

**GREENVILLE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

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**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The County of Greenville, South Carolina (the "County") was organized in 1786 and is governed by an elected twelve-member council. The County operates under a Council/Administrator form of government as provided in Title 14 of the 1962 Code of Laws of South Carolina as amended (Home Rule Act). As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present the County and its component units, legally separate entities for which the County is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government. Blended and discretely presented component units are described below.

The County is governed by a twelve-member Council, who serve on a part-time basis and are elected to staggered terms of four years. The Council appoints an Administrator who serves as a full-time administrative officer and is responsible for the daily operations of the County.

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

**A. Reporting Entity**

As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present Greenville County, South Carolina and its component units. The component units discussed below are included in the County's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationship with the County.

**Discretely Presented Component Units**

The **Greenville County Redevelopment Authority** (the "Authority"), a discretely presented component unit, was established in 1969 under the provisions of Act 516 of the South Carolina General Assembly. Its mission is to improve the quality of life for low and moderate-income citizens of the County through improved affordable housing. The Authority is also involved in redevelopment work, including public improvements to streets and rights of way throughout Greenville County. The Council appoints all board members, approves federal grant requests and is financially accountable for any deficits and as such the County imposes its will on the Authority. The Authority has a June 30 year-end. Separate financial statements for the Authority can be obtained from the Greenville County Administrative Office at 301 University Ridge, Greenville, South Carolina, 29601.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### A. Reporting Entity (Continued)

##### Discretely Presented Component Units (Continued)

The **Greenville County Library System** (the “Library”) a discretely presented component unit, was created by County Council in 1979 and has a June 30 year-end. The Library is governed by an eleven member board appointed by the County Council. The debt of the Library is carried on the County’s books, so exclusion of the Library would cause the financial statements for the County to be misleading. Separate financial statements for the Library can be obtained from the Greenville County Administrative Office at 301 University Ridge, Greenville, South Carolina, 29601.

The **Greenville Area Development Corporation** (the “Corporation”) a discretely presented component unit, was organized in 2001, exclusively for promoting and enhancing the economic growth and development of the County. The Council appoints all board members, approves federal grant requests and is financially accountable for any deficits and as such the County imposes its will on the Corporation. The Corporation has a June 30 year-end. Separate financial statements for the Corporation can be obtained from the Greenville County Administrative Office at 301 University Ridge, Greenville, South Carolina, 29601.

##### Blended Component Units

The **Greenville County Public Facilities Corporation, Greenville County Tourism Public Facilities Corporation, Greenville County Business Park Public Facilities Corporation, University Ridge Public Facilities Corporation, and Greenville County Redevelopment Corporation** (incorporated as the County Square Redevelopment Corporation) (the “Corporations”) are blended component units that were established in 1991, 2008, 2015, 2018, and 2020, respectively, for the purpose of holding title, owning, leasing, constructing, acquiring and operating land, buildings, equipment and facilities functionally related thereto and to perform any other lawful purpose related to the furtherance of the governmental powers of the County. These Corporations have a December 31 year-end and all of their financial transactions are processed through the County’s financial system and are a part of the County’s audit. They operate as departments of the County, exist for its benefit, and provide services entirely to the County. County Council appoints the board of directors of each Corporation, which consists of two Greenville County Council members and the Greenville County Administrator for all of the corporations noted previously with the exception of the Greenville County Redevelopment Corporation which is governed by a three-member board appointed by the County Council. Separate financial statements are not prepared for any of the Corporations.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments received from outside the County for participation in the health and dental program and for services of the vehicle service center. *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. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the County and for each function of the County's governmental activities. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the Statement of Activities. *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*.

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 enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

#### C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and the fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial* resources measurement focus and the *modified accrual* basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. 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 County considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Intergovernmental revenues and fees are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been satisfied. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures on general long-term debt, including lease liabilities, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the County funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there is both restricted and unrestricted net position available to finance the program. It is the County's policy to first apply cost-reimbursement grant resources to such programs, followed by categorical block grants, and then by general revenues.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

The **General Fund** is the County's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The **COVID Relief Fund** is used to account for the proceeds directed to the County by the U.S. Department of the Treasury under the CARES Act and the American Rescue Plan.

The **Greenville County Redevelopment Corporation Fund** is used to account for the activities associated with the issuance of debt for the acquisition of the County Square administration facilities.

The **Revenue Bonds Fund** is used to account for principal and interest payments on the County's special source revenue bonds and recreation revenue bonds.

The **Capital Projects Fund** is used to accumulate funds that are set aside for use with specific projects that present a long-term capital investment or that may be related to a future capital expense.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

The County reports the following major business-type funds:

The **Solid Waste Fund** accounts for the operation, maintenance, and development of various landfills and disposal sites for the citizens on a cost-reimbursement basis.

The **Stormwater Fund** accounts for all stormwater related costs and is funded through a stormwater fee.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

The **Special Revenue Funds** account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes.

The **Debt Service Funds** are used to account for the accumulation of resources that are restricted and assigned for the payment of principal and interest on long-term debt.

The **Custodial Funds** are used to account for the collection and disbursement of monies by the County on behalf of other governments and individuals, such as cash bonds, traffic fines, support payments, and property taxes.

The **Internal Service Funds** account for the services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the County on a cost-reimbursement basis. The County's Vehicle Service Fund, Workers' Compensation Fund, and Health and Dental Fund are reported as internal service funds.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include: 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services provided. Operating expenses for the enterprise 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.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### D. Deposits and Investments

The deposits and investments of the County are invested pursuant to statutes established by the State of South Carolina. The statutes allow for the investment of money in the following investments:

- (a) Obligations of the United States and its agencies.
- (b) General obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units.
- (c) Savings and loan association deposits to the extent they are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).
- (d) Certificates of deposit which are collaterally secured by securities of the type described above held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, or a market value not less than the amount of certificates of deposit so secured, including interest; provided however, such collateral shall not be required to the extent the same are insured by an agency of the federal government.
- (e) Collateralized repurchase agreements which are collateralized by securities as set forth in (a) and (b) above and held by the County, the Authority, or the Library or a third party as escrow agent or custodian.
- (f) South Carolina State Investment Pool established and maintained by the State Treasurer.

Finally, no load open-end or closed-end management type investment companies or investment trusts registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, where the investment is made by a bank or trust company or savings and loan association or other financial institution when acting as trustee or agent for a bond or other debt issue of that local government unit, political subdivision, or county treasurer if the particular portfolio of the investment company or investment trust in which the investment is made by the County is limited to obligations of the United States, State of South Carolina, or repurchase agreements collateralized by the aforementioned country or state, and has among its objectives the attempt to maintain a constant net asset value of one dollar a share and to that end, value its assets by the amortized cost method. Investment purchases and sales are recorded as of the trade date. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date. Other investment income is recognized when earned. Investments are reported at fair value. Fair value is the amount reasonably expected to be received for an investment in a current sale between a willing buyer and a willing seller. Fixed income securities are generally valued based on published market prices and quotations from national security exchanges and securities pricing services. The South Carolina State Investment Pool shares are valued at fair value, and net appreciation (depreciation) is determined by calculating the change in the fair value of investments between the beginning of the year and the end of the year, less purchases of investments at cost, plus sales of investments at fair value. Investment expenses consist of external expenses directly related to the County's investment operations.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### **E. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The County considers investments and demand deposits, with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase, to be cash and cash equivalents.

#### **F. Restricted Resources**

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the County's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as needed, but County Council reserves the right to selectively spend unrestricted resources first and to defer the use of the restricted funds.

#### **G. Taxes Receivable**

The County's property tax is levied each September (except automobiles which are annually assessed on the first day of the month the automobiles were registered) on the assessed value as of the prior December 31 for all real and personal property located in the County. Taxes are due in one payment on or before January 15. A three percent penalty is added on January 16. If taxes remain unpaid on February 2, a seven percent penalty is added to the total of taxes plus penalties. If taxes remain unpaid on the March 17 lien date, an additional five percent penalty is added to the total of taxes and penalties plus a \$15 delinquent execution charge. If taxes are not paid prior to the first Monday in November, the property will be sold at public auction, for taxes due. The County bills and collects its own property taxes and also those for the County School District, seven municipalities and approximately thirty other special taxing authorities and activities which are accounted for in the Property Tax Custodial Fund.

#### **H. Allowances for Doubtful Accounts**

Management considers all accounts receivable to be fully collectible and accordingly no allowance for doubtful accounts is required. Property tax receivable represents delinquent and unpaid real and personal property taxes for the previous ten years less an allowance for amounts estimated to be uncollectible.

#### **I. Investment in Augusta Grove, LLC**

In September 2016, the County transferred the remaining acreage of undeveloped land in a business park known as "The Matrix" to the Greenville County Business Park Public Facilities Corporation (the "Corporation"). The park was renamed and rebranded as "Augusta Grove" and a new entity was created to own and manage it. The role of developer of the park and the Corporation's undeveloped land was transferred to Augusta Grove - Greenville, LLC in exchange for \$4 million and a forty percent ownership interest in the LLC. Augusta Grove - Greenville, LLC is a member managed limited liability company comprised of the Corporation, private investors and developers.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### I. Investment in Augusta Grove, LLC (Continued)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the County reported an equity investment in the Augusta Grove - Greenville, LLC of \$1,717,978 at the government-wide level. This represents 40 percent of the total land value of \$4,294,946 recorded on the LLC. An equity investment of \$71,452 was recorded at the fund level.

#### J. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories are valued at cost using the first in, first out (FIFO) method and consist of expendable supplies and vehicle repair parts. The cost of such inventories is recorded as expenditures/expenses 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 the government-wide and fund financial statements for the County. The County uses the consumption method when accounting for these prepaid items.

#### K. Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets and right to use leased assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Minimum capitalization costs are \$7,500 for all asset categories except for infrastructure assets, which has a minimum of \$100,000 and intangible assets, which has a minimum of \$250,000. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Donated capital assets received prior to June 30, 2015, are recorded at their estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Donated capital assets received after June 30, 2015, are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

Land, right-of-way easements, certain intangibles, and construction in progress are not depreciated. Other capital assets of the County are depreciated or amortized on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Buildings	20-50
Improvements	20-50
Infrastructure	50
Furniture and equipment	5-12
Recreation equipment	7-15
Right-to-use leased equipment	7-10
Right-to-use leased vehicles	7-10
Vehicles	4-8



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### L. Leases

##### *Lessee*

Greenville County is a lessee for noncancellable leases of land, equipment, and vehicles. The County recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset in the government-wide financial statements. The County recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$5,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the County initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the County determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments:

- The County uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the County generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option prices that the County is reasonably certain to exercise.

The County monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term liabilities on the Statement of Net Position.

##### *Lessor*

Greenville County is a lessor for noncancellable leases of buildings. The County recognizes a lease receivable and deferred inflow of lease receipts in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the government-wide financial statements. The County recognizes lease receivables with an initial, individual value of \$5,000 or more.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### L. Leases (Continued)

##### *Lessor (Continued)*

At the commencement of a lease, the County initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the County determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments:

- The County uses the interest rate as the discount rate. When the interest rate is not provided, the County generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease receivable are composed of fixed payments and purchase option prices that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise.

The County monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflow if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

Deferred inflows of lease receipts are reported with other deferred inflows related to pension and other post-employment benefits and lease receivables are reported with current assets on the Statement of Net Position.

#### M. Short-term Interfund Receivables/Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances." Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance nonspendable account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### **N. Short-term Obligations**

From time to time the County issues short-term obligations in the form of bond anticipation notes to finance the acquisition, construction, and installation of equipment relative to certain capital projects. Such short-term obligations are reported as fund liabilities in the County's governmental-type funds as the County's ability to consummate refinancing of the bond anticipation notes has not been demonstrated (1) through the issuance of long-term obligations issued for the purpose of refinancing the short-term obligations through June 30, 2023, and (2) a financing agreement that refinances the short-term obligations on a long-term basis has not been entered into as of June 30, 2023.

#### **O. 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 are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Bond issuance costs are reported as expenses in the year the debt is issued.

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 and premiums on the issue 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.

#### **P. Compensated Absences**

It is the County's policy to vest unused annual leave with its employees up to a maximum number of hours and recognize compensated absences as expenses in the period earned rather than the period such benefit is paid. The balance of earned, vested compensated absences not taken at June 30, 2023, is reported for the governmental and business-type activities.

No accrual has been established for accumulated sick leave of employees since it is the County's policy to record the cost of sick leave only when it is used.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The County has five items that qualify for reporting in this category. The *deferred charge on refunding* is reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded debt or the refunding debt. The other four (4) items relate to the County's pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) plans and are reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund Statements of Net Position under the headings "Pension" and "Other postemployment benefits". (1) Experience gains result from periodic studies by the County's actuary, which adjust the net pension liability and total OPEB liability for actual experience for certain trend information that was previously assumed, for example the assumed dates of retirement of plan members. These experience gains are recorded as deferred outflows of resources and are amortized into pension and OPEB expense over the expected remaining service lives of the plan members. (2) Changes in actuarial assumptions adjust the net pension liabilities and total OPEB liability and are amortized into pension and OPEB expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. (3) The changes in the County's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability and differences between actual employer contributions and proportionate share of the total plan employer contributions are specific to cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans and represent the current period amortized portions of these deferred outflows. (4) Any contributions made by the County to the pension plan before year end but subsequent to the measurement date of the County's net pension liability are reported as deferred outflows of resources. Accordingly, any contributions made by the County to the OPEB plan before year end but subsequent to the measurement date of the County's total OPEB liability are reported as deferred outflows of resources.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position and the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net assets 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 County has six (6) types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. (1) *Unavailable revenue* is reported only in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes, and these amounts are deferred and will be recognized as an inflow of resources in the period in which the amounts become available. (2) *Deferred inflows from lease receipts* are reported in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet as well as the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The County reports deferred inflows from lease receipts, and amortized into lease revenues over the remaining life of the lease.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### Q. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)

The other four (4) items relate to the County's defined benefit pension plans and OPEB plan and are reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund Statements of Net Position, under the heading "Pension" and "Other postemployment benefits". (3) Experience differences result from periodic studies by the County's actuary, which adjust the net pension liability for actual experience for certain trend information that was previously assumed. These experience differences are recorded as deferred inflows of resources and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. (4) Changes in the actuarial assumptions which adjust the total OPEB liability are also recorded as deferred inflows of resources and are amortized into OPEB expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. (5) The differences between projected investment return on pension investments and actual return on those investments are deferred and amortized against pension expense over a five-year period. (6) The changes in the County's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability and differences between actual employer contributions and proportionate share of the total plan employer contributions are specific to cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans and represent the current period amortized portions of these deferred inflows.

#### R. Fund Equity

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

**Fund Balance** – Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the assets and liabilities 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 County 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 spendable form (i.e., items that are not expected to be converted to cash) 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 County or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.
- **Committed** – Amounts that are internally constrained by the County's highest level of decision-making authority, County Council. These amounts are committed by County Council ordinance to be used for specified purposes and remain binding unless removed by the same authority.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### R. Fund Equity (Continued)

- **Assigned** – Amounts that are constrained by the County's Administrator and/or Deputy County Administrator with the intent to be used for specified purposes. Authorization to assign fund balance is given to these individuals by County Council ordinance. The amounts are neither restricted nor committed.
- **Unassigned** – Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. The County reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the General Fund. Negative unassigned fund balances may be reported in all funds.

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

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

#### S. Management Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

#### T. Capital Contributions

The County received donations of land, rights-of-way, roads and bridges and other infrastructure from contractors and private donors. The County accounts for these contributions under GASB Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions (GASB 33)*.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 2. LEGAL COMPLIANCE – BUDGETS

#### A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

The County's biennium budget provides the financial framework for the programs and services that the government will be undertaking over the next two years. Approximately 60 days prior to June 30, the County Administrator submits to County Council a proposed detailed, line-item operating budget for the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds (COVID Relief, Local Accommodations Tax, State Accommodations Tax, E-911, Interoperable Communications, Infrastructure Bank, Charity Hospitalization, Hospitality Tax, Road Maintenance Program, Victim's Bill of Rights, and Parks, Recreation & Tourism), and the Capital Project Fund and Debt Service Funds (General Obligation Bonds, Certificates of Participation, Revenue Bonds, and Capital Leases) for the fiscal year commencing July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them by function and activity. A public hearing is conducted to obtain citizen comments on the proposed budget, which is later legally adopted through passage of an appropriation ordinance by County Council. The legal level of budgetary control is at the department level. The County Administrator is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within a department, except for the purchase of non-budgeted equipment and hiring of personnel. County Council must approve any revisions which alter the total expenditures of any department.

The County prepares its Fund budgets on a basis of accounting that differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The actual results of operations are presented in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) for the General Fund and COVID Relief Fund on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference between budgetary basis of accounting for the funds and GAAP is that encumbrances are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget) as opposed to a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).

The County disallows the carryforward of open purchase orders for the General Fund and Parks, Recreation and Tourism Fund operating accounts.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 2. LEGAL COMPLIANCE – BUDGETS (CONTINUED)

#### B. Excess Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the following funds had excess of actual expenditures over appropriations, which were funded by available fund balance:

	Excess		Excess
<b>General Fund</b>		<b>Capital Projects Fund</b>	
General services	\$ 946,012	Public safety	\$ 358,013
Emergency medical services	1,707,833	Parks, recreation & tourism	1,085,891
Community development and planning	919,585		
Public safety	6,151	<b>Revenue Bonds Fund</b>	
Law enforcement services	6,123,704	Debt Service - principal	5,645,000
Boards, commissions & others	3,807,188	Debt Service - interest	2,900,475
Capital outlay	3,164,201	Debt Service - fiscal agent fees	7,400
Debt service	187,561	Debt Service - bond issuance costs	383,154
<b>Infrastructure Bank Fund</b>		<b>General Obligation Bonds Fund</b>	
Community development and planning	32,842	Debt Service - fiscal agent fees	180,523
<b>Charity Hospitalization Fund</b>		<b>Certificates of Participation Fund</b>	
Public Safety	833,163	Debt Service - fiscal agent fees	52,289
<b>Hospitality Tax Fund</b>		<b>Capital Leases Fund</b>	
Boards, Commissions and Other	289,452	Debt Service - interest	66,447
		Debt Service - fiscal agent fees	779
<b>Parks, Recreation and Tourism Fund</b>		<b>E911 Fund</b>	
Debt service - principal	147,301	Law enforcement services	3,254,438
<b>Victim's Bill of Rights Fund</b>			
Judicial Services	21,798		

#### C. Deficit Fund Equity

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Greenville County Redevelopment Corporation Fund, Solid Waste Fund, Charity Hospitalization Fund, and the Interoperable Communications Fund reported deficit fund balances of \$65,924,165, \$25,077,742, \$660,785, and \$31, respectively. These deficits will be eliminated through transfers from other funds, from other future revenues, and, specifically for the Greenville County Redevelopment Corporation Fund, the refunding of the outstanding bond anticipation notes in a future fiscal year.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS

Total cash, cash equivalents, and investments as of June 30, 2023, are summarized as follows:

Amounts as presented on the entity-wide Statement of Net Position:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 73,613,932
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	32,554,865
Investments	99,785,032

Amounts as presented on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position:

Cash and cash equivalents - Custodial Funds	69,902,430
Investments - Custodial Funds	65,449,319
Total	<u>\$ 341,305,578</u>

Cash and cash equivalents deposited with financial institutions	\$ 96,438,347
Investments held at financial institutions	165,234,351
Investments held by the State of South Carolina	79,632,880
	<u>\$ 341,305,578</u>

As of June 30, 2023, the County held the following investments:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (in Years)</u>		<u>Rating</u>
		<u>Less than 1</u>	<u>1 - 5</u>	
S.C. Local Government Investment Pool	\$ 79,632,880	\$ 79,632,880	\$ -	NR
Certificates of deposit	27,091,337	19,040,932	8,050,405	NR
U.S. Government Treasuries	68,342,684	14,268,457	54,074,227	AAA
U.S. Government Agencies	69,069,504	4,216,331	64,853,173	AAA
Municipal Debt Securities	730,826	730,826	-	AA
Money market funds	32,554,865	32,554,865	-	NR
Total fair value	<u>\$ 277,422,096</u>	<u>\$ 150,444,291</u>	<u>\$ 126,977,805</u>	

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

**Credit Risk.** This is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligations to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The County's policy is to invest in only those securities allowed by state statutes and that are highly rated. The money market funds and the certificates of deposit were not rated by Standard & Poor's or Moody Investor Services. The South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) is not rated, but generally, investments in this pool are collateralized by debt securities in corporate obligations, state or political subdivision obligations of investment grade or higher quality and in federal agency securities. The primary objective of the County's investment activities is the preservation of capital and the protection of investment principal by mitigating credit risk. These policies state that credit risk will be mitigated by (a) limiting investments to the safest types of securities, (b) diversifying the investment portfolio in order to minimize losses on individual securities, and (c) doing business with a selected few financial institutions, brokers and dealers.

**Interest Rate Risk.** This is the risk that the fair value of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in the market interest rates. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the County's investment policies allow for building the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity. Risk is also minimized by investing in shorter-term securities, generally with maturities of less than five years.

**Fair Value Measurements.** The County 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 County has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2023:

Investment	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
U.S. Government Treasuries	\$ 35,781,414	\$ 32,561,270	\$ -	\$ 68,342,684
U.S. Government Agencies	691,193	68,378,311	-	69,069,504
Municipal Debt Securities	730,826	-	-	730,826
 Total investments measured at fair value	 \$ 37,203,433	 \$ 100,939,581	 \$ -	 138,143,014
 Investments not subject to level disclosure:				
S.C. Local Government Investment Pool				79,632,880
Money market funds				32,554,865
Certificates of deposit				27,091,337
Total investments				\$ 277,422,096

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

**Fair Value Measurements (Continued).** The County's investment in US Government Treasury and Agency securities classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those investments. The investments in US Government Agency and municipal debt securities classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. The County has no investments classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The 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 County does not disclose investment in the LGIP within the fair value hierarchy. The County's investments in certificates of deposit and money market funds are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. As a result, the County's certificates of deposit and money market funds are not disclosed within the fair value hierarchy.

**Concentration of Credit Risk.** This is the risk of loss attributable to the magnitude of the County's investment in a single issuer. The County's policy is to minimize the concentration of credit risk by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized, although there is no formal limit on the amount the County may invest in any one issuer.

**Custodial Credit Risk.** For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral that is in the possession of an outside party. The County's deposits and investments, with the exception of treasury bills, are fully collateralized by securities that are either in the County's name or held by their agent in the County's name. The County follows Section 6-5-15, South Carolina Code of Law, 1976 (as amended) as its policy for custodial credit risk which states that to the extent that these deposits exceed the amount of insurance coverage provided by the FDIC, the bank or savings and loan association at the time of deposit must: (1) furnish an indemnity bond in a responsible surety company authorized to do business in this State; or (2) pledge as collateral: (a) obligations of the United States; (b) obligations fully guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States; (c) general obligations of this State or any political subdivision of this State; or (d) obligations of the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, in which the local entity is named as beneficiary and the letter of credit otherwise meets the criteria established and prescribed by the local entity. As of June 30, 2023, the carrying amount of the County's deposits was \$96,438,347 and the bank balance was \$92,484,195. All of the County's deposits at year-end were covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held in the pledging financial institutions' trust departments in the County's name.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES

Receivables consisted of the following at June 30, 2023:

	<u>General</u>	<u>COVID Relief</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>
Receivables:				
Taxes	\$ 5,197,849	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,756,112
Other	1,536,582	33,429	1,148	997,501
Due from other governments	7,159,153	-	-	6,395,754
Gross receivables	<u>13,893,584</u>	<u>33,429</u>	<u>1,148</u>	<u>14,149,367</u>
Less allowance for uncollectibles	(16,064)	-	-	(17,383)
Net total receivable	<u>\$ 13,877,520</u>	<u>\$ 33,429</u>	<u>\$ 1,148</u>	<u>\$ 14,131,984</u>

  

	<u>Solid Waste</u>	<u>Stormwater Utility</u>	<u>Internal Service Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Receivables:				
Taxes	\$ 280,104	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,234,065
Other	632,876	19,690	27,736	3,248,962
Due from other governments	-	-	-	13,554,907
Gross receivables	<u>912,980</u>	<u>19,690</u>	<u>27,736</u>	<u>29,037,934</u>
Less allowance for uncollectibles	(866)	-	-	(34,313)
Net total receivable	<u>\$ 912,114</u>	<u>\$ 19,690</u>	<u>\$ 27,736</u>	<u>\$ 29,003,621</u>

Assessed values are established by the County Assessor and the South Carolina Department of Revenue at various rates between 4 and 10.5 percent of the estimated market value. The assessed value as of June 30, 2023, was \$3,070,933,919. The estimated market value was \$60,032,475,302 making the assessed value approximately 5.1% of the estimated market value. The County is permitted under the Home Rule Act to levy taxes without limit. The combined tax rate to finance general government services and principal and interest on long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2023, was 48.8 mills per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

#### A. Primary Government

Capital asset activity for the County's governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2023, was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Transfers/ Adjustments</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<b>Governmental activities:</b>					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 33,111,073	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,111,073
Construction in progress	73,335,690	52,753,652	-	(5,916,313)	120,173,029
Software developed or obtained for internal use	1,853,832	-	-	-	1,853,832
Right-of-way easements	34,342,936	571,658	-	-	34,914,594
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>142,643,531</u>	<u>53,325,310</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,916,313)</u>	<u>190,052,528</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings	150,794,688	-	-	5,443,423	156,238,111
Improvements	58,377,216	924,568	-	472,890	59,774,674
Equipment	46,957,580	3,849,377	(635,932)	-	50,171,025
Recreation equipment	5,041,309	426,801	-	-	5,468,110
Vehicles	34,414,624	5,862,274	(728,520)	-	39,548,378
Infrastructure	748,761,903	22,316,825	-	-	771,078,728
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>1,044,347,320</u>	<u>33,379,845</u>	<u>(1,364,452)</u>	<u>5,916,313</u>	<u>1,082,279,026</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(53,199,280)	(3,384,394)	-	-	(56,583,674)
Improvements	(21,000,193)	(2,209,591)	-	-	(23,209,784)
Equipment	(26,039,749)	(4,061,708)	635,932	-	(29,465,525)
Recreation equipment	(3,123,876)	(421,977)	-	-	(3,545,853)
Vehicles	(25,488,072)	(4,279,994)	714,478	-	(29,053,588)
Infrastructure	(362,442,085)	(14,776,655)	-	-	(377,218,740)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(491,293,255)</u>	<u>(29,134,319)</u>	<u>1,350,410</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(519,077,164)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>553,054,065</u>	<u>4,245,526</u>	<u>(14,042)</u>	<u>5,916,313</u>	<u>563,201,862</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 695,697,596</u>	<u>\$ 57,570,836</u>	<u>\$ (14,042)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 753,254,390</u>
Leased assets, net (Note 6)					<u>4,041,867</u>
Total capital assets, net as reported in the Statement of Net Position					<u>\$ 757,296,257</u>

The above schedule includes the net book value of capital assets related to internal service funds as of June 30, 2023, of \$218,154.

See Note 6 for information relative to right-to-use leased capital assets.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

#### A. Primary Government (Continued)

Capital asset activity for the Government's business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2023, was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases and Adjustments</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<b>Business-type activities:</b>					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 10,365,424	\$ 293,660	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,659,084
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>10,365,424</u>	<u>293,660</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,659,084</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings	6,888,990	-	-	-	6,888,990
Improvements	3,185,238	450,992	-	-	3,636,230
Equipment	10,941,062	85,300	(225,361)	-	10,801,001
Vehicles	1,030,408	-	(110,393)	-	920,015
Infrastructure	11,138,773	508,123	-	-	11,646,896
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>33,184,471</u>	<u>1,044,415</u>	<u>(335,754)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,893,132</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(3,616,150)	(188,657)	-	-	(3,804,807)
Improvements	(2,188,941)	(93,874)	-	-	(2,282,815)
Equipment	(8,755,974)	(482,561)	225,361	-	(9,013,174)
Vehicles	(869,240)	(37,839)	110,393	-	(796,686)
Infrastructure	(1,686,207)	(223,622)	-	-	(1,909,829)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(17,116,512)</u>	<u>(1,026,553)</u>	<u>335,754</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,807,311)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>16,067,959</u>	<u>17,862</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,085,821</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 26,433,383</u>	<u>\$ 311,522</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 26,744,905</u>

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

#### A. Primary Government (Continued)

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

Governmental activities:	
Administrative services	\$ 694,064
General services	1,466,153
Community development and planning	18,333,754
Emergency medical services	2,071,529
Parks, recreation and tourism	3,218,897
Public safety	526,001
Judicial services	485,940
Law enforcement services	3,125,341
Boards, commissions, and others	67,375
Fiscal services	4,957
Total depreciation and amortization expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 29,994,011</u>
Business-type activities:	
Solid Waste	\$ 588,493
Stormwater	398,060
Parking	40,000
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	<u>\$ 1,026,553</u>

Appropriations to date of approximately \$176,615,300 exist for various renovation and construction projects for the County. At June 30, 2023, unspent appropriations related to construction contracts approximated \$24,745,682.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 6. LEASES

The County participates in certain leases for which it is obligated under lease agreements with various parties for the rental of land, vehicles, and office equipment. The incremental borrowing rate for each lease is 2%. As of June 30, 2023, the County reports \$4,941,238 outstanding in lease liabilities payable.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the lease liabilities as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

Year ending June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024	\$ 1,128,220	\$ 89,166	\$ 1,217,386
2025	986,165	67,849	1,054,014
2026	950,506	48,491	998,997
2027	884,343	29,834	914,177
2028	476,469	14,719	491,188
2029-2033	494,893	25,948	520,841
2034-2038	20,642	1,234	21,876
	<u>\$ 4,941,238</u>	<u>\$ 277,241</u>	<u>\$ 5,218,479</u>

A summary of lease asset activity for the County for the year ended June 30, 2023, is as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Remeasurements</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<b>Governmental activities:</b>					
Lease assets:					
Land	\$ 831,135	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 831,135
Office Equipment	121,592	-	-	-	121,592
Buildings	1,727,063	3,164,209	-	-	4,891,272
Total	<u>2,679,790</u>	<u>3,164,209</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,843,999</u>
Less accumulated amortization for:					
Land	(363,660)	(103,903)	-	-	(467,563)
Office Equipment	(77,158)	(14,086)	-	-	(91,244)
Buildings	(501,622)	(741,703)	-	-	(1,243,325)
Total accumulated amortization	<u>(942,440)</u>	<u>(859,692)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,802,132)</u>
Total lease assets, net	<u>\$ 1,737,350</u>	<u>\$ 2,304,517</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,041,867</u>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2023:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due within One Year</u>
Governmental activities:					
Special Source Revenue bonds	\$ 88,880,000	\$ 27,970,000	\$ (6,745,000)	\$ 110,105,000	\$ 6,470,000
Recreation System Revenue bonds	5,251,000	-	(844,000)	4,407,000	682,000
Installment Purchase Revenue bonds	64,350,000	-	(1,055,000)	63,295,000	1,935,000
Deferred amounts:					
Unamortized premiums	21,081,417	2,871,207	(1,841,065)	22,111,559	-
General obligation bonds	57,381,842	10,775,000	(7,420,842)	60,736,000	7,688,000
Deferred amounts:					
Unamortized premiums	1,173,818	433,998	(226,733)	1,381,083	-
Total bonds payable	<u>238,118,077</u>	<u>42,050,205</u>	<u>(18,132,640)</u>	<u>262,035,642</u>	<u>16,775,000</u>
Financed purchases	18,193,545	7,000,000	(5,175,177)	20,018,368	5,312,970
Leases	2,247,574	3,164,209	(470,545)	4,941,238	1,128,220
Compensated absences	11,764,318	11,365,078	(4,490,401)	18,638,995	1,677,510
Claims IBNR payable	4,800,000	35,701,620	(34,901,620)	5,600,000	4,597,000
Net pension liability	176,509,333	161,878,206	(31,041,747)	307,345,792	-
Total other postemployment benefit liability	<u>53,616,299</u>	<u>3,604,356</u>	<u>(27,561,535)</u>	<u>29,659,120</u>	<u>-</u>
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 505,249,146</u>	<u>\$ 264,763,674</u>	<u>\$ (121,773,665)</u>	<u>\$ 648,239,155</u>	<u>\$ 29,490,700</u>
Business-type activities:					
Compensated absences	\$ 294,918	\$ 812,598	\$ (543,690)	\$ 563,826	\$ 48,855
Net pension liability	5,322,538	4,431,978	(778,210)	8,976,306	-
Closure/post-closure liability	25,078,595	6,184,101	(1,466,403)	29,796,293	762,096
Business-type activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 30,696,051</u>	<u>\$ 11,428,677</u>	<u>\$ (2,788,303)</u>	<u>\$ 39,336,425</u>	<u>\$ 810,951</u>

For governmental activities, compensated absences, total OPEB liability, and net pension liability are generally liquidated by the General Fund and special revenue funds, while claims IBNR is generally liquidated by the internal service funds. For business-type activities, compensated absences, net pension liability, and landfill closure/post-closure costs are liquidated by the related Proprietary Fund.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

#### Governmental Activities

#### Special Source Revenue Bonds

The special source revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

	Interest Rate	Balance at June 30, 2023
Special Source Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2021A (17)	1.52%	\$ 19,855,000
Special Source Revenue Bonds, Series 2021B (18)	2.20%	4,210,000
Special Source Revenue Bonds, Series 2021 (19)	3.00% to 5.00%	58,070,000
Special Source Revenue Bonds, Series 2023 (20)	4.00% to 5.00%	27,970,000
Add: Unamortized premiums		12,052,283
		\$ 122,157,283

#### **SSRB 10**

In January 2012, the County issued \$7,835,000 Series 2012, Special Source Revenue Refunding Bonds, interest at 2.53%. Proceeds of the Series 2012 bonds were used to advance refund a portion of the Series 2003, Special Source Revenue Bonds. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$306,612. This amount is being amortized over the life of the new debt. The refunding resulted in an economic gain of \$481,824. The interest rate of the Series 2012 refunding bonds are 2.53%. Interest on the Series 2012 Bonds is payable initially on October 1, 2012, and semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1 thereafter until maturity or early redemption. This bond matured in fiscal year 2023.

#### **SSRB 17/18**

In October 2021, the County issued \$26,160,000 Series 2021A, Special Source Revenue Refunding Bonds, interest at 1.52%. Proceeds of the Series 2021A bonds were used to advance refund a portion of the Series 2014 and 2016, Hospitality Tax Certificates of Participation. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$3,921,346. This amount is being amortized over the life of the new debt. The refunding resulted in an economic gain of \$2,954,571. The interest rate of the Series 2021A refunding bonds are 1.52%. Interest on the Series 2021A Bonds is payable initially on April 1, 2022, and semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1 thereafter until maturity or early redemption.

The County also issued \$4,520,000 Series 2021B, Special Source Revenue Bonds. They have annual principal installments and semi-annual interest payments. The interest rate of the Series 2021B refunding bonds is 2.20%. The proceeds of this issue were used to defray the costs of financing the hospitality tax project and paying certain costs of issuance related thereto.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

#### Governmental Activities (Continued)

##### Special Source Revenue Bonds (Continued)

###### **SSRB 19**

In November 2021, the County issued \$60,000,000 Series 2021, Special Source Revenue Refunding Bonds, interest at 3.00 – 5.00%. The proceeds of this issue were used to finance the costs of constructing roads, sidewalks, a parking garage, and such other infrastructure within the County and the costs of issuance of the Series 2021 Bonds. Interest on the Series 2021 Bonds is payable initially on April 1, 2022, and semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1 thereafter until maturity or early redemption.

###### **SSRB 20**

In June 2023, the County issued \$27,970,000 Series 2023, Special Source Revenue Refunding Bonds, interest at 4.00 – 5.00%. The proceeds of this issue were used to finance the construction of and to reimburse the County for prior expenditures made by it related to the construction of a five-lane roadway parallel to Woodruff Road, which is a major commercial roadway in the County, and to pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2023 Bonds. Interest on the Series 2023 Bonds is payable initially on April 1, 2024, and semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1 thereafter until maturity or early redemption.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the special source revenue bonds as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ending June 30,			
2024	\$ 6,470,000	\$ 3,897,444	\$ 10,367,444
2025	6,750,000	3,978,589	10,728,589
2026	6,940,000	3,812,844	10,752,844
2027	7,105,000	3,622,204	10,727,204
2028	7,350,000	3,395,518	10,745,518
2029-2033	22,430,000	13,685,010	36,115,010
2034-2038	26,170,000	8,300,615	34,470,615
2039-2043	26,890,000	2,574,676	29,464,676
	<u>\$ 110,105,000</u>	<u>\$ 43,266,900</u>	<u>\$ 153,371,900</u>

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

#### Governmental Activities (Continued)

##### Recreation System Revenue Bonds

The recreation system revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

	Interest Rate	Balance at June 30, 2023
Recreation System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2020A (16)	1.48%	\$ 339,000
Recreation System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2020B (15)	1.63%	693,000
Recreation System Revenue Bonds, Series 2020C (14)	1.98%	3,375,000
		\$ 4,407,000

##### **RCRB 14/15/16**

The original principal amount of \$1,820,000 of the Series 2020A Greenville County Recreation System Refunding Revenue Bonds were issued on May 6, 2020. They have annual principal installments and semi-annual interest payments. The interest rate of the Series 2020A refunding bonds is 1.48%. The proceeds of this issue were used to refund the Series 2015A revenue bonds which were issued to refund the Series 2013 revenue bonds. The Series 2015A bonds were currently refunded resulting in no defeased debt. The County also issued in the original principal amount of \$1,694,000 of the series 2020B Greenville County Recreation System Refunding Revenue Bonds were issued on May 6, 2020. They have annual principal installments and semi-annual interest payments. The interest rate of the Series 2020B refunding bonds is 1.63%. The proceeds of this issue were used to refund, in a current refunding transaction, the Series 2015B revenue bonds which were issued for the purpose of defraying the costs of improvements, including operating costs and paying costs and expenses relating to the issuance of the Series 2015B bonds.

The County also issued in the original principal amount of \$3,375,000 of the series 2020C Greenville County Recreation System Revenue Bonds on May 6, 2020. They have annual principal installments and semi-annual interest payments. The interest rate of the Series 2020C refunding bonds is 1.98%. The proceeds of this issue were used to defray the costs of construction, renovation, expansion, installation, furnishing and equipping of the Pavilion Recreation Complex and related capital improvements and the acquisition of equipment.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

#### Governmental Activities (Continued)

#### Recreation System Revenue Bonds (Continued)

#### RCRB 14/15/16 (Continued)

Interest on the 2020A, 2020B, and 2020C bonds is payable semiannually on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing on October 1, 2020. The bonds mature on April 1, 2024, April 1, 2025, and April 1, 2032, respectively.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the recreation system revenue bonds as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
Year ending June 30,			
2024	\$ 682,000	\$ 83,138	\$ 765,138
2025	744,000	72,530	816,530
2026	401,000	59,024	460,024
2027	409,000	51,084	460,084
2028	418,000	42,986	460,986
2029-2032	1,753,000	87,595	1,840,595
	\$ 4,407,000	\$ 396,357	\$ 4,803,357

#### Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds

The installment purchase revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Balance at June 30, 2023</b>
County Square Redevelopment Revenue Bonds, Series 2021	2.00%	\$ 33,500,000
County Square Redevelopment Revenue Bonds, Series 2022	5.00%	29,795,000
Add: Unamortized premiums		10,059,276
		\$ 73,354,276

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

#### Governmental Activities (Continued)

##### Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds (Continued)

##### **IPRB 17**

In March 2021, the County issued \$34,555,000 Series 2021, Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds, interest at 2.00%. Proceeds of the Series 2021 bonds were used to refund a portion of the Series 2020 IPRB Bond Anticipation Notes and to pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2021 Bonds. The 2020 IPRB Bond Anticipation notes were currently refunded resulting in no defeased debt. Interest on the Series 2021 Bonds is payable initially on October 1, 2021, and semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1 thereafter until maturity or early redemption.

##### **IPRB 18**

In February 2022, the County issued \$29,795,000 Series 2022, Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds, interest at 5.00%. Proceeds of the Series 2022 bonds were used to refund a portion of the Series 2021 IPRB Bond Anticipation Notes and to pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2022 Bonds. The 2021 IPRB Bond Anticipation notes were currently refunded resulting in no defeased debt. Interest on the Series 2022 Bonds is payable initially on October 1, 2022, and semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1 thereafter until maturity or early redemption.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the installment purchase revenue bonds as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

Year ending June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024	\$ 1,935,000	\$ 2,597,350	\$ 4,532,350
2025	2,025,000	2,511,600	4,536,600
2026	2,110,000	2,421,800	4,531,800
2027	2,200,000	2,328,200	4,528,200
2028	2,315,000	2,218,200	4,533,200
2029-2033	13,400,000	9,251,500	22,651,500
2034-2038	16,760,000	5,897,550	22,657,550
2039-2043	20,375,000	2,278,000	22,653,000
2044	2,175,000	65,250	2,240,250
	<u>\$ 63,295,000</u>	<u>\$ 29,569,450</u>	<u>\$ 92,864,450</u>

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

#### Governmental Activities (Continued)

##### General Obligation Bonds

Special Assessment Debt: Fountain Inn Fire Service Area, General Obligation Refunding Bond Series 2016B, General Obligation Bond Series 2010A due in annual installments of \$45,000 to \$130,000 through April 2027; interest ranging from 2% to 6%. EE1/BB2	\$ 605,000
Special Assessment Debt: Simpsonville Fire Service Area, General Obligation Bond Series 2015B, due in annual installments of \$180,000 to \$310,000 through April 2030; interest ranging from 3% to 5%. T-2	1,885,000
Special Assessment Debt: Mauldin Fire Service Area, General Obligation Bond Series 2016, due in annual installments of \$85,000 to \$165,000 through April 2028; interest ranging from 2% to 4.35%. EE-1	465,000
Special Assessment Debt: Glassy Mountain Fire Service Area, General Obligation Bond Series 2015A, due in annual installments of \$60,000 to \$240,000 through April 2025; interest ranging from 2% to 2.5%. B-8	605,000
Special Assessment Debt: Canebrake Fire District, General Obligation Bond Series 2018, due in annual installments of \$131,000 to \$135,000 through April 2034; interest rate of 3.67%. GG-1	1,184,000
Special Assessment Debt: Clear Springs Fire and Rescue District, General Obligation Bond Series 2017, due in annual installments of \$160,000 to \$185,000 through April 2027; interest ranging from 2% to 3%. Y-4	2,880,000
Special Assessment Debt: Simpsonville Fire Service Area, General Obligation Bond Series 2019A, due in annual installments of \$330,000 to \$400,000 through April 2039; interest ranging from 2.375% to 5.0%. T3	4,620,000
Special Assessment Debt: Donaldson Fire Service Area, General Obligation Bond Series 2019B, due in annual installments of \$120,000 to \$130,000 through April 2026; interest ranging from 2% to 4%. L-5	385,000
Special Assessment Debt: Greenville County Museum of Art, General Obligation Bond Series 2019C, due in annual installments of \$160,000 to \$220,000 through April 2035; interest ranging from 2% to 3%. HH-1	2,345,000
Special Assessment Debt: Mauldin Fire Service Area, General Obligation Bond Series 2020, due in annual installments of \$130,000 to \$210,000 through April 2040; interest ranging from 2% to 3%. X-4	2,935,000

**(Continued)**

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

#### Governmental Activities (Continued)

##### General Obligation Bonds (Continued)

Special Assessment Debt: Tigerville Fire District, General Obligation Refunding Bond Series 2021A, due in annual installments of \$7,000 to \$46,000 through April 2025; interest rate of 0.82%. I-4A	\$ 91,000
Special Assessment Debt: Tigerville Fire District, General Obligation Bond Series 2021B, due in annual installments of \$24,000 to \$91,000 through April 2036; interest rate of 1.88%. I-4	947,000
Special Assessment Debt: River Falls Fire District, General Obligation Bond Series 2023B, due in annual installments of \$47,000 to \$52,000 through April 2043; interest rate	675,000
Special Assessment Debt: Donaldson Fire Service Area Project, \$3,200,000 2022A General Obligation Bonds, due in annual installments of \$219,000 to \$224,000 through April 1, 2042; interest at 3.45%. L-6A	3,047,000
Special Assessment Debt: Donaldson Fire Service Area Project, \$900,000 (2022B General Obligation Bonds, due in annual installments of \$104,000 to \$106,000 through April 1, 2042; interest at 3.16%) L-6B	812,000
\$7,770,000 (2012 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Greenville Technical College, due in annual installments of \$685,000 to \$805,000 through April 1, 2026; interest at 2%	2,355,000
\$20,115,000 (2013A General Obligation Refunding Bonds, due in annual installments of \$1,265,000 to \$1,940,000 through April 1, 2025; interest at 1% to 2.8%) A70	2,885,000
\$25,000,000 (2014 General Obligation Bonds, Greenville Technical College, due in annual installments of \$1,055,000 to \$1,690,000 through April 1, 2034; interest at 2.75% to 4.00%) A72	15,785,000
\$8,880,000 (2014A General Obligation Refunding Bonds, due in annual installments of \$29,000 to \$950,000 through April 1, 2028; interest at 2% to 4%) A73	3,900,000
\$10,080,000 (2016A General Obligation Refunding Bonds, due in annual installments of \$345,000 to \$1,025,000 through April 1, 2032; interest at 2% to 4%) A74	6,330,000
\$6,000,000 (2023A General Obligation Refunding Bonds, due in annual installments of \$425,000 to \$455,000 through April 1, 2043; interest at 3% to 5%) A75	6,000,000
	\$ 60,736,000



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

#### Governmental Activities (Continued)

#### **General Obligation Bonds (Continued)**

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation bonds as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

Special Assessment General Obligation Bonds			
	Principal	Interest	Total
Year ending June 30,			
2024	\$ 2,083,000	\$ 717,397	\$ 2,800,397
2025	1,966,000	647,562	2,613,562
2026	1,956,000	579,174	2,535,174
2027	1,868,000	512,382	2,380,382
2028	1,801,000	451,014	2,252,014
2029-2033	7,115,000	1,457,702	8,572,702
2034-2038	4,975,000	611,578	5,586,578
2039-2043	1,717,000	118,180	1,835,180
	\$ 23,481,000	\$ 5,094,989	\$ 28,575,989

General Obligation Bonds			
	Principal	Interest	Total
Year ending June 30,			
2024	\$ 5,605,000	\$ 1,185,631	\$ 6,790,631
2025	5,375,000	1,028,432	6,403,432
2026	4,215,000	834,412	5,049,412
2027	3,510,000	694,362	4,204,362
2028	2,930,000	585,065	3,515,065
2029-2033	10,355,000	1,841,014	12,196,014
2034-2038	3,305,000	584,264	3,889,264
2039-2043	1,960,000	238,125	2,198,125
	\$ 37,255,000	\$ 6,991,305	\$ 44,246,305

At June 30, 2023, the County was permitted by the South Carolina Constitution to incur general obligation bonded indebtedness in an amount not exceeding 8% of the assessed value of all taxable property of the County. At June 30, 2023, the County was within the limits of this requirement. (Refer to the statistical section.)

The County also serves as guarantor for various bonds issued by the County on behalf of special taxing fire districts. Please refer to the direct and overlapping governmental activities debt schedule in the statistical section for detailed information.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

#### Governmental Activities (Continued)

##### **Conduit Debt/Industrial Revenue Bonds**

The County issues limited-obligation revenue bonds (Industrial Revenue Bonds) to private sector entities for the purpose of providing financing assistance for acquisitions and construction of industrial and/or commercial facilities. The County only extends Industrial Revenue Bonds to private sector entities that are public interest driven. Under no circumstances would the County, the State, or any subdivision be obligated to repay the bonds. All Industrial Revenue Bonds are omitted from the accompanying financial statements. As of June 30, 2023, there were 37 Industrial Revenue Bonds outstanding, with an estimated principal balance of \$1,986,562,362.

##### **Financed Purchases**

The County's financed purchases payable are a culmination of various contracts with a broad range for machinery and equipment. In 1997, the County adopted a Master Lease Agreement. A total of twenty-six (26) contracts have been issued under the Master Lease Agreement, twenty-five (25) of which were for the acquisition of vehicles and heavy equipment. Of the twenty-six (26) issues, five (5) remain outstanding. Additionally, the Greenville County Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism has a total of one outstanding lease which was used for equipment financings and real estate financings. The following is a schedule of the future minimum payments under these financed purchases, and the present value of the net minimum payments as of June 30, 2023:

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>
Fiscal year ending June 30,	
2024	\$ 5,626,491
2025	4,844,047
2026	3,984,926
2027	2,763,854
2028	1,742,886
2029-2031	2,067,992
Total minimum payments	21,030,196
Less amount representing interest	(1,011,828)
Present value of future minimum payments	\$ 20,018,368

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

#### Business-type Activities

#### **Closure and Post-closure Care Costs – Solid Waste Landfills**

On October 9, 1991, Federal regulations issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) placed specific requirements pertaining to the closing of municipal solid waste landfills as well as post-closure maintenance for a period of thirty years after closure. The \$29.8 million liability reported as landfill closure and post-closure represents total costs to date, as of June 30, 2023. Actual cost for closure and post-closure care may vary due to inflation, developments in technology, or changes in laws and regulations. The liability recognized in the current fiscal year for the Twin Chimneys landfills is based on landfill capacity used to date. The following table shows the landfills, which the County owns, and the remaining number of years, out of thirty, each has to be maintained in accordance with the 1991 EPA ruling.

Landfill	Post-closure Years Remaining	Percent Used	Open/Close Year	Closure/ Post-closure Cost
Enoree Phase I	15	100%	2007	\$ 951,000
Enoree Phase II	15	100%	2007	1,348,147
Enoree C&D	15	100%	2007	225,000
Twin Chimneys Unit 1	30	95%	2007	18,715,485
Twin Chimneys Unit 4	30	13%	2007	5,568,905
Twin Chimneys C&D	30	28%	2007	2,987,756
				\$ 29,796,293

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 8. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2023, is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General	Revenue Bonds Fund	\$ 7,254,900
General	Solid Waste Fund	1,815,201
General	Internal Service Funds	3,450,868
General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	1,775,975
General	Greenville County Redevelopment Corporation	14,625,055
		<u>\$ 28,921,999</u>

These balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that: (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made. Advances to/from other funds represent amounts not expected to be repaid within one year from the date of the financial statements.

The composition of interfund transfers during the year ended June 30, 2023, were as follows:

Transfer To	Transfer From									Total
	General	COVID Relief	Greenville Co. Redevelopment Corporation	Revenue Bonds	Capital Projects	Solid Waste	Stormwater Utility	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Internal Service Funds	
General	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,336,733	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,710,307	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 45,047,040
Capital Projects	700,951	-	19,523,429	39,460,334	-	-	-	5,854,357	-	65,539,071
Greenville County Redevelopment Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,067,966	-	2,067,966
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	5,899,016	-	-	-	276,331	584,670	51,090	10,178,118	-	16,989,225
Internal Service Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 6,599,967</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 19,523,429</u>	<u>\$ 69,797,067</u>	<u>\$ 276,331</u>	<u>\$ 584,670</u>	<u>\$ 51,090</u>	<u>\$ 30,810,748</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 129,643,302</u>

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

During fiscal year 2023, the County transferred funds requisitioned from bond proceeds to the Capital Projects Fund to cover expenditures related to the new county office building and parking structure. The Greenville County Redevelopment Corporation and the Revenue Bonds Fund transferred \$20 million and \$39 million to the Capital Projects Fund, respectively. The majority of the other transfers were established by the budget ordinance.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS

#### *Overview*

The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), created July 1, 2012, is the state agency responsible for the administration and management of the various Retirement Systems and retirement programs of the state of South Carolina, including the State Optional Retirement Program and the 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. PEBA issues an Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the South Carolina Retirement System's Pension Trust Funds. The ACFR is publicly available through the Retirement Benefits' link on PEBA's website at [www.peba.sc.gov](http://www.peba.sc.gov), or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223. PEBA is considered a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina and therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the ACFR of the state.

#### *Plan Description*

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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

#### *Plan Description (Continued)*

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

#### *Membership*

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

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

PORS - To be eligible for PORS membership, an employee must be required by the terms of his employment, by election or appointment, to preserve public order, protect life and property, and detect crimes in the state; to prevent and control property destruction by fire; be a coroner in a full-time permanent position; or be a peace officer employed by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Mental Health. Probate judges and coroners may elect membership in 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/current annual salary. A brief summary of the benefit terms for each system is presented on the following page.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

#### *Benefits (Continued)*

SCRS - A Class Two member who has separated from service with at least five or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 65 or with 28 years credited service regardless of age. A member may elect early retirement with reduced pension benefits payable at age 55 with 25 years of service credit. A Class Three member who has separated from service with at least eight or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension upon satisfying the Rule of 90 requirement that the total of the member's age and the member's creditable service equals at least 90 years. Both Class Two and Class Three members are eligible to receive a reduced deferred annuity at age 60 if they satisfy the five- or eight-year earned service requirement, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program. The annual retirement allowance of eligible retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of one percent or five hundred dollars every July 1. Only those annuitants in receipt of a benefit on July 1 of the preceding year are eligible to receive the increase. Members who retire under the early retirement provisions at age 55 with 25 years of service are not eligible for the benefit adjustment until the second July 1 after reaching age 60 or the second July 1 after the date they would have had 28 years of service credit had they not retired.

PORS - A Class Two member who has separated from service with at least five or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 55 or with 25 years of service regardless of age. A Class Three member who has separated from service with at least eight or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 55 or with 27 years of service regardless of age. Both Class Two and Class Three members are eligible to receive a deferred annuity at age 55 with five or eight years of earned service, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program. Accidental death benefits are also provided upon the death of an active member working for a covered employer whose death was a natural and proximate result of an injury incurred while in the performance of duty. The retirement allowance of eligible retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of one percent or five hundred dollars every July 1. Only those annuitants in receipt of a benefit on July 1 of the preceding year are eligible to receive the increase.

#### *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 in accordance with state statute. The General Assembly postponed the one percent increase in the SCRS and PORS employer contribution rates that was scheduled to go into effect beginning July 1, 2020.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

#### *Contributions (Continued)*

In accordance with the legislative funding schedule, employer contribution rates will continue to increase by 1 percentage point each year until reaching 18.56 percent for SCRS and 21.24 percent for PORS but may be increased further, if the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year. The Board shall increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet amortization period set in statute.

Pension reform legislation modified statute such that the employer contribution rates for SCRS and PORS to be further increased, not to exceed on-half of one percent in any one year, if necessary, in order to improve the funding of the plans. The statute set rates intended to reduce the unfunded liability of SCRS and PORS to the maximum amortization period of 20 years from 30 years over a ten-year schedule, as determined by the annual actuarial valuations of the plan. Finally, under the revised statute, the contribution rates for SCRS and PORS may not be decreased until the plans are at least 85 percent funded. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the County contributed \$15,131,369 to the SCRS plan and \$12,387,261 to the PORS plan.

Required employee contribution rates for the year ended June 30, 2023, are as follows:

#### **South Carolina Retirement System**

Employee Class Two	9.00% of earnable compensation
Employee Class Three	9.00% of earnable compensation

#### **South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System**

Employee Class Two	9.75% of earnable compensation
Employee Class Three	9.75% of earnable compensation

Required employer contribution rates for the year ended June 30, 2023, are as follows:

#### **South Carolina Retirement System**

Employee Class Two	17.41% of earnable compensation
Employee Class Three	17.41% of earnable compensation
Employer incidental death benefit	0.15% of earnable compensation

#### **South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System**

Employee Class Two	19.84% of earnable compensation
Employee Class Three	19.84% of earnable compensation
Employer incidental death benefit	0.20% of earnable compensation
Employer accidental death program	0.20% of earnable compensation



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

*Net Pension Liability*

The June 30, 2022, (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, 2021, actuarial valuations, as adopted by the PEBA Board and Budget and Control Board, which utilized membership data as of July 1, 2021. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plan's fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, 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 June 30, 2023, (measurement date of June 30, 2022), the net pension liability amounts for the County's proportionate share of the collective net pension liabilities associated with the SCRS and PORS plans are as follows:

<u>System</u>	<u>Total Pension Liability</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>	<u>Employer's Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability</u>	<u>County's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability</u>
SCRS	\$ 56,454,779,872	\$32,212,626,932	\$ 24,242,152,940	57.1%	0.783009%
PORS	\$ 8,937,686,946	\$ 5,938,707,767	\$ 2,998,979,179	66.4%	4.218235%

*Actuarial Assumptions and Methods*

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

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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

*Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (Continued)*

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the TPL as of June 30, 2022.

	SCRS	PORS
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return	7.00%	7.00%
Projected salary increases	3.0% to 11.0% (varies by service)	3.5% to 10.5% (varies by service)
Includes inflation at	2.25%	2.25%
Benefit adjustments	lesser of 1% or \$500 annually	lesser of 1% or \$500 annually

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

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

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

The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2022 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the table on the following page. For actuarial purposes, the 7 percent assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the TPL includes a 4.75 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table on the following page.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

*Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (Continued)*

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

*Discount Rate*

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7 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 Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

*Discount Rate (Continued)*

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

<b>Sensitivity of the Net Position Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate</b>				
		<b>1% Decrease</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>1% Increase</b>
		<b>(6.00%)</b>	<b>Discount Rate</b>	<b>(8.00%)</b>
			<b>(7.00%)</b>	
SCRS	\$	243,370,256	\$	189,818,124
		145,296,482		145,296,482
PORS	\$	176,402,175	\$	126,503,974
		85,657,601		85,657,601

*Pension Expense*

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the County recognized its proportionate share of collective pension expense of \$15,928,360 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 \$8,268,653 for a total of \$24,197,013 for the SCRS plan. Additionally, for the year ended June 30, 2023, the County recognized its proportionate share of collective pension expense of \$12,322,304 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 \$9,326,155 for a total of \$21,648,459 for the PORS plan. Total pension expense for both plans was \$45,845,472.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

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

At June 30, 2023, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the SCRS and PORS pension plans, respectively, from the following sources:

<b>SCRS</b>	<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,649,165	\$ 827,222
Changes of assumptions	6,087,913	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	292,737	-
Changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of total plan employer contributions	45,425,931	16,537,787
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>15,131,369</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 68,587,115</u>	<u>\$ 17,365,009</u>
<b>PORS</b>	<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,122,482	\$ 2,500,772
Changes of assumptions	5,267,827	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	382,010	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	35,312,381	8,465,935
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>12,387,261</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 55,471,961</u>	<u>\$ 10,966,707</u>

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

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

County contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$15,131,369 and \$12,387,261 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 June 30, 2024. 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 June 30:	SCRS	PORS
2024	\$ 12,301,271	\$ 12,581,175
2025	10,876,591	9,861,398
2026	7,962,540	4,758,237
2027	4,950,335	4,917,183

### NOTE 10. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

#### **Plan Description**

The County's postemployment benefit plan is a single employer defined benefit plan that is self-funded for medical/prescription drug and fully insured for life insurance to eligible retirees and their dependents. The postemployment medical benefit plan is administered by Planned Administrators Incorporated. The County Administrator has the authority to establish/amend the plan's provisions and contribution requirements. Separate publicly available financial statements are not issued for the OPEB Plan.

#### *Medical/Prescription Drugs*

Eligible retirees of the County receive health care coverage through one of three medical PPO plans: Standard, Plus and Premium. Employees who retired prior to January 1, 2004, are eligible to enroll in any of the three plans, while employees who retired on or after January 1, 2004, are only eligible to enroll in the Standard plan. Employees who retired prior to January 1, 2004, are eligible to remain on the County's plan upon reaching Medicare eligibility. Employees who retired on or after January 1, 2004, are eligible for a fully insured Medicare supplement plan.

#### *Dental*

Eligible retired employees have the option to remain on the County's dental insurance plan. The County provides a subsidy to offset some of the cost for this benefit.

#### *Life Insurance*

Retiree life insurance is available to retirees until age 65 on a contributory basis. Retirees who choose this benefit receive \$40,000 worth of coverage.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 10. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

#### Plan Description (Continued)

##### *Required Monthly Contributions*

Contributions are required for both retiree and dependent coverage. Depending on the plan selected, date of retirement, and years of service, the County provides a subsidy to offset the full cost of coverage.

#### Funding Policy

The County currently pays for other post-employment benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the County paid \$1,676,051 toward the cost of retiree health and dental insurance for eligible retired employees. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meet the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

#### Membership

At June 30, 2022, (the measurement date), there were 2,357 participants as follows:

Active participants	2,084
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	273
Total	<u>2,357</u>

#### Total OPEB Liability

The County's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022.

#### Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Discount rate:	3.54% as of June 30, 2022
Healthcare cost trend rate:	7.00% - 4.50%, Ultimate Trend by 2032 for Pre-Medicare 5.25% - 4.50%, Ultimate Trend by 2025 for Pre-Medicare
Inflation rate:	2.25%
Salary increase:	3.00% - 9.50% for SCRS eligible employees and 3.50% - 10.50% for PORS eligible employees per annum
Participation rate:	30% of all eligible employees and 40% for spouse coverage

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 10. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

#### Actuarial Assumptions

Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 Mortality Table for Employees with a 135% multiplier to better reflect the anticipated experience and provide margin for future improvements. The demographic assumptions for retirement, disability incidence, withdrawal, and salary increases used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study adopted by SCRS and PORS. The remaining actuarial assumptions (e.g., initial per capita costs, health care cost trends, rate of plan participation, rates of plan election, etc.) used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on a review of recent plan experience done concurrently with the June 30, 2022 valuation.

#### Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.54% as of June 30, 2022. This rate was determined using an index rate of 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA or higher – which was 3.54% as determined by the Bond Buyer 20-Bond GO Index Rate as of June 30, 2022.

#### Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

The changes in the total OPEB liability of the County for the year ended June 30, 2023, were as follows:

	<b>Total OPEB Liability</b>
<b>Balances beginning of year</b>	<b>\$ 53,616,299</b>
<b>Changes for the year:</b>	
Service cost	2,473,248
Interest	1,131,108
Difference between actual and expected experience	(21,810,737)
Assumption changes	(3,236,986)
Benefit payments and implicit subsidy	(2,513,812)
<b>Net changes</b>	<b>(23,957,179)</b>
<b>Balances end of year</b>	<b>\$ 29,659,120</b>

The required schedule of changes in the County's total OPEB liability and related ratios immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multiyear trend information about the total OPEB liability.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 10. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

#### Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County as of June 30, 2023, (June 30, 2022 measurement date), as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.54%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.54%) than the current discount rate:

<b>Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate</b>		
<b>1% Decrease</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>1% Increase</b>
<b>(2.54%)</b>	<b>Discount Rate</b>	<b>(4.54%)</b>
<b>(2.54%)</b>	<b>(3.54%)</b>	<b>(4.54%)</b>
\$ 33,061,538	\$ 29,659,120	\$ 26,656,029

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County as of June 30, 2023 (June 30, 2022 measurement date), as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

<b>Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate</b>		
<b>1% Decrease</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>1% Increase</b>
<b>1% Decrease</b>	<b>Healthcare</b>	<b>1% Increase</b>
<b>1% Decrease</b>	<b>Cost Trend Rates</b>	<b>1% Increase</b>
\$ 26,218,978	\$ 29,659,120	\$ 33,780,292

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 June 30, 2022, and the current sharing pattern of costs between employer and inactive employees.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 10. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the County recognized OPEB expense as follows:

Description		
Service cost (annual cost of current service)	\$	2,473,248
Interest on the total OPEB liability		1,131,108
Recognition of current year amortization - difference between expected and actual experience & assumption changes		(2,291,044)
Recognition of current year amortization - assumption changes		(340,020)
Recognition of beginning deferred outflows and inflows or resources as OPEB expense, net		3,482,951
 Total aggregate OPEB expense	 \$	 <u><u>4,456,243</u></u>

At June 30, 2023, the County reported 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	\$ 12,440,172	\$ 19,519,693
Changes of assumptions	5,256,696	3,342,907
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,676,051	-
Total	\$ 19,372,919	\$ 22,862,600

County contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$1,676,051 are deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2024. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

#### Retiree Health Insurance Plan

Year ended June 30:

2024	\$	851,887
2025		851,887
2026		851,887
2027		780,907
2028		(483,550)
Thereafter		(8,018,750)

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 11. RISK MANAGEMENT

There were no significant reductions of insurance coverage compared to the prior year. Settled claims in the past three years have not exceeded the coverages.

The County operates two separate Internal Service Funds self-insurance programs for health and workers' compensation. Funds are appropriated in the General Fund, the Vehicle Service Fund, the Solid Waste Fund and certain Special Revenue Funds to cover claims, administrative costs and other liabilities. The County's health insurance program is to provide medical and dental coverage to its full-time employees. Full-time employees can select from three self-insured medical plans. Ninety-nine percent of County employees participate in these self-insured medical plans, making them the predominant participants in the plans. Revenues and expenses for the self-insured program for health are accounted for in the Internal Service Funds within the Proprietary Fund types. Coverage in the medical self-insurance program is extended to include various other Greenville County agencies including the Art Museum, Redevelopment Authority, County Library and several fire districts.

The County expended \$32,071,861 for medical and dental claims in fiscal year 2023. The basis for estimating claims not reported at year-end is the monthly average paid in claims. The self-insurance fund collects interfund premiums from insured funds and departments and pays claim settlements. Premiums for employees are based on maximum claim level activity and all other premiums in the fund are based on the expected claim level as provided by the actuarial estimate by the reinsurer. Medical claims exceeding \$300,000 per insured are covered through a private insurance carrier.

The self-insurance program for workers' compensation is also accounted for within the activity of the Internal Service Fund. The Workers' Compensation program serves personnel of the County. The County has contracted with a professional firm to administer this fund. Claims paid during the current fiscal year totaled \$2,829,759. Premium increases and decreases for both programs are reviewed and recommended annually by the County's contract administrators.

Changes in the balances of claims liabilities during the last two years ended June 30, are as follows:

	<b>Workers' Compensation</b>		<b>Health and Dental</b>	
	<b>June 30, 2023</b>	June 30, 2022	<b>June 30, 2023</b>	June 30, 2022
Unpaid claims, beginning of fiscal year	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 2,400,000
Incurred claims and changes in estimates	3,529,759	1,466,569	32,171,861	31,867,049
Claim payments	<u>(2,829,759)</u>	<u>(1,466,569)</u>	<u>(32,071,861)</u>	<u>(31,467,049)</u>
Unpaid claims, end of fiscal year	<b>\$ 2,700,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,900,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,800,000</b>
Current portion	<b>\$ 1,755,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,300,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,842,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,744,000</b>

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### **NOTE 11. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

Changes in the balances of claims liabilities during the last two years ended June 30, are as follows:

Revenues and expenses for the self-insured plan are accounted for in the internal service fund of the County. The basis for estimating claims not reported at year-end is twice the monthly average paid in claims. The self-insurance fund collects a monthly premium for the Authority and pays claim settlements. Premiums for employees are based on maximum claim level activity and all other premiums in the fund are based on the historical claim level as provided by the actuarial estimate by the reinsurer. Medical claims exceeding \$250,000 per insured are covered through a private insurance carrier.

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the County carries insurance through the State Fiscal Accountability Authority Insurance Reserve Fund (the "Fund"). The County pays premiums to the Fund for its general insurance coverage. The agreement for formation of the Fund provides that the Fund will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for each insured event. The County continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

### **NOTE 12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

#### **Litigation**

The County is party to a number of lawsuits arising in the course of operations. It is the opinion of management, in consultation with legal counsel, that it cannot be determined whether resolution of the other pending cases will have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the County.

#### **Grant Contingencies**

The County has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to the disallowance of certain expenditures previously reimbursed by those agencies. Based upon prior experience, County management believes such disallowances, if any, will not be significant.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 13. TAX ABATEMENTS

The County provides tax abatement incentives through three programs - Fee in Lieu of Tax, Special Source Revenue Credits, and Multi-County Business Parks:

A Fee in Lieu of Tax (FILOT) is authorized under South Carolina Code Title 12, Chapter 44, Title 4, Chapter 29, or Title 4, Chapter 12. The FILOT is used to encourage investment and provides a reduction of property tax when a business invests a minimum of \$2,500,000 within a 5-6 year investment period (beginning with the date property is placed in service, ending five years after the last day of the property tax year in which the property is initially placed in service). The reduction in property taxes is accomplished by a reduction of assessed value, reduction in millage rate and elimination of (or reduction in) number of times millage rates are changed. In addition, an agreement may allow the possible use of net present value method over the term of the FILOT agreement to equalize payments. Repayment of incentive is required by State law if a taxpayer fails to meet statutory minimum investment requirements. Other recapture provisions may be negotiated (such as a pro rata claw back for failure to meet and/or maintain jobs/investment).

A Special Source Revenue Credit (SSRC) is authorized under South Carolina Code Sections 4-29-68, 4-1-170, and 12-44-70. The SSRC is used to encourage investment and provides a credit against property taxes in the form of a percentage reduction or a dollar amount reduction. The County manually applies SSRC to reduce applicable property tax bills. To receive the credit, a business must incur costs of designing, acquiring, constructing, improving, or expanding improved or unimproved real estate or personal property used in the operation of a manufacturing or commercial enterprise, infrastructure servicing the project, or certain aircraft.

A Multi-County Business Park (MCBP) is authorized under Article VIII, Section 13(d) of the Constitution of South Carolina, as amended and South Carolina Title 4, Chapter 1. A MCBP is used to promote the economic welfare of their citizens by inducing businesses to invest in the counties through the offer of benefits available under South Carolina law pursuant to MCBP arrangements. The designation as a MCBP provides that all real and personal property located in the park shall be exempt from all ad valorem taxation. This is typically used in the creation of a FILOT or SSRC, but also has the additional benefit of exemption of property from the rollback taxes when the property was previously taxed as agricultural property.

When agricultural real property is applied to a use other than agricultural, it is subject to additional taxes, referred to as rollback taxes. The amount of the rollback taxes is equal to the sum of the differences, if any, between the taxes paid or payable on the basis of the fair market value for agricultural purposes and the taxes that would have been paid or payable if the real property had been valued, assessed, and taxed as other real property in the taxing district (except the value of standing timber is excluded), for the current tax year (the year of change in use) and each of the immediately preceding five tax years.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the County abated property tax revenues of approximately \$7,620,707 under FILOT agreements entered into by the County.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 14. SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In March 2022, the County Square Redevelopment Corporation acting on behalf of Greenville County issued \$55,150,000 installment purchase revenue bond anticipation notes, Series 2022. The notes mature and are due and payable on March 3, 2023, including principal and interest. The notes bear interest at 3.00%. The Series 2022 Notes were issued for the purpose of providing funds to acquire, construct, renovate, install, furnish and equip County administration facilities and facilities to be used for various State and County governmental offices and court facilities, to acquire certain real property, to defray the costs of various public improvements, including but not limited to roads, sidewalks and utility improvements adjacent to and in the vicinity of the administration facilities, and for the acquisition and up-fitting of an emergency operations center and related facilities. The Series 2022 Notes were issued resulting in an original issue premium in the amount of \$1,091,970 to be amortized over the life of the notes. There are pledged for the repayment of the principal of, and interest on the Series 2022 Notes the anticipated future proceeds of the bonds of the County to be issued for the purpose of discharging the Series 2022 Notes. The Series 2022 Notes are also secured by the Trust Estate created under the issuing ordinance which consists primarily of amounts to be paid by the County pursuant to the Base Lease and Facilities Agreement.

In February 2023, the County Square Redevelopment Corporation acting on behalf of Greenville County issued \$55,650,000 installment purchase revenue bond anticipation notes, Series 2023. The notes mature and are due and payable on February 9, 2024, including principal and interest. The notes bear interest at 2.75%. The Series 2023 Notes were issued for the purpose of providing funds to acquire, construct, renovate, install, furnish and equip County administration facilities and facilities to be used for various State and County governmental offices and court facilities, to acquire certain real property, to defray the costs of various public improvements, including but not limited to roads, sidewalks and utility improvements adjacent to and in the vicinity of the administration facilities, and for the acquisition and up-fitting of an emergency operations center and related facilities. The Series 2023 Notes were issued resulting in an original issue premium in the amount of \$1,218,179 to be amortized over the life of the notes. There are pledged for the repayment of the principal of, and interest on the Series 2023 Notes the anticipated future proceeds of the bonds of the County to be issued for the purpose of discharging the Series 2023 Notes. The Series 2023 Notes are also secured by the Trust Estate created under the issuing ordinance which consists primarily of amounts to be paid by the County pursuant to the Base Lease and Facilities Agreement.