2,658,221</u>	<u>\$ 15,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,865,479</u>	<u>\$ 17,520,000</u>	<u>\$ 12,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 191,213,872</u>
\$ 2,266,517	\$ 248,750	\$ 959,953	\$ 239,988	\$ 548,125	\$ 616,616	\$ 1,094,440	\$ 978,020	\$ 21,378,063
2,292,768	248,750	959,953	239,988	1,048,125	616,616	1,097,535	978,020	21,958,409
2,314,373	248,750	959,953	239,988	1,123,125	616,616	1,094,940	978,020	22,066,131
2,339,412	248,750	959,953	239,988	1,193,125	616,616	1,096,828	978,020	22,157,170
2,363,441	248,750	959,953	239,988	1,258,125	616,616	1,098,025	978,020	18,689,419
2,386,259	248,750	959,953	239,988	1,318,125	616,616	1,098,533	978,020	18,256,239
2,411,701	248,750	959,953	239,988	1,373,125	616,616	1,098,350	978,020	15,009,518
2,435,327	248,750	959,953	239,988	1,523,125	616,616	2,237,478	978,020	15,253,029
2,465,010	248,750	959,953	239,988	1,587,125	616,616	2,226,585	978,020	15,315,913
2,487,706	248,750	959,953	239,988	1,998,125	616,616	2,238,968	978,020	15,761,185
2,514,360	1,188,750	959,953	239,988	2,195,625	616,616	2,233,763	978,020	15,084,544
-	2,171,750	959,953	239,988	2,135,625	616,616	2,241,488	978,020	13,520,859
-	2,168,250	959,953	239,988	2,323,125	616,616	2,231,625	978,020	13,670,670
-	-	-	-	-	308,308	2,239,693	978,020	7,008,008
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	978,020	978,020
<u>\$ 26,276,874</u>	<u>\$ 8,016,250</u>	<u>\$ 12,479,389</u>	<u>\$ 3,119,847</u>	<u>\$ 19,624,625</u>	<u>\$ 8,324,310</u>	<u>\$ 23,328,248</u>	<u>\$ 14,670,306</u>	<u>\$ 236,107,176</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF BOND PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY

GOVERNMENT-WIDE
DECEMBER 31, 2019

	2010 \$2.1M CITY MARKET REV BOND	2010 \$3.4M CITY MARKET REV BOND	2010 \$17.1M GEN OBL BOND	2012 \$46.725M DRAINAGE REV BOND	2013 \$12.1M CHAS NECK TIF SPEC REDEV	2013 \$32M KING ST GATEWAY TIF SPEC REDEV	2014 \$22M GEN OBL BOND	2014 \$13.21M GEN OBL BOND (REFUNDING)	2014 \$5M IAAM REV BOND	2014 \$5M GIBBES & AQUARIUM REV BOND
DUE DATES	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	1-1/7-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1
PRINCIPAL ONLY										
2020	\$ 99,087	\$ 241,287	\$ 1,750,000	\$ 1,960,000	\$ 926,963	\$ 3,292,014	\$ 1,150,000	\$ 1,245,000	\$ 316,168	\$ 502,584
2021	105,326	253,107	2,000,000	2,055,000	949,674	3,358,513	1,870,000	450,000	323,898	511,671
2022	111,957	265,505	2,000,000	2,160,000	972,941	3,426,355	2,005,000	470,000	331,816	520,923
2023	119,006	278,511	2,250,000	2,265,000	996,778	3,495,568	1,885,000	490,000	339,928	530,342
2024	126,499	292,155	2,500,000	2,380,000	1,021,199	-	1,770,000	510,000	348,239	539,930
2025	134,464	306,466	2,750,000	2,500,000	1,046,218	-	1,675,000	530,000	356,752	-
2026	142,930	-	-	2,575,000	1,071,850	-	1,250,000	550,000	365,474	-
2027	151,929	-	-	2,650,000	-	-	1,300,000	590,000	374,409	-
2028	161,494	-	-	2,730,000	-	-	1,350,000	610,000	383,562	-
2029	171,662	-	-	2,870,000	-	-	1,400,000	625,000	392,940	-
2030	89,842	-	-	3,010,000	-	-	-	640,000	-	-
2031	-	-	-	3,160,000	-	-	-	660,000	-	-
2032	-	-	-	3,270,000	-	-	-	675,000	-	-
2033	-	-	-	3,420,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	\$ 1,414,196	\$ 1,637,031	\$ 13,250,000	\$ 37,005,000	\$ 6,985,623	\$ 13,572,450	\$ 15,655,000	\$ 8,045,000	\$ 3,533,186	\$ 2,605,450
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST										
2020	\$ 185,255	\$ 317,635	\$ 2,250,250	\$ 3,495,975	\$ 1,098,111	\$ 3,566,178	\$ 1,613,525	\$ 1,454,269	\$ 400,115	\$ 547,231
2021	185,255	317,635	2,438,125	3,490,600	1,098,111	3,566,178	2,293,975	642,319	400,115	547,231
2022	185,255	317,635	2,365,125	3,490,225	1,098,111	3,566,178	2,370,850	652,531	400,115	547,231
2023	185,255	317,635	2,542,125	3,484,600	1,098,111	3,559,902	2,192,500	659,894	400,115	547,231
2024	185,255	317,635	2,710,000	3,483,475	1,098,111	-	2,022,675	664,894	400,115	547,231
2025	185,255	317,634	2,860,000	3,506,475	1,098,111	-	1,876,000	669,294	400,115	-
2026	185,255	-	-	3,505,350	1,098,111	-	1,406,344	673,094	400,115	-
2027	185,255	-	-	3,501,975	-	-	1,415,688	695,994	400,115	-
2028	185,255	-	-	3,473,975	-	-	1,421,781	697,994	400,115	-
2029	185,255	-	-	3,473,975	-	-	1,424,500	694,469	400,115	-
2030	92,630	-	-	3,466,975	-	-	-	690,494	-	-
2031	-	-	-	3,486,425	-	-	-	690,994	-	-
2032	-	-	-	3,467,550	-	-	-	685,543	-	-
2033	-	-	-	3,481,987	-	-	-	-	-	-
2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	\$ 1,945,180	\$ 1,905,809	\$ 15,165,625	\$ 48,809,562	\$ 7,686,777	\$ 14,258,436	\$ 18,037,838	\$ 9,571,783	\$ 4,001,154	\$ 2,736,153

Note: The total principal amounts above are before the application of deferred amounts for issuance premiums, if any.

Table 24

2015 \$26.27M INSTALLMENT PURCHASE REV BOND	2016 \$12.715M GEN OBL BOND (REFUNDING)	2017 \$19.83M INSTALLMENT PURCHASE REV BOND	2017 \$3.09M INSTALLMENT PURCHASE REV BOND	2017 \$12M COOPER RIVER TIF SPEC REDEV	2017 \$3M HORIZON TIF SPEC REDEV	2018 \$15M GEN OBL BOND	2018 \$7.5M IAAM REV BOND	2018 \$18M CHAS NECK TIF SPEC REDEV	2019 \$12.5M IAAM REV BOND	TOTALS
3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	6-1/12-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	3-1/9-1	
\$ 1,650,000	\$ 2,085,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 565,000	\$ 707,954	\$ 176,988	\$ -	\$ 423,268	\$ 490,000	\$ 754,512	\$ 18,935,825
1,765,000	2,535,000	1,205,000	-	724,732	181,183	500,000	435,460	510,000	725,904	20,459,467
1,880,000	2,470,000	1,270,000	-	741,908	185,477	600,000	448,003	525,000	741,814	21,126,700
2,005,000	2,700,000	1,330,000	-	759,492	189,873	700,000	460,907	545,000	758,074	22,098,479
2,135,000	-	1,400,000	-	777,491	194,373	800,000	474,184	565,000	774,690	16,608,760
2,270,000	-	1,470,000	-	795,918	198,980	900,000	487,842	585,000	791,671	16,798,310
2,415,000	-	1,540,000	-	814,781	203,695	1,000,000	501,894	605,000	809,023	13,844,648
2,565,000	-	1,620,000	-	834,092	208,523	1,200,000	516,351	1,765,000	826,756	14,602,059
2,730,000	-	1,700,000	-	853,860	213,465	1,300,000	531,224	1,815,000	844,877	15,223,482
2,840,000	-	1,785,000	-	874,096	218,524	1,750,000	546,526	1,890,000	863,396	16,227,144
3,015,000	-	1,875,000	-	894,812	223,703	2,000,000	562,268	1,950,000	882,321	15,142,946
-	-	1,970,000	-	916,019	229,005	2,000,000	578,464	2,025,000	901,660	12,440,148
-	-	2,065,000	-	937,729	234,432	2,250,000	595,127	2,085,000	921,423	13,033,711
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303,961	2,165,000	941,620	6,830,581
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	962,259	962,259
\$ 25,270,000	\$ 9,790,000	\$ 19,830,000	\$ 565,000	\$ 10,632,883	\$ 2,658,221	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 6,865,479	\$ 17,520,000	\$ 12,500,000	\$ 224,334,520
\$ 2,806,138	\$ 2,210,964	\$ 1,591,500	\$ 577,430	\$ 959,953	\$ 239,988	\$ 548,125	\$ 616,616	\$ 1,094,440	\$ 978,020	\$ 26,551,718
2,838,638	2,627,700	2,166,500	-	959,953	239,988	1,048,125	616,616	1,097,535	978,020	27,552,619
2,865,388	2,526,664	2,171,250	-	959,953	239,988	1,123,125	616,616	1,094,940	978,020	27,569,200
2,896,388	2,719,440	2,167,750	-	959,953	239,988	1,193,125	616,616	1,096,828	978,020	27,855,475
2,926,138	-	2,171,250	-	959,953	239,988	1,258,125	616,616	1,098,025	978,020	21,677,506
2,954,388	-	2,171,250	-	959,953	239,988	1,318,125	616,616	1,098,533	978,020	21,249,757
2,985,888	-	2,167,750	-	959,953	239,988	1,373,125	616,616	1,098,350	978,020	17,687,959
3,015,138	-	2,170,750	-	959,953	239,988	1,523,125	616,616	2,237,478	978,020	17,940,095
3,051,888	-	2,169,750	-	959,953	239,988	1,587,125	616,616	2,226,585	978,020	18,009,045
3,079,988	-	2,169,750	-	959,953	239,988	1,998,125	616,616	2,238,968	978,020	18,459,722
3,112,988	-	2,170,500	-	959,953	239,988	2,195,625	616,616	2,233,763	978,020	16,757,551
-	-	2,171,750	-	959,953	239,988	2,135,625	616,616	2,241,488	978,020	13,520,859
-	-	2,168,250	-	959,953	239,988	2,323,125	616,616	2,231,625	978,020	13,670,670
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308,308	2,239,693	978,020	7,008,008
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	978,020	978,020
\$ 32,532,963	\$ 10,084,768	\$ 27,628,000	\$ 577,430	\$ 12,479,389	\$ 3,119,847	\$ 19,624,625	\$ 8,324,310	\$ 23,328,248	\$ 14,670,306	\$ 276,488,202