

# City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina

Report on Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2024





**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
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**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**

**List of Elected and Appointed Officials**

**For the Year Ended June 30, 2024**

MAYOR

Phillip Pounds

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Jan Anderson

John Bogosian

Scott Pierce

Blair Hahn

Ashley Carroll

Katie Miars

Jimmy Ward

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

City Administrator	Desirée Fragoso
Director of Building, Planning, and Zoning and Deputy City Administrator	Douglas Kerr
Finance Director	Debra Hamilton
City Clerk	Nicole DeNeane
Clerk of Court	Amy Lee
Building Official	William Seabrook
Fire Chief	Craig Oliverius
Chief of Police	Kevin Cornett
Public Works Director	Donnie Pitts
Recreation Director	Karrie Ferrell



## ***Independent Auditor's Report***

The Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council  
City of Isle of Palms  
Isle of Palms, South Carolina

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

#### ***Opinions***

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Isle of Palms (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

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

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

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

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

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

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

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

### ***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and pension schedules, as noted in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.



### ***Supplementary Information***

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information, such as the combining and individual non-major fund financial statements and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, schedule of budget to actual detailed revenues and expenditures, schedule of expenditures by type, and schedule of fines, assessments, and surcharges, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

### **Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 1, 2024 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Veris LLC*

Mount Pleasant, South Carolina  
November 1, 2024



**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Management’s Discussion and Analysis**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

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The management of the City of Isle of Palms (City) offers readers of the City’s financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 (FY 2024 or 2024) compared to fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 (FY 2023 or 2023). The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City’s financial performance as a whole. Readers are encouraged to not only consider the information presented here but also the information provided in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City’s overall financial performance.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

- The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year by approximately \$60,606,000 (*net position*). Of this amount, approximately \$52,981,000 and \$7,624,000 were related to the City’s governmental and business-type activities, respectively. In addition, the City’s unrestricted net position (which may be used to meet the City’s ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors) was approximately \$12,343,000 for its governmental activities and approximately \$1,370,000 for its business-type activities.
- The City’s total revenues of approximately \$28,931,000 exceeded total expenses of approximately \$21,902,000, resulting in an increase from the prior fiscal year of approximately \$7,029,000 in net position.
- At the close of 2024, the City’s governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of approximately \$42,518,000, an increase of approximately \$4,085,000 over the prior year’s fund balances. Approximately 9% of the total fund balance, or roughly \$3,728,000, is available for spending at the City’s discretion (*unassigned fund balance*).
- The City added capital assets of approximately \$3,209,000 and \$807,000 for governmental and business-type activities, respectively, during the current fiscal year. Capital asset additions included completion of the Phase 3 Drainage Project at 30th, 36th and 41st Avenue outfalls, other storm water and tidal drainage improvements, vehicles, equipment, dog park and various other capital assets. Capital asset additions were offset by depreciation expense of approximately \$2,511,000 and \$326,000 for governmental and business-type activities, respectively. As capital asset additions were greater than depreciation expense for the year, total capital assets increased by approximately \$1,179,000 (4%) from FY 2023.
- The City’s total debt, lease liability, and subscription liability decreased by approximately \$1,147,000 (10%) due to principal payments made on the City’s general obligation bonds being greater than lease liabilities issued during the current fiscal year.
- The City continues to hold an “Aa1” rating from Moody’s.

**OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This annual report consists of two parts – *Financial Section* (which includes management’s discussion and analysis, the financial statements, the notes to the financial statements, required supplementary information, and supplementary information) and the *Compliance Section*.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Management’s Discussion and Analysis**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

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**Financial Statements**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City’s financial statements. The City’s financial statements are comprised of three components; 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The financial statements present two different views of the City through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements.

**Government-wide Financial Statements.** The financial statements include two statements that present different views of the City. These are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City’s finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City’s assets and deferred outflows of resources (if any) and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources (if any), with the differences between these items reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government’s net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods.

The government-wide financial statements are divided into two categories: 1) governmental activities; and 2) business-type activities. The governmental activities include general government; public safety; building, planning and engineering; public works; recreation; and non-departmental services. Taxes, business licenses, building permits, and state and federal grant revenues finance most of these activities. The business-type activities are the City’s marina operations. The government-wide financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

**Fund Financial Statements.** The fund financial statements provide a more detailed look at the City’s most significant activities. A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like all other governmental entities in South Carolina, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance with finance-related legal requirements, such as the General Statutes or the City’s budget ordinance. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

**Governmental Funds –** *Governmental funds* are used to account for those functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Most of the City’s services are accounted for in governmental funds. These funds focus on how assets can readily be converted into cash flow (in and out), and what monies are left at year-end that will be available for spending in the next year. Governmental funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual accounting* which provides a short-term spending focus. As a result, the governmental fund financial statements give the reader a detailed short-term view to determine if there are more or less financial resources available to finance the City’s services. The relationship between *governmental activities* (reported in the government-wide financial statements) and *governmental funds* is described in a reconciliation that is a part of the fund financial statements.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Management's Discussion and Analysis**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

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The City maintains eight (8) individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund, State Accommodations Tax Fund, Hospitality Tax Fund, and Beach Preservation Fee Fund – since they are considered major funds. Information from the other two (2) governmental funds is combined into aggregated presentations – non-major governmental funds. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds are provided in the form of combining schedules elsewhere in this report. The governmental fund financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

**Proprietary Funds** – The City maintains one type of proprietary fund. *Enterprise Funds* are used to account for operations that (a) are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises — where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes. The City uses an enterprise fund to account for its marina operations. The proprietary fund financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

**Fiduciary Funds** – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. *Agency Funds* are used to account for assets the City holds on behalf of others. The City's 1% Volunteer Fire Department Fund is used by the City to account for the receipt and disbursement of funds received from the State relating to the payment of 1% of the premiums received by insurance companies. Agency funds are custodial in nature and do not present results of operations. The financial statement of the fiduciary fund can be found as listed in the table of contents.

**Notes to the Financial Statements** – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

**Other Information** – In addition to the financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain required supplementary information. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided for the General Fund and all of the major special revenue funds with legally adopted budgets to demonstrate compliance with their budgets. Pension schedules have been included to provide information regarding the City's participation in the South Carolina Retirement System and the South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System. Required supplementary information can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Supplementary information, including non-major governmental funds, is presented immediately following the required supplementary information. These schedules can be found as listed in the table of contents.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina  
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)  
Management's Discussion and Analysis  
Year Ended June 30, 2024**

<b>Figure A-1 Major Features of the City's Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements</b>				
	Government-Wide	Fund Financial Statements		
	<u>Financial Statements</u>	<u>Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Proprietary Funds</u>	<u>Fiduciary Funds</u>
<b>Scope</b>	Entire City government (except fiduciary funds).	The activities of the City that are not proprietary or fiduciary.	Activities the City operates similar to private businesses, in the City's case, all activities related to the Marina.	Instances in which the City is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources, in the City's case, 1% Volunteer Fire Department Fund.
<b>Required Financial Statements</b>	* Statement of Net Position * Statement of Activities	* Balance Sheet * Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	* Statement of Net Position * Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position * Statement of Cash Flows	* Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
<b>Accounting Basis and Measurement Focus</b>	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus.	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.
<b>Type of Balance Sheet Information</b>	All balance sheet elements - both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term.	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter.	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Management's Discussion and Analysis**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The following table provides a summary of the City's net position as of June 30, 2024 compared to June 30, 2023:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Assets</b>						
Current and Other Assets	\$ 48,245,754	\$ 43,852,111	\$ 9,703,729	\$ 8,533,569	\$ 57,949,483	\$ 52,385,680
Capital Assets, Net	25,011,221	24,313,448	9,488,095	9,006,624	34,499,316	33,320,072
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>73,256,975</b>	<b>68,165,559</b>	<b>19,191,824</b>	<b>17,540,193</b>	<b>92,448,799</b>	<b>85,705,752</b>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:						
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions	2,526,158	2,124,740	-	-	2,526,158	2,124,740
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Long-Term Obligations	7,186,777	8,009,198	3,234,000	3,492,000	10,420,777	11,501,198
Net Pension Liability	11,791,353	11,165,214	-	-	11,791,353	11,165,214
Other Liabilities	1,105,115	1,168,106	303,764	24,357	1,408,879	1,192,463
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>20,083,245</b>	<b>20,342,518</b>	<b>3,537,764</b>	<b>3,516,357</b>	<b>23,621,009</b>	<b>23,858,875</b>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions	133,209	298,934	-	-	133,209	298,934
Deferred Inflows Related to Leases	-	-	6,127,919	6,425,632	6,127,919	6,425,632
Unearned Grant Revenue	2,585,300	2,170,600	1,901,943	1,500,000	4,487,243	3,670,600
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>2,718,509</b>	<b>2,469,534</b>	<b>8,029,862</b>	<b>7,925,632</b>	<b>10,748,371</b>	<b>10,395,166</b>
<b>Net Position</b>						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	19,889,987	18,614,448	6,254,095	5,514,624	26,144,082	24,129,072
Restricted	20,748,583	18,435,141	-	-	20,748,583	18,435,141
Unrestricted	12,342,809	10,428,658	1,370,103	583,580	13,712,912	11,012,238
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 52,981,379</b>	<b>\$ 47,478,247</b>	<b>\$ 7,624,198</b>	<b>\$ 6,098,204</b>	<b>\$ 60,605,577</b>	<b>\$ 53,576,451</b>

The City had total assets of approximately \$92,449,000 as of June 30, 2024, an increase of \$6,743,000 for the year. The growth in non-capital assets resulted primarily from the City's strong fiscal performance with total revenues exceeding total expenses by \$7,029,000. Total liabilities as of June 30, 2024 decreased by approximately \$238,000 due primarily to a decrease in the City's Long-Term Obligations.

The City's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by approximately \$60,606,000 as of June 30, 2024. Approximately 43% of total net position (\$26,144,000) reflects the City's investment in capital assets (i.e., land, buildings, furniture and equipment, infrastructure, etc.) less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt generally must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Approximately 34% of net position (\$20,749,000) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. This portion of the net position is restricted primarily for special revenue programs which are restricted by the revenue source. The remaining portion of the City's net position (23% or \$13,713,000) is unrestricted and may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Management's Discussion and Analysis**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

At the end of the current and prior fiscal year, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position.

The following table shows the changes in the City's net position for 2024 compared to 2023:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Revenues:</b>						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 8,573,727	\$ 8,459,627	\$ 451,550	\$ 331,694	\$ 9,025,277	\$ 8,791,321
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,024,387	140,855	-	-	1,024,387	140,855
General Revenues:						
Taxes	15,490,679	15,986,523	-	-	15,490,679	15,986,523
Other	2,394,720	1,578,261	996,153	374,234	3,390,873	1,952,495
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>27,483,513</b>	<b>26,165,266</b>	<b>1,447,703</b>	<b>705,928</b>	<b>28,931,216</b>	<b>26,871,194</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>						
General Government	5,767,706	3,470,342	-	-	5,767,706	3,470,342
Public Safety	9,901,138	8,923,106	-	-	9,901,138	8,923,106
Building, Planning and Engineering	464,193	451,517	-	-	464,193	451,517
Public Works	2,953,874	2,605,106	-	-	2,953,874	2,605,106
Recreation	1,494,510	1,360,794	-	-	1,494,510	1,360,794
Non-Departmental	438,770	455,766	-	-	438,770	455,766
Interest on Long-Term Obligations	206,760	224,313	-	-	206,760	224,313
Marina	-	-	675,139	706,161	675,139	706,161
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>21,226,951</b>	<b>17,490,944</b>	<b>675,139</b>	<b>706,161</b>	<b>21,902,090</b>	<b>18,197,105</b>
Change in Net Position Before Transfers	6,256,562	8,674,322	772,564	(233)	7,029,126	8,674,089
Transfer In (Out)	(753,430)	(250,419)	753,430	250,419	-	-
Change in Net Position	5,503,132	8,423,903	1,525,994	250,186	7,029,126	8,674,089
<b>Net Position, Beginning of Year</b>	<b>47,478,247</b>	<b>39,054,344</b>	<b>6,098,204</b>	<b>5,848,018</b>	<b>53,576,451</b>	<b>44,902,362</b>
<b>Net Position, End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 52,981,379</b>	<b>\$ 47,478,247</b>	<b>\$ 7,624,198</b>	<b>\$ 6,098,204</b>	<b>\$ 60,605,577</b>	<b>\$ 53,576,451</b>

**Governmental Activities:**

Governmental activities had a net increase in net position of approximately \$7,029,000 in 2024.

Compared to the prior year, total governmental activities revenue increased by approximately \$1,318,000 or 5%. Key changes compared to the prior year were as follows:

- Interest income on investments in the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool increased \$805,000 or 86%, primarily due to an increase in the amount invested and significantly higher yields.
- Accommodations and hospitality taxes revenue from tourism decreased by approximately \$332,000 or 4%, primarily due to slower growth in tourism possibly impacted by inflation.

Expenses related to total governmental activities increased by approximately \$3,736,000, or 21%, from the prior year. Key changes as compared to the prior year included comprehensive wage and compensation study to offer competitive and at market wages and rising insurance cost for both general liability coverage and health insurance.



**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Management's Discussion and Analysis**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

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***Business-Type Activities:***

Net position related to business-type activities (i.e., the marina) increased by approximately \$1,526,000. This increase was primarily due to transfers and ARPA grant funds for the Marina Public Dock.

**FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS**

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

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

At June 30, 2024, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of approximately \$42,518,000, an increase of approximately \$4,085,000, or 11%, over the prior year's combined fund balance.

Approximately 9% of the total governmental fund balance (\$3,728,000) constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the City's discretion. The remainder of the fund balance is not available for new discretionary spending because it has already been limited: (1) for tourism-related expenditures or operating expenses incurred to serve tourists (\$10,726,000), (2) for recovery efforts on future disasters (\$3,406,000), (3) for capital projects (\$10,763,000), (4) for debt service (\$650,000), (5) for beach preservation (\$9,101,000), (6) for drainage improvements (\$2,872,000) and (7) for other purposes primarily related to police department initiatives, island beautification, recreation center improvements, victim services, and inventories and prepaid items (\$595,000).

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City. At June 30, 2024, the total fund balance was approximately \$8,218,000. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it is useful to compare total unassigned fund balance to total General Fund expenditures. Total unassigned fund balance of the General Fund (\$3,728,000) represents approximately 25% of total General Fund expenditures (\$14,657,000).

Highlights for General Fund revenues and other financing sources were as follows:

- Total General Fund revenues were up by approximately \$267,000 from the prior year. The most significant changes were:
  - Property tax revenue increased by \$88,000, due primarily to higher property assessment values. The debt service millage was reduced by 1% after the Recreation Bond was fully paid off.
  - Revenue from licenses and permits dropped by about \$78,000, primarily due to a slowdown in new construction, which may be linked to higher interest rates.
  - Local option sales tax revenues rose by approximately \$28,000 driven by ongoing economic activity on the island.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
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**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

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- The City supplemented General Fund revenues with tourism-related revenues where appropriate. In FY 2024, \$1,489,000 of tourism-related revenue including the accommodations and hospitality tax funds were transferred into the General Fund to help pay for public safety and public works efforts required for tourism. This is an increase of approximately \$247,000 over FY 2023.

Total General Fund expenditures of \$14,657,000 increased by \$456,000, or 3%, over FY 2023. Costs associated with employee health insurance, general liability insurance and IT services saw substantial increases compared to the previous year.

The total fund balance of the remaining governmental funds (Capital Projects, Special Revenue, and Non-major Funds) increased by approximately \$4,085,000 from the prior year. Highlights for these funds were as follows:

- The Capital Projects Fund earned around \$726,000 in interest income from investments. During the fiscal year, the fund spent approximately \$2,075,000 on drainage improvements, including the completion of Phase 3 Drainage of 3 Outfalls, as well as on the purchase of vehicles, equipment, and various other capital assets. The General Fund transferred about \$2,116,000 into the Capital Projects Fund for future capital expenditures. The ending fund balance in the Capital Projects Fund was approximately \$13,636,000.
- Revenues for the Special Revenue Funds, which are mainly associated with tourism, increased by about \$658,000 over the previous year. This rise was due to grant revenue for beach preservation and interest earned on investments. The combined ending fund balances of the Special Revenue Funds were approximately \$20,664,000.

**Proprietary Fund.** The City's proprietary fund provides the same type of information found in the government-wide statements but in more detail. Net position of the Marina Enterprise Fund at the end of FY 2024 amounted to approximately \$7,624,000. Please see "Business-Type Activities" discussion in the previous section for details.

**Fiduciary Fund.** The Volunteer Fire Department Fund is used by the City to account for the receipt and disbursement of funds received from the State relating to the payment of 1% of the premiums received by fire insurance companies. Agency funds are custodial in nature and do not present results of operations. The Fiduciary Fund had amounts held in custody for others of approximately \$37,000 at June 30, 2024.

**General Fund Budgetary Highlights:** If budget amendments are made, they generally fall into one of three categories: amendments made to adjust the estimates used to prepare the original budget ordinance once exact information is available; amendments made to recognize new funding amounts from external sources, such as Federal and State grants; and increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services. The City did not make any budget amendments during FY 2024.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
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**CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

**Capital Assets**

The City’s capital assets as of June 30, 2024 amounted to approximately \$34,499,000. Capital assets primarily include land, construction in progress, buildings, improvements, vehicles, furniture, equipment, and other infrastructure. The City’s capital assets (net of depreciation) as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Land	\$ 4,272,896	\$ 4,272,896	\$ 3,035,786	\$ 3,035,786	\$ 7,308,682	\$ 7,308,682
Construction in Progress	344,128	2,017,064	886,413	79,145	1,230,541	2,096,209
Land Improvements	6,931,304	3,936,697	2,037,791	2,129,666	8,969,095	6,066,363
Buildings and Improvements	10,650,727	11,575,156	165,672	176,117	10,816,399	11,751,273
Vehicles and Vehicle Equipment	1,657,294	1,601,145	-	-	1,657,294	1,601,145
Equipment	1,033,507	901,182	391,713	422,630	1,425,220	1,323,812
Furniture and Fixtures	121,365	9,308	-	-	121,365	9,308
Docks	-	-	2,970,720	3,163,280	2,970,720	3,163,280
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 25,011,221</b>	<b>\$ 24,313,448</b>	<b>\$ 9,488,095</b>	<b>\$ 9,006,624</b>	<b>\$ 34,499,316</b>	<b>\$ 33,320,072</b>

The total increase in the City’s capital assets for FY 2024 was approximately \$1,179,000 or 4%. The increase resulted because capital asset additions for the year were higher than depreciation expense for the year. Major capital asset events during FY 2024 included the following:

- Capital asset additions of approximately \$4,016,000 consisted primarily of:
  - Vehicles for police, recreation, and public works, totaling approximately \$557,000
  - Approximately \$572,000 for furniture, fixtures, and equipment
  - Approximately \$1,743,000 for drainage improvements, including the completion of the Phase 3 Drainage Project of three outfalls, as part of a comprehensive effort to enhance storm-water and tidal drainage across the island and bolster the city’s resilience
  - Approximately \$807,000 for the construction of a public dock at the Marina
  - Approximately \$311,000 for land improvements, including the construction of an outdoor fitness court and a dog park with play equipment.
- Depreciation expense of approximately \$2,511,000 for governmental activities and \$326,000 for business-type activities.

Additional information on the City’s capital assets can be found in Notes I and III in the notes to the financial statements.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
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**Right to Use Assets**

The City’s right to use assets as of June 30, 2024 amounted to approximately \$2,066,000. Right to use assets primarily include vehicles, and equipment. The City’s right to use assets as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Right of Use Vehicles and Vehicle Equipment	\$ 1,241,839	\$ 1,350,014	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,241,839	\$ 1,350,014
Right of Use IT Assets - SBITA	823,704	717,542	-	-	823,704	717,542
	<u>\$ 2,065,543</u>	<u>\$ 2,067,556</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,065,543</u>	<u>\$ 2,067,556</u>

- Right to use assets of approximately \$2,066,000 consisted primarily of
  - Approximately \$1,242,000 for fire vehicles and equipment.
  - Approximately \$824,000 for software used by the general government for technology and communication, public safety for scheduling and training, and the building department for short-term rental management.
- Amortization expense of approximately \$108,000 for right to use assets and amortization expense of approximately \$154,000 for right to use assets obtained through subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITA), respectively.

**Debt Administration and Lease Liability**

As of June 30, 2024, the City had total outstanding debt of approximately \$9,926,000. This debt consisted of general obligation bonds (GOB) which are backed by the full faith and credit of the City, leases for a fire ladder truck and a fire engine and various SBITA lease liabilities including police body-worn and in-car camera system. The City’s total debt as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 4,859,000	\$ 5,699,000	\$ 3,234,000	\$ 3,492,000	\$ 8,093,000	\$ 9,191,000
Lease Liability	1,052,573	1,217,764	-	-	1,052,573	1,217,764
Subscription Liability	780,392	664,539	-	-	780,392	664,539
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 6,691,965</u>	<u>\$ 7,581,303</u>	<u>\$ 3,234,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,492,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,925,965</u>	<u>\$ 11,073,303</u>

The City’s total debt and lease obligations for FY 2024 decreased by about \$1,147,000. This reduction is attributed to principal payments made during the fiscal year and the elimination of the parking subscription liability following the outsourcing of the City’s parking services.

The State of South Carolina limits the amount of general obligation debt that a unit of government can issue to 8% of the total assessed value of taxable property located within that government’s boundaries. As of June 30, 2024, the City’s statutory debt limit was approximately \$24,246,000. With \$7,355,000 of bonded debt subject to the 8% limit, the City had an unused legal debt margin of about \$16,891,000.

Additional information regarding the City’s long-term obligations and pension amounts can be found in Note III and Note IV.B, respectively, in the notes to the financial statements.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Management's Discussion and Analysis**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

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**ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET**

The City's elected officials and staff considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2025 (FY 2025 or FY25) budget. The state of the economy, building activity, future capital needs and the best interests of the City's residents were all taken into account.

- **Millage and Property Tax Revenues:** The City's millage rate stayed constant at 22.3, and the Local Option Sales Tax credit factor changed to .00020.
- **Business Licenses and Building Permits:** The City's 2025 budget anticipates a conservative decrease in revenues from business licenses and building permits compared to 2024. This is due to a slowdown in construction activity, likely influenced by higher interest rates.
- **Tourism-Related Revenues:** Total revenues from the State Accommodations Tax, Municipal Accommodations Fee, Hospitality Tax, and the Beach Preservation Fee are budgeted at 90% of the most recent collections. This conservative decrease accounts for a slowdown in tourism activity.
- **Salaries and Wages:** The 2025 budget allocates a 3% increase for merit-based salary and wage adjustments.
- **Capital Outlay:** Some of the major capital items in the 2025 budget include approximately \$2,046,000 for ongoing drainage projects identified by the Comprehensive Drainage Plan, such as drainage improvements on Palm Blvd between 38th and 41st and the elevation of the Waterway Blvd multi-use path, primarily funded by FEMA and State grants. Additionally, \$500,000 is allocated for pour-and-play surface playground equipment at the Recreation Center, \$1,777,500 for beach maintenance including dune walkovers, emergency vehicular access, the USACE Breach Inlet Project, and Shoal Management WD Projects. The budget also includes \$300,000 for the City's share of a Fire Department rescue boat, and \$466,000 for public green space, resurfacing the parking lot, and T-Dock repairs at the Marina.

**REQUESTS FOR CITY INFORMATION**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest in the government's financing. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the City Treasurer, Post Office Drawer 508, Isle of Palms, South Carolina 29451. General information about the City can be obtained from the website at [www.iop.net](http://www.iop.net).



## **Basic Financial Statements**

## **Government-wide Financial Statements**



**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**June 30, 2024**

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 22,154,739	\$ 3,161,161	\$ 25,315,900
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	19,253,228	-	19,253,228
Taxes Receivable, Net	115,400	-	115,400
Other Receivables, Net	4,102,764	-	4,102,764
Lease Receivables, Net	-	6,542,568	6,542,568
Due from Other Governments	355,853	-	355,853
Prepaid expenses	165,403	-	165,403
Inventory	32,824	-	32,824
Right to Use Leased Assets, Net	1,241,839	-	1,241,839
Right to Use Leased SBIT Assets, Net	823,704	-	823,704
Capital Assets:			
Non-Depreciable	4,617,024	3,922,199	8,539,223
Depreciable, Net	20,394,197	5,565,896	25,960,093
Total Capital Assets	25,011,221	9,488,095	34,499,316
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>73,256,975</b>	<b>19,191,824</b>	<b>92,448,799</b>
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>			
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions	2,526,158	-	2,526,158
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Accounts Payable	603,202	280,800	884,002
Other Accrued Liabilities	313,805	5,500	319,305
Court Assessments/Victim's Rights Liabilities	106,024	-	106,024
Accrued Interest	82,084	17,464	99,548
Net Pension Liabilities	11,791,353	-	11,791,353
Long-Term Obligations:			
Due Within One Year	1,351,866	264,000	1,615,866
Due In More Than One Year	5,834,911	2,970,000	8,804,911
Total Long-Term Obligations	7,186,777	3,234,000	10,420,777
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>20,083,245</b>	<b>3,537,764</b>	<b>23,621,009</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions	133,209	-	133,209
Unearned Grant Revenue	2,585,300	1,901,943	4,487,243
Deferred Inflows Related to Leases	-	6,127,919	6,127,919
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>2,718,509</b>	<b>8,029,862</b>	<b>10,748,371</b>
<b>Net Position</b>			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	19,889,987	6,254,095	26,144,082
Restricted for:			
Tourism Related Expenditures	10,726,400	-	10,726,400
Beach Preservation	9,101,476	-	9,101,476
Debt Service	650,490	-	650,490
Victim Services	34,612	-	34,612
Beautification	235,605	-	235,605
Total Restrictions	20,748,583	-	20,748,583
Unrestricted	12,342,809	1,370,103	13,712,912
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 52,981,379</b>	<b>\$ 7,624,198</b>	<b>\$ 60,605,577</b>

See accompanying notes and independent auditor's report.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Statement of Activities**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes In Net Position			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating	Capital	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government
			Grants and Contributions				
<b>Primary Government:</b>							
Governmental Activities:							
General Government	\$ 5,767,706	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,024,387	\$ (4,743,319)	\$ -	\$ (4,743,319)
Public Safety	9,901,138	408,672	-	-	(9,492,466)	-	(9,492,466)
Building, Planning, and Engineering	464,193	6,550,844	-	-	6,086,651	-	6,086,651
Public Works	2,953,874	-	-	-	(2,953,874)	-	(2,953,874)
Recreation	1,494,510	327,051	-	-	(1,167,459)	-	(1,167,459)
Non-Departmental	438,770	1,287,160	-	-	848,390	-	848,390
Interest on Long-Term Obligations	206,760	-	-	-	(206,760)	-	(206,760)
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	<b>21,226,951</b>	<b>8,573,727</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,024,387</b>	<b>(11,628,837)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(11,628,837)</b>
Business-Type Activities:							
Marina	675,139	451,550	-	-	-	(223,589)	(223,589)
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	<b>\$ 21,902,090</b>	<b>\$ 9,025,277</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 1,024,387</b>	<b>(11,628,837)</b>	<b>(223,589)</b>	<b>(11,852,426)</b>
General Revenues:							
Taxes:							
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes					4,306,221	-	4,306,221
Property Taxes Levied for Debt Service Purposes					918,823	-	918,823
Local Option Sales Taxes					1,213,304	-	1,213,304
Hospitality Taxes					1,504,549	-	1,504,549
Accommodations Taxes					7,547,782	-	7,547,782
Total Taxes					15,490,679	-	15,490,679
Intergovernmental					151,332	-	151,332
Interest Income					2,073,193	312,796	2,385,989
Grant Revenue					-	683,357	683,357
Gain on Disposal of Capital Assets					88,129	-	88,129
Other Income					82,066	-	82,066
Total Other					2,394,720	996,153	3,390,873
Transfers (Out) In					(753,430)	753,430	-
<b>Total General Revenues and Transfers</b>					<b>17,131,969</b>	<b>1,749,583</b>	<b>18,881,552</b>
Changes In Net Position					5,503,132	1,525,994	7,029,126
Net Position, Beginning of Year					47,478,247	6,098,204	53,576,451
Net Position, End of Year					<b>\$ 52,981,379</b>	<b>\$ 7,624,198</b>	<b>\$ 60,605,577</b>

## **Fund Financial Statements**

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**June 30, 2024**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Capital Projects Fund</u>	<u>Municipal Accom- modations Fee Fund</u>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 7,557,472	\$ 14,597,267	\$ -
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	116,187	-	3,929,731
Taxes Receivable, Net	115,400	-	-
Accounts Receivable	1,595,141	97,546	578,695
Due From:			
Other Governments	355,853	-	-
Other Funds	159,605	1,071,492	-
Prepaid Expenses	165,403	-	-
Inventory	32,824	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>\$ 10,097,885</u>	<u>\$ 15,766,305</u>	<u>\$ 4,508,426</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Accounts Payable	\$ 25	\$ 45,467	\$ 46,287
Other Accrued Liabilities	313,805	-	-
Court Assessments/Victim's Rights Liabilities	106,024	-	-
Due To:			
Other Funds	1,405,956	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>1,825,810</u>	<u>45,467</u>	<u>46,287</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	54,106	-	-
Unavailable Revenue - Grants	-	2,085,300	-
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<u>54,106</u>	<u>2,085,300</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund Balances</b>			
Nonspendable:			
Inventory and Prepaid Items	198,227	-	-
Restricted:			
Victim Services	-	-	-
Narcotics Program	-	-	-
Debt Service	650,490	-	-
Tourism Related Expenditures	-	-	4,237,139
Beach Preservation	-	-	-
Beautification	235,605	-	-
Committed:			
Recovery Efforts on Future Disasters	3,406,130	-	-
Assigned:			
Drainage Improvements	-	2,872,482	-
Beach Maintenance	-	-	225,000
Recreation Center	-	-	-
Capital Projects	-	10,763,056	-
Unassigned	3,727,517	-	-
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<u>8,217,969</u>	<u>13,635,538</u>	<u>4,462,139</u>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances</b>	<u>\$ 10,097,885</u>	<u>\$ 15,766,305</u>	<u>\$ 4,508,426</u>

See accompanying notes and independent auditor's report.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**June 30, 2024**

	State Accom- modations Tax Fund	Hospitality Tax Fund	Beach Preservation Fee Fund
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	4,159,165	1,606,516	9,279,808
Taxes Receivable, Net	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	1,214,482	185,803	431,097
Due From:			
Other Governments	-	-	-
Other Funds	-	258,921	-
Inventory	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 5,373,647</b>	<b>\$ 2,051,240</b>	<b>\$ 9,710,905</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Accounts Payable	\$ 396,465	\$ 4,989	\$ 109,429
Other Accrued Liabilities	-	-	-
Court Assessments/Victim's Rights Liabilities	-	-	-
Due To:			
Other Funds	84,172	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>480,637</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>109,429</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	-	-	-
Unavailable Revenue - Grants	-	-	500,000
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500,000</b>
<b>Fund Balances</b>			
Nonspendable:			
Inventory and Prepaid Items	-	-	-
Restricted:			
Victim Services	-	-	-
Debt Service	-	-	-
Tourism Related Expenditures	4,668,010	1,821,251	-
Beach Preservation	-	-	9,101,476
Beautification	-	-	-
Committed:			
Recovery Efforts on Future Disasters	-	-	-
Assigned:			
Drainage Improvements	-	-	-
Beach Maintenance	225,000	225,000	-
Recreation Center	-	-	-
Capital Projects	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<b>4,893,010</b>	<b>2,046,251</b>	<b>9,101,476</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ 5,373,647</b>	<b>\$ 2,051,240</b>	<b>\$ 9,710,905</b>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**June 30, 2024**

	<u>Total Non-Major Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ 22,154,739
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	161,821	19,253,228
Taxes Receivable, Net	-	115,400
Accounts Receivable	-	4,102,764
Due From:		
Other Governments	-	355,853
Other Funds	1,860	1,491,878
Inventory	-	32,824
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>\$ 163,681</u>	<u>\$ 47,506,686</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Accounts Payable	\$ 540	\$ 603,202
Other Accrued Liabilities	-	313,805
Court Assessments/Victim's Rights Liabilities	-	106,024
Due To:		
Other Funds	1,750	1,491,878
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>2,290</u>	<u>2,514,909</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	-	54,106
Unavailable Revenue - Grants	-	2,585,300
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,639,406</u>
<b>Fund Balances</b>		
Nonspendable:		
Inventory and prepaid items	-	198,227
Restricted:		
Victim Services	34,612	34,612
Debt Service	-	650,490
Tourism Related Expenditures	-	10,726,400
Beach Preservation	-	9,101,476
Beautification	-	235,605
Committed:		
Recovery Efforts on Future Disasters	-	3,406,130
Assigned:		
Drainage Improvements	-	2,872,482
Beach Maintenance	-	675,000
Recreation Center	126,779	126,779
Capital Projects	-	10,763,056
Unassigned	-	3,727,517
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<u>161,391</u>	<u>42,517,774</u>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances</b>	<u>\$ 163,681</u>	<u>\$ 47,672,089</u>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Reconciliation of Governmental Fund Balances to**  
**Net Position of Governmental Activities**  
**June 30, 2024**

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<b>Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds</b>	\$	42,517,774
<p>Amounts reported for the governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because of the following:</p>		
<p>Property taxes that will be collected in the future but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures are, therefore, deferred in the funds.</p>		54,106
<p>Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of the assets was \$48,483,170 and the accumulated depreciation was \$23,471,949.</p>		25,011,221
<p>Right to use assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of the assets and their respective amortization is as noted below:</p>		
Right to use assets	1,556,639	
Accumulated amortization	(314,800)	
Right to use assets - SBITA	1,050,277	
Accumulated amortization - SBITA	<u>(226,573)</u>	
		2,065,543
<p>The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to its participation in the State pension plans are not recorded in the governmental funds but are recorded in the Statement of Net Position.</p>		(9,398,404)
<p>Accrued interest payable is recognized for governmental activities but was not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, is not reported as a liability in the governmental funds.</p>		(82,084)
<p>Long-term obligations (which includes debt and compensated absences) are not due or payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.</p>		
GOB Debt		(4,859,000)
Subscription and Lease Liabilities		(1,832,965)
Compensated Absences		<u>(494,812)</u>
<b>Total Net Position - Governmental Activities</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b><u>52,981,379</u></b>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Capital Projects Fund</u>	<u>Municipal Accom- modations Fee Fund</u>
<b>Revenues</b>			
Property Taxes	\$ 5,265,162	\$ -	\$ -
Local Option Sales Tax	1,213,304	-	-
Hospitality Taxes	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	351,559	-	2,338,066
Licenses and Permits	6,550,844	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	393,609	-	-
Grant Revenue	26,833	141,064	-
Revenue from Use of Property	1,287,160	-	-
Interest	333,272	725,794	165,086
Other	392,171	-	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>15,813,914</b>	<b>866,858</b>	<b>2,503,152</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>			
Current:			
General Government	1,945,129	97,984	207,848
Public Safety	8,140,437	56,854	43,889
Building, Planning, and Engineering	574,837	2,618	-
Public Works	1,780,188	28,484	17,426
Recreation	1,244,695	27,719	-
Non-Departmental	105,173	-	177,881
Capital Outlay	-	2,074,597	408,484
Debt Service:			
Principal	714,932	-	136,778
Interest	151,625	-	24,835
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>14,657,016</b>	<b>2,288,256</b>	<b>1,017,141</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures</b>	<b>1,156,898</b>	<b>(1,421,398)</b>	<b>1,486,011</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>			
Transfers In	1,562,311	2,116,340	-
Transfers Out	(2,448,944)	-	(829,433)
SBITA Liabilities Issued	147,122	-	113,276
Sale of Capital Assets	80,916	-	7,213
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>(658,595)</b>	<b>2,116,340</b>	<b>(708,944)</b>
<b>Net Changes In Fund Balances</b>	<b>498,303</b>	<b>694,942</b>	<b>777,067</b>
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	7,719,666	12,940,596	3,685,072
<b>Fund Balances, End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 8,217,969</b>	<b>\$ 13,635,538</b>	<b>\$ 4,462,139</b>



**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>State Accom-</u> <u>modations Tax Fund</u>	<u>Hospitality Tax</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Beach Preservation</u> <u>Fee Fund</u>
<b>Revenues</b>			
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Local Option Sales Tax	-	-	-
Hospitality Taxes	-	1,504,549	-
Intergovernmental	3,341,661	-	1,667,828
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-
Grant Revenue	-	-	856,490
Revenue from Use of Property	-	-	-
Interest	269,127	87,478	486,294
Other	-	-	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>3,610,788</u>	<u>1,592,027</u>	<u>3,010,612</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>			
Current:			
General Government	1,095,699	-	2,236,909
Public Safety	11,718	44,675	-
Building, Planning, and Engineering	-	87	-
Public Works	2,799	327,032	-
Recreation	15,163	43,818	-
Non-Departmental	155,716	-	-
Capital Outlay	365,681	342,251	17,950
Debt Service:			
Principal	82,439	188,447	-
Interest	9,476	20,310	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>1,738,691</u>	<u>966,620</u>	<u>2,254,859</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of</b> <b>Revenues Over Expenditures</b>	<u>1,872,097</u>	<u>625,407</u>	<u>755,753</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>			
Transfers In	-	258,921	-
Transfers Out	(1,133,147)	(277,728)	-
SBITA Liabilities Issued	-	-	-
Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>(1,133,147)</u>	<u>(18,807)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net Changes In Fund Balances</b>	<u>738,950</u>	<u>606,600</u>	<u>755,753</u>
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	<u>4,154,060</u>	<u>1,439,651</u>	<u>8,345,723</u>
<b>Fund Balances, End of Year</b>	<u>\$ 4,893,010</u>	<u>\$ 2,046,251</u>	<u>\$ 9,101,476</u>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Total Non-Major Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>Revenues</b>		
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ 5,265,162
Local Option Sales Tax	-	1,213,304
Hospitality Taxes	-	1,504,549
Intergovernmental	-	7,699,114
Licenses and Permits	-	6,550,844
Fines and Forfeitures	15,063	408,672
Grant Revenue	-	1,024,387
Revenue from Use of Property	-	1,287,160
Interest	6,142	2,073,193
Other	16,946	409,117
	<u>38,151</u>	<u>27,435,502</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>		
<b>Expenditures</b>		
Current:		
General Government	-	5,583,569
Public Safety	10,886	8,308,459
Building, Planning, and Engineering	-	577,542
Public Works	-	2,155,929
Recreation	12,551	1,343,946
Non-Departmental	-	438,770
Capital Outlay	-	3,208,963
Debt Service:		
Principal	-	1,122,596
Interest	-	206,246
	<u>23,437</u>	<u>22,946,020</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>		
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of</b>		
<b>Revenues Over Expenditures</b>	<u>14,714</u>	<u>4,489,482</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>		
Transfers In	3,000	3,940,572
Transfers Out	(4,750)	(4,694,002)
SBITA Liabilities Issued	-	260,398
Sale of Capital Assets	-	88,129
	<u>(1,750)</u>	<u>(404,903)</u>
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>		
<b>Net Changes In Fund Balances</b>	<u>12,964</u>	<u>4,084,579</u>
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	<u>148,427</u>	<u>38,433,195</u>
<b>Fund Balances, End of Year</b>	<u>\$ 161,391</u>	<u>\$ 42,517,774</u>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,**  
**Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of the**  
**Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

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<b>Total Net Change In Fund Balances - Governmental Funds</b>	\$	4,084,579
Amounts reported for the governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:		
Property taxes that will be collected in the future, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures are, therefore, deferred in the funds.		(40,118)
Bond principal and lease liability payments are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position.		1,122,596
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to the governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position.		(260,398)
Interest on long-term obligations in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recognized as an expenditure in the funds when it is due and payable and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due and payable. This adjustment relates to the change in accrued interest from the prior year.		(514)
Governmental funds report the City's pension contributions as expenditures, however in the Statement of Activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense. This is the amount by which costs of benefits earned (\$1,406,013) exceed employee contributions (\$1,347,017).		(58,996)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		(66,917)
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets that are considered capital asset additions is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capitalized capital outlay in the current period	3,208,963	
Depreciation expense in the current period	(2,511,190)	
	697,773	697,773
In the Statement of Activities, the cost of right to use assets are considered intangible asset additions and are allocated over the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the lease asset as amortization expense.		
Right to use leased asset capital outlay expenditures - SBITA	286,938	
Amortization expense in the current period	(108,175)	
Amortization expense in the current period - SBITA	(153,636)	
	25,127	25,127
<b>Total Change In Net Position - Governmental Activities</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>5,503,132</b>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**Proprietary Fund**  
**June 30, 2024**

	<b>Marina Enterprise Fund</b>
<b>Assets</b>	
<b>Current Assets</b>	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,161,161
Current Leases Receivable	194,149
Interest Receivable	17,672
Total Current Assets	3,372,982
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>	
Capital Assets:	
Land	3,035,786
Construction in Progress	886,413
Land Improvements	3,265,722
Building and Improvements	820,322
Docks	3,993,825
Equipment	626,794
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(3,140,767)
Total Capital Assets, Net	9,488,095
Long-term Leases Receivable	6,330,747
Total Noncurrent Assets	15,818,842
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>19,191,824</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	
Accounts Payable	280,800
Accrued Interest	17,464
Security Deposits	5,500
Bond Payable, Current Portion	264,000
Total Current Liabilities	567,764
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>	
Bond Payable, Net of Current Portion	2,970,000
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3,537,764</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	
Unearned Grant Revenue	1,901,943
Deferred Inflows Related to Leases	6,127,919
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>8,029,862</b>
<b>Net Position</b>	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,254,095
Unrestricted	1,370,103
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 7,624,198</b>

See accompanying notes and independent auditor's report.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and**  
**Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

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	<u>Marina</u> <u>Enterprise Fund</u>
<b>Operating Revenues</b>	
Lease Income	\$ 297,712
Variable Lease Income	<u>153,838</u>
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	451,550
 <b>Operating Expenses</b>	
Depreciation	325,797
Insurance	228,291
Professional Services	29,493
Utilities	1,479
Maintenance and Service Contracts	9,451
Miscellaneous	<u>6,594</u>
<b>Total Operating Expense</b>	<u>601,105</u>
<b>Operating Loss</b>	(149,555)
 <b>Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)</b>	
Interest Income	312,796
Grant Revenue	683,357
Interest Expense	<u>(74,034)</u>
<b>Total Non-Operating Revenues</b>	<u>922,119</u>
<b>Loss Before Transfers</b>	772,564
Transfers In	<u>753,430</u>
<b>Change In Net Position</b>	<u>1,525,994</u>
Net Position, Beginning of Year	<u>6,098,204</u>
Net Position, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 7,624,198</u></u>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**Proprietary Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<b>Marina</b>
	<b><u>Enterprise Fund</u></b>
<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities</b>	
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 1,135,389
Cash Received from Grantors	401,943
Cash Paid to Miscellaneous Sources	(119,511)
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	<u>5,492</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	1,423,313
<b>Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities</b>	
Transfer from Other Funds	<u>753,430</u>
Net Cash Provided By Non-Capital Financing Activities	753,430
<b>Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities</b>	
Principal Paid on Bonds	(258,000)
Interest Paid on Bonds	<u>(75,427)</u>
Net Cash Used In Capital and Related Financing Activities	(333,427)
<b>Cash Flows From Investing Activities</b>	
Purchases of Capital Assets	(807,268)
Investment Earnings	<u>312,796</u>
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	<u>(494,472)</u>
<b>Net Increase In Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<u>1,348,844</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	<u>1,812,317</u>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year</b>	<u>\$ 3,161,161</u>
<b>Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash from Operating Activities:</b>	
Operating Loss	\$ (149,555)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash from Operating Activities:	
Depreciation Expense	325,797
Change in:	
Leases Receivables	178,684
Accounts Payable	280,800
Unearned Grant Revenue	1,085,300
Deferred Inflows Related to Leases	<u>(297,713)</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	<u>\$ 1,423,313</u>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Statement of Assets and Liabilities**  
**Fiduciary Fund – Agency Fund**  
**June 30, 2024**

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	<u>Volunteer Fire Department</u>
<b>Assets</b>	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 36,720
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>\$ 36,720</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Accounts Payable	\$ 979
Due to Volunteer Fire Department	<u>35,741</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>\$ 36,720</u>

## City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina Notes to the Financial Statements

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The City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina (the City) encompasses an area of approximately 4.5 square miles. Incorporated in 1953, the City has grown into a recreational center for the coastal area of South Carolina. It serves over 4,100 full-time City residents and hundreds of thousands of tourists annually. The City operates under a Council form of government. The mayor and eight members of council (the Council) establish policy for the City. Administrative functions are directed by the City Administrator.

### I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. The Reporting Entity

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

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

In order to be considered fiscally independent, an entity must have the authority to do all of the following: (a) determine its budget without the City having the authority to approve or modify that budget; (b) levy taxes or set rates or charges without approval by the City; and (c) issue bonded debt without approval by the City.

An entity has a financial benefit or burden relationship with the City if, for example, any one of the following conditions exists: (a) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the entity's resources, (b) the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance the deficits or, provide financial support to, the entity, or (c) the City is obligated in some manner for the debt of the entity. Finally, an entity could be a component unit even if it met all the conditions described above if excluding it would cause the City's financial statements to be misleading.

Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance, part of the government's operations and data from these units are combined with data of the primary government in the fund financial statements. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the City. Based on the criteria above, the City does not have any component units.

#### *Major Operations*

The City's major operations include general government, public safety (police and fire protection), building, planning and engineering, public works, recreation, and a marina.



## City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina Notes to the Financial Statements

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

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the City (the Primary Government). The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

*Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

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 Fiduciary Fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Non-exchange transactions, in which the City gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, includes property taxes, grants, and donations. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

Governmental **fund financial statements** are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Property taxes, intergovernmental revenues, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be measurable and susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. For this purpose, the government considers property taxes to be available if they are collected within sixty (60) days of the end of the current fiscal period. A 60-day availability period is used for revenue recognition for all other governmental fund revenue with the exception of certain expenditure driven grants for which a one-year availability period is generally used. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payments are due and payable. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

## City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina

### Notes to the Financial Statements

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Fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

The accounts of the government are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used as an aid to management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements. The following major and non-major funds and fund types are used by the City.

**Governmental fund types** are those through which most governmental functions of the City are financed. The City's expendable financial resources and related assets and liabilities (except for those accounted for in Proprietary and Fiduciary Funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. Governmental funds are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. The City's governmental fund types and major and non-major funds are as follows:

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

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

- i) The **Capital Projects Fund, a major fund** and a budgeted fund, is used to account for financial resources expended for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by the Proprietary Fund or Special Revenue Funds). These funds are also used to carry on specified ongoing major improvement projects or major equipment acquisitions usually spanning more than one fiscal year.
- ii) The **Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund, a major fund** and a budgeted fund, is used to account for the accumulation of resources from the fee imposed on the rental of some accommodations within the City and the allocation of Charleston County Accommodations Fees received. These funds are restricted and thus can only be spent for tourism related expenditures.
- iii) The **State Accommodations Tax Fund, a major fund** and a budgeted fund, is used to account for the accumulation of resources from the accommodations taxes levied by the State of South Carolina and remitted to the City. These funds are restricted and thus can only be spent for advertising, promotion, and tourism related expenditures.
- iv) The **Hospitality Tax Fund, a major fund** and a budgeted fund, is used to account for and report the financial resources received and disbursed related to the City's 2% fee imposed on prepared food and beverage sales within the City. These funds are restricted and thus can only be spent for tourism related expenditures.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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- v) The **Beach Preservation Fee Fund, a major fund** and a budgeted fund, is used to account for the accumulation of resources from a 1% accommodations fee imposed on rental property effective January 1, 2015. These funds are restricted and can be used only to support beach restoration, preservation and maintenance, as well as maintenance of public beach access.
- vi) The **Special Revenue Funds, non-major funds**, are used to account for the specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are restricted by donor, law, or administrative actions to expenditures for specified purposes. Most of these funds have a legally adopted budget and any remaining fund balance is generally restricted for the purpose of the specific revenue source. The City has the following non-major special revenue funds:

Victim Assistance

Recreation Building

**Proprietary Fund Types** are accounted for based on the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. Proprietary funds are made up of two classes: enterprise funds and internal service funds. The City does not have any internal service funds and has one enterprise fund.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating 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 enterprise funds are primarily charges for services and fees. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the expense for providing goods and services, administrative expenses, maintenance, and depreciation of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating items. Proprietary Fund types include the following funds:

**Enterprise Funds** are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises — where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The City has one major Enterprise Fund:

The **Marina Enterprise Fund**, a budgeted fund, is used to account for the City's marina operations.

**Fiduciary Fund Types** include the **Agency Fund**. This fund is used to account for assets held by the City on behalf of individuals, other governments, and/or other funds. The City of Isle of Palms Volunteer Fire Department is accounted for as an Agency Fund. The Agency Fund is custodial in nature and does not present results of operations.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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

**1. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments**

**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The City considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with original maturities of three months or less when purchased and investments in the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool to be cash equivalents. Securities with original maturities of more than three months when initially purchased are reported as investments.

**Investments**

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

- (a) Obligations of the United States and its agencies, the principal and interest of which is fully guaranteed by the United States.
- (b) Obligations issued by the Federal Financing Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, the Bank of Cooperatives, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Government National Mortgage Association, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Farmers Home Administration, if, at the time of investment, the obligor has a long-term, unenhanced, unsecured debt rating in one of the top two ratings categories, without regard to a refinement or gradation of rating category by numerical modifier or otherwise, issued by at least two nationally recognized credit rating organizations.
- (c) (i) General obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units; or (ii) revenue obligations of the State of South Carolina or its political units, if at the time of investment, the obligor has a long-term, unenhanced, unsecured debt rating in one of the top two ratings categories, without regard to a refinement or gradation of rating category by numerical modifier or otherwise, issued by at least two nationally recognized credit rating organizations.
- (d) Savings and Loan Associations to the extent that the same are insured by an agency of the federal government.
- (e) Certificates of Deposit (CD's) where the certificates are collaterally secured by securities of the type described in (a) and (b) above held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, of a market value not less than the amount of the Certificates of Deposit so secured, including interest; provided, however, such collateral shall not be required to the extent the same are insured by an agency of the federal government.
- (f) Repurchase agreements when collateralized by securities as set forth in this section.
- (g) No load open-end or closed-end management type investment companies or investment trusts registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, where the investment is made by a bank or trust company or savings and loan association or other financial institution when acting as trustee or agent for a bond or other debt issue of that local government unit, political subdivision, or county treasurer if the particular portfolio of the investment company or investment trust in which the investment is made (i) is limited to obligations described in items (a), (b), (c), and (f) of this subsection, and (ii) has among its objectives the attempt to maintain a constant net asset value of one dollar a share and to that end, value its assets by the amortized cost method.

## City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina

### Notes to the Financial Statements

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

- South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool (the Pool) investments are invested with the South Carolina State Treasurer's Office, which established the South Carolina Pool pursuant to Section 6-6-10 of the South Carolina Code. The Pool is an investment trust fund, in which public monies in excess of current needs, which are under the custody of any city treasurer or any governing body of a political subdivision of the State, may be deposited. The Pool is a 2a 7-like pool which is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment company, but has a policy that it will operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a 7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*," investments are carried at fair value determined annually based upon quoted market prices. The total fair value of the Pool is apportioned to the entities with funds invested on an equal basis for each share owned, which are acquired at a cost of \$1.00. Financial statements for the Pool may be obtained by writing the Office of the State Treasurer, Local Government Investment Pool, P.O. Box 11778, Columbia, SC 29211-1960.

#### **2. Receivables and Payables**

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

The City's lease receivable is measured at the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term. Under the lease agreement, the City may receive variable lease payments that are dependent upon the lessee's revenue. The variable payments are recorded as an inflow of resources in the period the payment is received.

A deferred inflow of resources is recorded for the lease. The deferred inflow of resources is recorded at the initiation of the lease in an amount equal to the initial recording of the lease receivable. The deferred inflow of resources is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

All trade and property taxes receivable are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

#### **3. Inventories and Prepaids**

Prepaid items and inventories in the governmental funds are reported under the consumption method as they are recorded as an expenditure at the time individual inventory items are consumed. Inventories are valued at cost (first-in, first-out). Inventories in the General Fund are offset by a fund balance constraint (nonspendable) to reflect that portion of fund balance does not represent available expendable resources.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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**4. Capital Assets**

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the Proprietary Fund. These capital assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the Proprietary Fund are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the respective fund financial statements.

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost, if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date donated. As allowed by GAAP, the City has elected to prospectively report public domain (infrastructure) general capital assets. Therefore, infrastructure capital assets acquired prior to July 1, 2000 have not been recorded. Public domain capital assets consist of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets, and sidewalks, drainage systems, lighting systems and similar assets. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. The City maintains a minimum capitalization threshold of \$5,000 and capital assets of the City are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Governmental and Business- Type Activities
Buildings and Improvements	5-40 years
Docks	5-20 years
Land Improvements	3-40 years
Vehicles and Vehicle Equipment	3-15 years
Equipment	4-20 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10-20 years

**5. Right to Use Assets**

The City has recorded right to use lease assets as a result of implementing GASB 87 and 96. The right to use assets are initially measured at an amount equal to the initial measurement of the related lease liability plus any lease payment made prior to the lease term, less lease incentives, and plus ancillary charges necessary to place the lease into service. The right to use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the longer of, the life of the related lease or the life of the underlying asset.

**6. Compensated Absences**

The City's general leave policy allows the accumulation of unused vacation leave up to a maximum of thirty (30) days and unused sick leave up to a maximum of ninety (90) days. Employees terminating or retiring are paid for accumulated vacation leave based on their hourly rate of pay earned at the time of separation or retirement. Sick leave can only be used while employed with the City and will not be paid out at termination or retirement.

## City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina

### Notes to the Financial Statements

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The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences." The entire compensated absence liability and expense is reported in the government-wide financial statements. No portion of the liability is applicable to the Proprietary Fund as the City has no employees working in the marina operations. The governmental funds will also recognize compensated absences for terminations and retirements (matured liabilities) that occurred prior to year-end that are expected to be paid within a short time subsequent to year end, if they are material.

#### **7. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations**

All payables, accrued liabilities, and other long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The portion applicable to the Proprietary Fund is also recorded in the Proprietary Fund financial statements. All current payables and accrued liabilities from governmental funds are reported in the governmental fund financial statements.

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

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

#### **8. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources**

As defined by GASB Concept Statement No. 4 "Elements of Financial Statements," deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are the consumption of net assets by the government that are applicable to a future reporting period and an acquisition of net assets by the government that are applicable to a future reporting period, respectively.

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position and the Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City currently has one type of deferred outflows of resources. The City reports *deferred outflows related to pensions* in its Statement of Net Position in connection with its participation in the South Carolina Retirement System and the South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System. These *deferred outflows related to pensions* are either (a) recognized in the subsequent period as a reduction of the net pension liability (which includes pension contributions made after the measurement date) or (b) amortized in a systematic and rational method as pension expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP.

## City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina

### Notes to the Financial Statements

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In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position and the Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City currently has three types of deferred inflows of resources: (1) The City reports *unavailable revenue – property taxes* only in the governmental funds Balance Sheet; it is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources (property tax revenues) in the period the amounts become available. (2) The City reports *deferred inflows related to pensions* in its Statement of Net Position in connection with its participation in the South Carolina Retirement System and South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System. These *deferred inflows related to pensions* are amortized in a systematic and rational method and recognized as a reduction of pension expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP. (3) The City reports *unearned revenue* in its Statement of Net Position related to revenues collected but not earned in the related period.

#### **9. Fund Balance**

In accordance with GAAP, the City classifies its governmental fund balances as follows:

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

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

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

**Assigned** – includes amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed and that such assignments are made before the report issuance date. The City reserves the right to assign fund balance by a simple majority vote of Council. Council, by an approved resolution in its June 26, 2012 meeting, also formally granted the Mayor and City Administrator the right to assign fund balance (when deemed appropriate).

**Unassigned** – includes amounts that do not qualify to be accounted for and reported in any of the other fund balance categories. This classification represents the amount of fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. The General Fund should be the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. In other governmental funds, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceeded the amounts of restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance.



## City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina

### Notes to the Financial Statements

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

#### **10. Net Position**

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

#### **11. Pensions**

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

#### **12. Encumbrances**

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for expenditures are recorded to reflect the use of the applicable spending appropriations, is used by the City during the year to control expenditures. Encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. Encumbrances and unused expenditure appropriations lapse at year end.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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**D. Accounting Estimates**

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

**E. Announcement of Accounting Pronouncement**

In June 2022, the GASB issued GASB Statement 101, Compensated Absences (GASB 101). GASB 101 requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for leave that has not been used and leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. The City will adopt this pronouncement for the period beginning July 1, 2024.

During April 2024, the GASB issued Statement No. 103, Financial Reporting Model Improvements. Statement No. 103 includes improvements to the financial reporting model, including enhancements to Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A), the categorization of unusual or infrequent items, definitions of operating and nonoperating activities, and the presentation of proprietary fund statements. It also updates requirements for statistical sections, major component units, and budgetary comparisons.

This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025. The City plans to adopt GASB Statement No. 103 for the period beginning July 1, 2025, as required. Management is currently evaluating the impact of these changes on the City's financial reporting and disclosures.

**F. Comparative Data**

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

**G. Subsequent Events**

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the Statement of Net Position date but before the financial statements are available to be issued. The City recognized in the financial statements the effect of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the Statement of Net Position, including estimates inherent in the process of preparing the financial statements. The City's financial statements do not recognize subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the Statement of Net Position but arose after the Statement of Net Position and before the financial statements were available to be issued.

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the audit report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Based upon this evaluation, there were no material adjustments to these financial statements.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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**II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

**A. Budgetary Information**

Budgets are adopted on a GAAP basis. During the months of February through May, the City's Administration, with other departments' input, develops a preliminary budget model for operational and capital expenditures, and develops revenue projections as a proposed means of financing the proposed expenditures. The City Treasurer and the City Administrator refine the budget model, develop objectives and update trends related to service efforts and accomplishments during the month of April. During May, the proposed budget is presented by the City Administrator to City Council. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means for financing them.

Public meetings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments. A target date in June is set for legal enactment of the budget through passage of an ordinance. The ordinance sets the limit at the fund level, for which expenditures may not exceed appropriations. After two readings of the budget, the City Council legally adopts the budget through the passage of the ordinance. After the City completes the formal budget process, the City prepares and issues the budget report.

Budget accountability rests primarily with the operating departments of the City. In accomplishing the programs and objectives for which the budget was authorized, department directors are responsible for ensuring that their respective expenditures do not exceed the prescribed funding levels.

For each assigned account, the department is obligated to stay within budget by each major expenditure category of personnel, operating, and capital. The City Administrator has the authority to transfer funds within departments and across departmental accounts. All unused expenditure appropriations lapse at year-end.

During the fiscal year, there were no amendments to the original adopted budget.

**III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES**

**A. Deposits and Investments**

***Deposits***

**Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits:** Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits might not be recovered. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk, but follows the investment policy statutes of the State of South Carolina. As of June 30, 2024 none of the City's bank balances were exposed to custodial credit risk.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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**Investments**

As of June 30, 2024, the City had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Credit Rating	Weighted Average Maturity (In Years)
South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool	\$ 43,590,653	Unrated	^

^ Investments in 2a-7 like funds are not required to disclose interest rate risk.

**Interest Rate Risk:** The City does not have a formal policy limiting investment maturities that would help manage its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates, but they do follow the investment policy statutes of the State of South Carolina.

The City does not typically buy security investments and thus has not developed a policy for credit risk, custodial credit risk, or concentration of credit risk for these types of investments.

Certain cash, cash equivalents, and investments of the City are legally restricted for specified purposes. The major types of restrictions at June 30, 2024 were those imposed by the revenue source (i.e. hospitality tax, accommodation taxes, grants, etc.).

The following table reconciles the amounts reported as deposits and investments in the notes to the financial statements to cash and cash equivalents and investments reported in the financial statements:

Statement of Net Position	Amount
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 25,315,900
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	19,253,228
Statement of Assets and Liabilities - Fiduciary Funds - Agency Fund	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	36,720
Total Cash and Investments per Financial Statements	<u>\$ 44,605,848</u>
Notes	Amount
Carrying Value of Deposits	\$ 1,015,195
Investments	43,590,653
Total Deposits and Investments per Notes to the Financial Statements	<u>\$ 44,605,848</u>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**B. Receivables and Unavailable/Unearned Revenue**

***Property Taxes and Other Receivables***

The City's 2023 property taxes were levied on September 30, 2023 and were due beginning on this date based on the assessed valuation on real and personal property (including vehicles) of approximately \$303,079,000 for tax year 2023. Property taxes were considered late on January 15, 2024. Motor vehicle property tax is levied and collected on a portion of taxable vehicles monthly. Penalties and charges are assessed if taxes are not paid by the following dates:

- January 18 through February 1 - 3% penalty for tax due
- February 2 through March 16 - 10% penalty for tax due
- March 17 - Lien Date - 15% penalty for tax due plus \$15 for a delinquent execution charge
- Unpaid Taxes After One Year - Property is sold by the County Tax Collector at the annual tax sale held the first Monday in November each year.

Assessed values are established by the Charleston County Tax Assessor and the South Carolina Tax Commission. The City's total tax rate for the 2023 property tax year was 22.3 mills. City property taxes are billed and collected by Charleston County under a joint billing and collection agreement.

Amounts received by Charleston County, but not yet remitted to the City at year end, are included as Taxes Receivable on the governmental fund balance sheet and on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Local option sales taxes, collected by the State of South Carolina, but not yet remitted to the City at year end, are included as due from other governments on the governmental fund balance sheet and on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

The City's taxes receivable, other receivables, and due from other governments consist of the following as of June 30, 2024:

Description	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Accommodations		Beach Preservation Fee Fund	Hospitality Tax Fund	Marina Enterprise Fund	Totals
			Municipal Fee Fund	State Tax Fund				
Property Taxes	\$ 119,713	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 119,713
Allowance for Uncollectible	(4,313)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,313)
Local Option Sales Tax	355,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	355,853
Accommodations Taxes	69,743	-	578,695	1,214,482	431,097	-	-	2,294,017
Hospitality Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	185,803	-	185,803
Franchise Fees	62,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,262
State Aid to Subdivisions	28,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,079
Other	1,435,057	97,546	-	-	-	-	-	1,532,603
<b>Net Receivables</b>	<b>\$ 2,066,394</b>	<b>\$ 97,546</b>	<b>\$ 578,695</b>	<b>\$ 1,214,482</b>	<b>\$ 431,097</b>	<b>\$ 185,803</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 4,574,017</b>

Receivables of the Marina Enterprise Fund consist of amounts due from the Marina's tenants. There is no allowance for uncollectible amounts other than for property taxes.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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***Unavailable/Unearned Revenue***

Governmental funds report deferred inflows of resources in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds and Enterprise funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned (unearned revenue).

At June 30, 2024, the components of unavailable revenue (deferred inflows of resources) and unearned revenue (liability) were as follows:

Description	Fund	Unavailable	Unearned	Total
Property Taxes	General	\$ 54,106	\$ -	\$ 54,106
Grants	Capital Projects	-	2,085,300	2,085,300
Grants	Beach Preservation Fee	-	500,000	500,000
Total Unavailable/Unearned Revenue		<u>\$ 54,106</u>	<u>\$ 2,585,300</u>	<u>\$ 2,639,406</u>

**C. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers**

***Interfund Receivables and Payables***

Interfund balances at June 30, 2024, consisted of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

Fund	Receivables	Payables
Governmental Funds:		
General Fund	\$ 159,605	\$ (1,405,956)
Capital Projects Fund	1,071,492	-
State Accommodations Tax Fund	-	(84,172)
Hopitality Tax Fund	258,921	-
Non-major Funds	<u>1,860</u>	<u>(1,750)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,491,878</u>	<u>\$ (1,491,878)</u>

The General Fund payable and the Capital Projects fund receivable relate to the year-end transfer from the General Fund for future Capital Projects. All interfund balances are expected to be paid back within one year.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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***Interfund Transfers***

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

Fund	Transfer In	Transfer Out
<b>Governmental Funds:</b>		
General Fund	\$ 1,562,311	\$ (2,448,944)
Capital Projects Fund	2,116,340	-
Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund	-	(829,433)
State Accommodations Tax Fund	-	(1,133,147)
Hospitality Tax Fund	258,921	(277,728)
Non-major Funds	3,000	(4,750)
<b>Proprietary Fund:</b>		
Marina Enterprise Fund	753,430	-
Totals	<u>\$ 4,694,002</u>	<u>\$ (4,694,002)</u>

Transfers made out of the General Fund were primarily to fund future capital projects. Transfers made out of the Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund were mainly to offset Public Safety and Public Works costs in the General Fund. Transfers made out of the Hospitality Tax Fund were to offset Public Safety costs in the General Fund. Transfers from the State Accommodations Tax Fund were primarily for marina debt service and Public Safety costs.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**D. Capital Assets**

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>					
Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable:					
Land	\$ 4,272,896	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,272,896
Construction in Progress	2,017,064	183,303	-	(1,856,239)	344,128
Total Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable	6,289,960	183,303	-	(1,856,239)	4,617,024
Capital Assets, Depreciable:					
Land Improvements	8,229,647	1,871,328	-	1,856,239	11,957,214
Buildings and Improvements	22,379,285	-	-	-	22,379,285
Vehicles and Vehicle Equipment	5,704,420	582,828	(389,282)	-	5,897,966
Equipment	2,982,508	445,608	(2,186)	-	3,425,930
Furniture and Fixtures	79,855	125,896	-	-	205,751
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable	39,375,715	3,025,660	(391,468)	1,856,239	43,866,146
Total Capital Assets	45,665,675	3,208,963	(391,468)	-	48,483,170
Less: Accumulated Depreciation for:					
Land Improvements	(4,292,950)	(732,960)	-	-	(5,025,910)
Buildings and Improvements	(10,804,129)	(924,429)	-	-	(11,728,558)
Vehicles and Vehicle Equipment	(4,103,275)	(526,679)	389,282	-	(4,240,672)
Equipment	(2,081,326)	(313,283)	2,186	-	(2,392,423)
Furniture and Fixtures	(70,547)	(13,839)	-	-	(84,386)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(21,352,227)	(2,511,190)	391,468	-	(23,471,949)
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable, Net	18,023,488	514,470	-	1,856,239	20,394,197
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 24,313,448</u>	<u>\$ 697,773</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 25,011,221</u>

Capital asset additions and depreciation expense for the City's governmental activities were charged to functions/programs as follows:

Functions/Programs	Capital Asset Additions	Depreciation Expense
Governmental Activities		
General Government	\$ 101,697	\$ 162,974
Public Safety	791,109	1,287,386
Building, Planning, and Engineering	-	12,253
Public Works	1,984,729	793,217
Recreation	331,428	255,360
Total - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 3,208,963</u>	<u>\$ 2,511,190</u>



**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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Capital asset activity for the City’s business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>					
Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable:					
Land	\$ 3,035,786	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,035,786
Construction in Progress	79,145	807,268	-	-	886,413
Total Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable	3,114,931	807,268	-	-	3,922,199
Capital Assets, Depreciable:					
Land Improvements	3,265,722	-	-	-	3,265,722
Buildings and Improvements	820,322	-	-	-	820,322
Docks	3,993,825	-	-	-	3,993,825
Equipment	626,794	-	-	-	626,794
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable	8,706,663	-	-	-	8,706,663
Less: Accumulated Depreciation for:					
Land Improvements	(1,136,056)	(91,875)	-	-	(1,227,931)
Buildings and Improvements	(644,205)	(10,445)	-	-	(654,650)
Docks	(830,545)	(192,560)	-	-	(1,023,105)
Equipment	(204,164)	(30,917)	-	-	(235,081)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(2,814,970)	(325,797)	-	-	(3,140,767)
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable, Net	5,891,693	(325,797)	-	-	5,565,896
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 9,006,624</u>	<u>\$ 481,471</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,488,095</u>

**E. Long-Term Obligations**

General Obligation Bonds

The City issues bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General Obligations Bonds (GOBs) are directed obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the City.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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Details on the City’s debt outstanding as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

	<u>Principal Outstanding at Year End</u>
<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>	
\$6,700,000 General Obligation Bonds Series 2008 (Series 2008B) issued in August 2008 to defray the cost of constructing and equipping a new public safety building and renovating certain municipal facilities. Principal is payable annually and interest, at 4.14%, semi-annually. Annual debt service requirements range from approximately \$375,000 to \$450,000 through March 2028 and are being paid 100% by the General Fund.	\$ 1,700,000
\$2,235,000 General Obligation Refunding Bond Series 2016 (Series 2016) issued in April 2016 to refund the remaining balance on the \$3,650,000 General Obligation Bond (Series 2006) issued in August 2006 which originally financed the construction and equipping of Fire Station 2. Principal is payable annually and interest, at 1.88%, semi-annually. Annual debt service requirements range from approximately \$243,000 to \$280,000 through June 2026 and are being paid 60% by the General Fund and 40% by the Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund.	540,000
\$4,300,000 General Obligation Bond Series 2020 (Series 2020) issued in November 2020 to defray the cost of the Marina Dock and Bulkhead Project. Principal is payable annually and interest, at 2.16%, semi-annually. Annual debt service requirements is approximately \$333,000 through June 2035 and are being paid by the Marina Enterprise Fund.	3,234,000
\$3,500,000 General Obligation Bond Series 2021 (Series 2021) issued in January 2021 to defray the cost of Phase III of the drainage project. Principal is payable annually and interest, at 1.71%, semi-annually. Annual debt service requirements range from approximately \$236,000 to \$261,000 through June 2035 and are being paid by the General Fund.	<u>2,619,000</u>
<b>Total General Obligation Bonds</b>	<u><u>\$ 8,093,000</u></u>

GOBs have been issued for both governmental and proprietary/enterprise activities. Bonds are reported in the Enterprise Fund if they are expected to be repaid from Enterprise Fund operations.

Interest paid on the debt currently issued by the City is exempt from federal income tax. The City sometimes temporarily reinvests the proceeds of such tax-exempt debt in higher-yielding taxable securities (via the Pool), especially during construction projects. The federal tax code refers to this practice as arbitrage. Excess earnings (the difference between the interest on the debt and the investment earnings received) resulting from arbitrage must be rebated to the federal government. The City had no arbitrage liability at June 30, 2024.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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**Debt Service Requirements to Maturity**

Presented below are the debt service requirements to maturity for the governmental and business-type activities:

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>GOB</u>		<u>Totals</u>
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	
<b><u>Governmental Activities</u></b>			
2025	\$ 858,000	\$ 125,316	\$ 983,316
2026	922,000	101,083	1,023,083
2027	676,000	74,520	750,520
2028	680,000	52,026	732,026
2029	234,000	29,464	263,464
2030-2034	1,230,000	115,392	1,345,392
2035	259,000	4,428	263,428
Totals	<u>\$ 4,859,000</u>	<u>\$ 502,229</u>	<u>\$ 5,361,229</u>
<b><u>Business-Type Activities</u></b>			
2025	\$ 264,000	\$ 69,854	\$ 333,854
2026	269,000	64,152	333,152
2027	275,000	58,342	333,342
2028	281,000	52,402	333,402
2029	287,000	46,332	333,332
2030-2034	1,534,000	135,928	1,669,928
2035	324,000	7,042	331,042
Totals	<u>\$ 3,234,000</u>	<u>\$ 434,052</u>	<u>\$ 3,668,052</u>

**Leases**

At June 30, 2024, the City has recorded right to use lease assets related to vehicle and vehicle equipment leases. The right to use assets were initially measured at an amount equal to the initial measurement of the related lease liability. The right to use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the longer of the life of the asset or the life of the related leases. During the year ended June 30, 2024, the City recorded \$108,175 and \$19,195 of amortization expense and interest expense, respectively, related to these arrangements.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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Right to use asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>					
Vehicle and Vehicle Equipment	\$ 1,556,639	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,556,639
Total Right of Use Assets	1,556,639	-	-	-	1,556,639
Less Accumulated Amortization for:					
Vehicle and Vehicle Equipment	(206,625)	(108,175)	-	-	(314,800)
Total Accumulated Amortization	(206,625)	(108,175)	-	-	(314,800)
Total Right of Use Assets, Net	<u>\$ 1,350,014</u>	<u>\$ (108,175)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,241,839</u>

Future minimum payments under the leases described above are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Totals
<b>Governmental Activities</b>			
2025	\$ 167,891	\$ 17,980	\$ 185,871
2026	170,794	15,078	185,872
2027	173,746	12,126	185,872
2028	176,750	9,122	185,872
2029	179,805	6,066	185,871
2030-2031	183,587	4,447	188,034
Totals	<u>\$ 1,052,573</u>	<u>\$ 64,819</u>	<u>\$ 1,117,392</u>

**Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements**

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the City entered into various contracts for subscription based information technology arrangements. This software is used in the City's administration, public safety, and building departments. Some of these subscriptions include variable payments that are based on usage and are expensed when incurred. The City recognized \$153,636 in amortization expense and \$33,521 in interest expense related to these arrangements.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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Right to use asset activity for subscription-based information technology arrangements for the year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Modifications and Remeasurements	Ending Balance
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>					
Equipment - SBITA	\$ 839,386	\$ 222,429	\$ (48,906)	\$ 37,369	\$ 1,050,278
Total Right of Use Assets - SBITA	839,386	222,429	\$ (48,906)	\$ 37,369	1,050,278
Less Accumulated Amortization for:					
Equipment - SBITA	(121,844)	(153,636)	48,906	-	(226,574)
Total Accumulated Amortization	(121,844)	(153,636)	48,906	-	(226,574)
Total Right of Use Assets - SBITA	<u>\$ 717,542</u>	<u>\$ 68,793</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 37,369</u>	<u>\$ 823,704</u>

A schedule of future minimum payments to be paid as of June 30, 2024 is shown below:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Totals
<b>Governmental activities:</b>			
2025	\$ 109,817	\$ 50,581	\$ 160,398
2026	107,656	43,358	151,014
2027	116,544	36,140	152,684
2028	126,207	28,218	154,425
2029	58,545	19,529	78,074
2030 - 2034	203,902	57,260	261,162
2035 - 2039	57,720	9,833	67,553
	<u>\$ 780,391</u>	<u>\$ 244,919</u>	<u>\$ 1,025,310</u>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

Presented below is a summary of changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2024, for the City's governmental and business-type activities.

Long-Term Obligations	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>					
GOB Debt:					
GOB - Series 2008B	\$ 2,075,000	\$ -	\$ 375,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 375,000
GOB - Series 2016	790,000	-	250,000	540,000	265,000
GOB - Series 2021	<u>2,834,000</u>	-	<u>215,000</u>	<u>2,619,000</u>	<u>218,000</u>
Total GOB Debt	5,699,000	-	840,000	4,859,000	858,000
Accrued Compensated Absences	427,895	407,582	340,665	494,812	216,157
SBITA Liability	664,539	233,256	117,404	780,391	109,817
Lease Liability	<u>1,217,764</u>	-	<u>165,191</u>	<u>1,052,573</u>	<u>167,892</u>
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 8,009,198</u>	<u>\$ 640,838</u>	<u>\$ 1,463,260</u>	<u>\$ 7,186,776</u>	<u>\$ 1,351,866</u>
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>					
GOB Debt:					
GOB - Series 2020	<u>\$ 3,492,000</u>	\$ -	<u>\$ 258,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,234,000</u>	<u>\$ 264,000</u>
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 3,492,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 258,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,234,000</u>	<u>\$ 264,000</u>

Resources from the General Fund, Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund, State Accommodations Tax Fund, and Hospitality Tax Fund have been used to liquidate the governmental activities debt. Resources from the Marina Enterprise Fund and the State Accommodations Tax Fund have been used to liquidate the business-type activities debt. The accrued compensated absences liability has been liquated through the General Fund.

Article Eight, Section Seven of the South Carolina Constitution of 1895, as amended, provides that no city shall incur any bonded debt which shall exceed eight percent (8%) of the assessed value of the property therein and no such debt shall be created without the electors of such city or city voting in favor of such further bonded debt. Prior to Home Rule Act of July 1, 1976, the bonded debt exemption was thirty five percent (35%). In 1976, the General Assembly reduced the general obligation debt limit, without voter approval to eight percent (8%) of assessed valuation; whereas, with a referendum any amount can be floated. As of June 30, 2024, the City had \$7,355,125 of bonded debt subject to the 8% limit of approximately \$24,246,000 available, resulting in an unused legal debt margin of approximately \$16,891,000.

The City incurred interest expense of approximately \$207,000 and \$74,000 for its governmental and business-type activities debt, respectively.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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**F. Marina Revenue**

The City-owned Marina earns revenues from the rental of Marina facilities as noted below:

- The City dock lease (marine operations) – The City recognized rental income of \$143,617, interest income of \$102,013, and variable lease revenue of \$21,426 for the year ended June 30, 2024. The lease expires on January 31, 2045.
- Marina store lease – The City recognized rental income of \$60,685, interest income of \$43,016 and variable lease revenue of \$6,899 for the year ended June 30, 2024. The lease expires on January 31, 2045.
- Marina restaurant lease – The City recognized of rental income of \$93,410, interest income of \$69,362, and variable lease revenue of \$125,513 for the year ended June 30, 2024. The lease expires on January 31, 2045.

Estimated future annual lease income for the long-term leases in effect as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total Receipts
2025	\$ 194,149	\$ 208,927	\$ 403,076
2026	211,994	202,282	414,276
2027	221,448	195,252	416,700
2028	231,263	187,910	419,173
2029	241,451	180,243	421,694
2030 - 2034	1,374,136	773,967	2,148,103
2035 - 2039	1,693,184	525,977	2,219,161
2040 - 2044	2,076,453	221,161	2,297,614
2045 - 2049	280,818	2,718	283,536
	\$ 6,524,896	\$ 2,498,437	\$ 9,023,333

**IV. OTHER INFORMATION**

**A. Participation in Public Entity Risk Pools for Property and Casualty Insurance**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, and natural disasters. For all of these risks, the City is a member of the South Carolina Municipal Insurance Reserve Fund (SCMIRF), a public entity risk pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program for local governments for general risk. The City pays an annual premium for this coverage. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the City's premium costs totaled approximately \$467,000. SCMIRF's net position from its most recently issued audited financial statements at December 31, 2023, totaled approximately \$8,550,000.

## City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina Notes to the Financial Statements

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The City has also joined together with other municipalities in the state to form the South Carolina Municipal Insurance Trust (SCMIT), a public entity risk pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program for workers' compensation. The City pays an annual premium to SCMIT. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the City made premium payments totaling approximately \$336,000. The Trust uses reinsurance agreements to reduce its exposure to large workers' compensation losses. SCMIT's net position from its most recently issued audited financial statements at December 31, 2023, totaled approximately \$43,867,000.

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

### **B. Health Insurance**

The City provides a health insurance program for its employees through the SC State Health Plan (Health Plan). The City pays a monthly premium to the insurer for its health coverage (insured plan) with the insurer being responsible for claims.

### **C. Retirement Plans**

The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), created July 1, 2012, is the state agency responsible for the administration and management of the retirement systems and benefit programs of the state of South Carolina, including the State Optional Retirement Program and the S.C. Deferred Compensation Program, as well as the state's employee insurance programs. As such, PEBA is responsible for administering the South Carolina Retirement systems' 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 consist 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 System's Pension Trust Funds. The ACFR is publicly available through 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 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 for the state.



## **City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

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#### **Plan Descriptions**

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, public higher education institutions, other participating local subdivisions of government and individuals first elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012.

The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established 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, teachers, and individuals elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012. 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.

## City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina

### Notes to the Financial Statements

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#### **Benefits**

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

- 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 requirements 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.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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**Contributions**

Actuarial valuations are performed annually by an external consulting actuary to ensure applicable contribution rates satisfy the funding parameters specified in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Under these provisions, SCRS and PORS contribution requirements must be sufficient to maintain an amortization period for the financing of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) over a period that does not exceed the number of years scheduled in state statute. The Retirement Funding and Administration Act of 2017 increased, but also established a ceiling for SCRS and PORS employee contributions 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 until reaching 18.56 percent for SCRS and 21.24 percent for PORS. The legislation included a further provision that if the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set in state statute, the PEBA board would increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the funding periods set in state statute, the PEBA board would increase employer contributions rates as necessary to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year.

Pension reform legislation modified statute such that the employer contribution rates for SCRS and PORS to be further increased, not to exceed one-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.

Required **employee** contribution rates for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

**SCRS**

Employee Class Two	9.00%
Employee Class Three	9.00%

**PORS**

Employee Class Two	9.75%
Employee Class Three	9.75%

Required **employer** contribution rates for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

**SCRS**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Employee Class Two	18.41%	17.41%
Employee Class Three	18.41%	17.41%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%

**PORS**

Employee Class Two	20.84%	19.84%
Employee Class Three	20.84%	19.84%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.20%	0.20%
Employer Accidental Death Program	0.20%	0.20%

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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**Net Pension Liability**

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less that System's fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of June 30, 2023, for SCRS and PORS are as follows:

System	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Employers' Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension
SCRS	\$58,464,402,454	\$34,286,961,942	\$24,177,440,512	58.6%
PORS	\$9,450,021,576	\$6,405,925,370	\$3,044,096,206	67.8%

**Actuarial Assumptions and Methods**

Actuarial valuations of the ongoing 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, 2023, total pension liability (TPL), NPL, and sensitivity information shown in this report were determined by PEBA's consulting actuary, and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2022. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans' fiscal year end, June 30, 2023, using generally accepted actuarial principals. There was no legislation enacted during the 2023 legislative session that had a material change in the benefit provisions for any of the systems. Each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the Systems' financial statements.

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial cost method and assumptions used to calculate the TPL as of June 30, 2023.

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

\*Includes inflation at 2.25%

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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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.

Assumptions used in the determined of the June 30, 2023, TPL are as follows.

Former Job Class	Males	Females
Educators	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by 95%	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by 94%
General Employees and Members of the General Assembly	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by 97%	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by 107%
Public Safety and Firefighters	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by 127%	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by 107%

At June 30, 2024, the City reported liabilities of approximately \$4,758,000 and \$7,033,000 for its proportionate share of the NPLs for the SCRS and PORS (Plans), respectively. The NPLs were measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liabilities for the Plans used to calculate the NPLs were determined based on the most recent actuarial valuation report as of July 1, 2022 that was projected forward to the measurement date. The City’s proportion of the NPLs were based on a projection of the City’s long-term share of contributions to the Plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating South Carolina state and local governmental employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2023, the City’s SCRS proportion was 0.019681 percent, which increased slightly from the prior year. At June 30, 2023, the City’s PORS proportion was 0.231041 percent, which increased slightly from the prior year.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the City recognized pension expense of approximately \$486,000 and \$920,000 for the SCRS and PORS, respectively. Components of collective pension expense for the year ended June 30, 2024 are presented below:

	SCRS	PORS
Service cost (annual cost of current service)	\$ 227,890	\$ 587,974
Interest on the total pension liability	787,177	1,582,960
Plan administrative costs	3,500	8,101
Plan member contributions	(210,756)	(460,018)
Expected return on plan assets	(457,022)	(1,071,010)
Recognition of current year amortization - difference between expected and actual experience and assumption changes	134,565	281,863
Recognition of current year amortization - difference between projected and actual investment earnings	(86)	(4,217)
Other	435	(5,343)
Total	<u>\$ 485,703</u>	<u>\$ 920,310</u>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

At June 30, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows of resources (deferred pension charges) and deferred inflows of resources (deferred pension credits) related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources
<u>SCRS:</u>		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 82,611	\$ 13,195
Changes of assumptions	72,903	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	6,513
Changes in proportion and differences between City contributions and proportionate share of contributions	179,831	6,083
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	462,227	-
Total	\$ 797,572	\$ 25,791
	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources
<u>PORS:</u>		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 330,984	\$ 86,703
Changes of assumptions	153,069	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	12,070
Changes in proportion and differences between City contributions and proportionate share of contributions	358,805	8,645
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	885,728	-
Total	\$ 1,728,586	\$ 107,418

Approximately \$798,000 and \$1,728,000 that were reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date to the SCRS and PORS, respectively, will be recognized as a reduction of the NPL in the year ended June 30, 2025.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the SCRS and PORS will be recognized as an increase or (decrease) in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	SCRS	PORS	Total
2024	\$ 157,732	\$ 357,179	\$ 514,911
2025	(18,691)	(23,432)	(42,123)
2026	173,304	409,050	582,354
2027	(2,791)	(7,357)	(10,148)
	\$ 309,554	\$ 735,440	\$ 1,044,994

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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**Long-term Expected Rate of Return**

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is based upon 20-year capital market assumptions. The long-term expected 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 2023 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the table below. For actuarial purposes, the 7.00 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.

<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>	46.0%	6.62%	3.04%
<b>Bonds</b>	26.0%	0.31%	0.08%
<b>Private Equity</b>	9.0%	10.91%	0.98%
<b>Private Debt</b>	7.0%	6.16%	0.43%
<b>Real Assets</b>	<b>12.0%</b>		
Real Estate	9.0%	6.41%	0.58%
Infrastructure	3.0%	6.62%	0.20%
Total Expected Real Return	100.0%		5.31%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
Total Expected Nominal Return			7.56%

**Discount Rate**

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

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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**Sensitivity Analysis**

The following table presents the sensitivity of the City’s proportionate share of the NPL of the Plans as of June 30, 2024 to changes in the discount rate, calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what it would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00% point lower (6.00 percent) or 1% point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate:

System	1.00% Decrease (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1.00% Increase (8.00%)
SCRS	\$ 6,148,258	\$ 4,758,248	\$ 3,603,129
PORS	\$ 9,921,265	\$ 7,033,105	\$ 4,667,351

**Payable to Plans**

The City reported payables of \$180,977 to PEBA as of June 30, 2024, representing required employer and employee contributions related to 2024. These amounts are included in Other Accrued Liabilities on the financial statements and have been paid subsequent to year end.

**C. Other Postemployment Benefits**

Upon retirement from the City, employees who meet certain eligibility requirements have the option to retain health insurance through the Health Plan paying the applicable retiree rate. The Health Plan and the City’s Personnel Manual establish the requirements for post-employment healthcare benefits. Presently there are no retired participants who opted to retain health insurance through the Health Plan. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, there were no material liabilities or expenditures to be required with GASB Statement No. 75, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions”.

**D. Commitments and Contingencies**

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

**E. Litigation**

The City is periodically the subject of litigation by a variety of plaintiffs. Although the outcomes of such litigation are not presently determinable, the City management believes that the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.





## **Required Supplementary Information other than Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)**

Required supplementary information includes financial information and disclosures that are required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, but are not considered a part of the basic financial statements. Such information includes:

- Budgetary Comparison Schedules
  - General Fund
  - Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund
  - State Accommodations Tax Fund
  - Hospitality Tax Fund
  - Beach Preservation Fund
- South Carolina Retirement System
  - Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
  - Schedule of the City's Contributions
- South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System
  - Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
  - Schedule of the City's Contributions

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budgets and Actual – General Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues</b>				
Property Taxes	\$ 4,914,000	\$ 4,914,000	\$ 5,265,162	\$ 351,162
Local Option Sales Tax	1,113,000	1,113,000	1,213,304	100,304
Intergovernmental	310,755	310,755	378,392	67,637
Licenses and Permits	5,529,000	5,529,000	6,550,844	1,021,844
Fines and Forfeitures	275,000	275,000	393,609	118,609
Revenues From Use of Properties (Marina excluded)	1,343,150	1,343,150	1,287,160	(55,990)
Interest	134,000	134,000	333,272	199,272
Other Revenues	303,130	303,130	392,171	89,041
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>13,922,035</b>	<b>13,922,035</b>	<b>15,813,914</b>	<b>1,891,879</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
General Government:				
Mayor and Council	124,333	124,333	123,634	699
Administration	1,579,062	1,579,062	1,421,897	157,165
Judicial and Legal	330,910	330,910	399,598	(68,688)
Public Safety:				
Police Department	3,303,618	3,303,618	3,408,783	(105,165)
Fire Department	4,708,426	4,708,426	4,731,654	(23,228)
Building, Planning, and Engineering	514,249	514,249	574,837	(60,588)
Public Works	1,693,513	1,693,513	1,780,188	(86,675)
Recreation:				
Recreation Department	1,086,518	1,086,518	1,161,179	(74,661)
Recreation Programs	103,250	103,250	83,516	19,734
Non-Departmental:				
Parking Meters	138,636	138,636	105,173	33,463
Debt Service:				
Principal	690,000	690,000	714,932	(24,932)
Interest	140,307	140,307	151,625	(11,318)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>14,412,822</b>	<b>14,412,822</b>	<b>14,657,016</b>	<b>(244,194)</b>
<b>Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures</b>	<b>(490,787)</b>	<b>(490,787)</b>	<b>1,156,898</b>	<b>1,647,685</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Transfer In	1,515,634	1,515,634	1,562,311	46,677
Transfer Out	(1,044,848)	(1,044,848)	(2,448,944)	(1,404,096)
Sale of Capital Assets	20,000	20,000	80,916	60,916
SBITA Liabilities Issued	-	-	147,122	147,122
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>490,786</b>	<b>490,786</b>	<b>(658,595)</b>	<b>(1,149,381)</b>
<b>Net Changes In Fund Balances</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>498,303</b>	<b>498,304</b>
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	7,719,666	7,719,666	7,719,666	-
<b>Fund Balances, End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 7,719,665</b>	<b>\$ 7,719,665</b>	<b>\$ 8,217,969</b>	<b>\$ 498,304</b>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budgets and Actual – Municipal Accommodations Fee Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues</b>				
Accommodation Fee Revenue	\$ 1,680,000	\$ 1,680,000	\$ 1,667,828	\$ (12,172)
County Accommodations Fee Revenue	657,000	657,000	670,238	13,238
Interest	59,000	59,000	165,086	106,086
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>2,396,000</b>	<b>2,396,000</b>	<b>2,503,152</b>	<b>107,152</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Current:				
General Government	224,400	224,400	207,848	16,552
Public Safety	54,000	54,000	43,889	10,111
Public Works	29,000	29,000	17,426	11,574
Non-Departmental:				
Public Restrooms	316,900	316,900	177,881	139,019
Capital Outlay	1,044,304	1,044,304	408,484	635,820
Debt Service:				
Principal	82,752	82,752	136,778	(54,026)
Interest	11,205	11,205	24,835	(13,630)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>1,762,561</b>	<b>1,762,561</b>	<b>1,017,141</b>	<b>745,420</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures</b>	<b>633,439</b>	<b>633,439</b>	<b>1,486,011</b>	<b>852,572</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Transfer Out	(979,433)	(979,433)	(829,433)	150,000
Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	7,213	7,213
SBITA Liabilities Issued	-	-	113,276	113,276
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>(979,433)</b>	<b>(979,433)</b>	<b>(708,944)</b>	<b>270,489</b>
<b>Net Changes In Fund Balances</b>	<b>(345,994)</b>	<b>(345,994)</b>	<b>777,067</b>	<b>1,123,061</b>
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	3,685,072	3,685,072	3,685,072	-
<b>Fund Balances, End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 3,339,078</b>	<b>\$ 3,339,078</b>	<b>\$ 4,462,139</b>	<b>\$ 1,123,061</b>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budgets and Actual – State Accommodations Tax Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues</b>				
Accommodations Tax Revenue	\$ 3,112,200	\$ 3,112,200	\$ 3,341,661	\$ 229,461
Interest	76,000	76,000	269,127	193,127
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>3,188,200</b>	<b>3,188,200</b>	<b>3,610,788</b>	<b>422,588</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Current:				
General Government	1,081,800	1,081,800	1,095,699	(13,899)
Public Safety	11,000	11,000	11,718	(718)
Public Works	7,500	7,500	2,799	4,701
Recreation:				
Recreation Department	16,500	16,500	15,163	1,337
Non-Departmental:				
Public Restrooms	203,780	203,780	155,716	48,064
Capital Outlay	893,600	893,600	365,681	527,919
Debt Service:				
Principal	82,439	82,439	82,439	-
Interest	9,476	9,476	9,476	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>2,306,095</b>	<b>2,306,095</b>	<b>1,738,691</b>	<b>567,404</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures</b>	<b>882,105</b>	<b>882,105</b>	<b>1,872,097</b>	<b>989,992</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Transfer Out	(1,358,544)	(1,358,544)	(1,133,147)	225,397
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>(1,358,544)</b>	<b>(1,358,544)</b>	<b>(1,133,147)</b>	<b>225,397</b>
<b>Net Changes In Fund Balances</b>	<b>(476,439)</b>	<b>(476,439)</b>	<b>738,950</b>	<b>1,215,389</b>
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	4,154,060	4,154,060	4,154,060	-
<b>Fund Balances, End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 3,677,621</b>	<b>\$ 3,677,621</b>	<b>\$ 4,893,010</b>	<b>\$ 1,215,389</b>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budgets and Actual – Hospitality Tax Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues</b>				
Hospitality Taxes	\$ 1,178,000	\$ 1,178,000	\$ 1,504,549	\$ 326,549
Interest	33,000	33,000	87,478	54,478
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>1,211,000</b>	<b>1,211,000</b>	<b>1,592,027</b>	<b>381,027</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Current:				
Public Safety	97,000	97,000	44,675	52,325
Building, Planning, and Engineering	-	-	87	(87)
Public Works	263,800	263,800	327,032	(63,232)
Recreation	45,500	45,500	43,818	1,682
Non-Departmental:				
Public Restrooms	20,000	20,000	-	20,000
Capital Outlay	458,000	458,000	342,251	115,749
Debt Service:				
Principal	188,447	188,447	188,447	-
Interest	20,311	20,311	20,310	1
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>1,093,058</b>	<b>1,093,058</b>	<b>966,620</b>	<b>126,438</b>
<b>Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures</b>	<b>117,942</b>	<b>117,942</b>	<b>625,407</b>	<b>507,465</b>
<b>Other Financing Uses</b>				
Transfer In	-	-	258,921	258,921
Transfer Out	(277,728)	(277,728)	(277,728)	-
<b>Total Other Financing Uses</b>	<b>(277,728)</b>	<b>(277,728)</b>	<b>(18,807)</b>	<b>258,921</b>
<b>Net Changes In Fund Balances</b>	<b>(159,786)</b>	<b>(159,786)</b>	<b>606,600</b>	<b>766,386</b>
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	1,439,651	1,439,651	1,439,651	-
<b>Fund Balances, End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 1,279,865</b>	<b>\$ 1,279,865</b>	<b>\$ 2,046,251</b>	<b>\$ 766,386</b>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budgets and Actual – Beach Preservation Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues</b>				
Beach preservation fee	\$ 1,680,000	\$ 1,680,000	\$ 2,524,318	\$ 844,318
Interest	165,000	165,000	486,294	321,294
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>1,845,000</b>	<b>1,845,000</b>	<b>3,010,612</b>	<b>1,165,612</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Current:				
General Government	370,000	370,000	2,236,909	(1,866,909)
Capital Outlay	485,000	485,000	17,950	467,050
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>855,000</b>	<b>855,000</b>	<b>2,254,859</b>	<b>(1,399,859)</b>
<b>Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures</b>	<b>990,000</b>	<b>990,000</b>	<b>755,753</b>	<b>(234,247)</b>
<b>Net Changes In Fund Balances</b>	<b>990,000</b>	<b>990,000</b>	<b>755,753</b>	<b>(234,247)</b>
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	8,345,723	8,345,723	8,345,723	-
<b>Fund Balances, End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 9,335,723</b>	<b>\$ 9,335,723</b>	<b>\$ 9,101,476</b>	<b>\$ (234,247)</b>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability**  
**South Carolina Retirement System**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	Year Ended June 30,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
City of Isle of Palms' proportion of the net pension liability	0.019681%	0.018901%	0.018463%	0.018572%	0.019538%	0.019916%	0.019257%	0.019055%	0.018636%	0.018910%
City of Isle of Palms' proportionate share of the net pension liability	<u>\$ 4,758,248</u>	<u>\$ 4,581,910</u>	<u>\$ 3,995,567</u>	<u>\$ 4,745,412</u>	<u>\$ 4,461,231</u>	<u>\$ 4,462,643</u>	<u>\$ 4,335,060</u>	<u>\$ 4,070,120</u>	<u>\$ 3,534,218</u>	<u>\$ 3,255,503</u>
City of Isle of Palms' covered payroll during measurement period	<u>\$ 2,490,450</u>	<u>\$ 2,401,890</u>	<u>\$ 2,252,565</u>	<u>\$ 2,087,260</u>	<u>\$ 2,069,765</u>	<u>\$ 2,063,111</u>	<u>\$ 2,063,898</u>	<u>\$ 1,942,949</u>	<u>\$ 1,845,203</u>	<u>\$ 1,747,268</u>
City of Isle of Palms' proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	191.06%	190.76%	177.38%	229.27%	215.54%	216.31%	210.04%	209.48%	191.54%	186.32%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	58.65%	57.06%	60.70%	50.70%	54.40%	54.10%	53.30%	52.90%	57.00%	59.92%



**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Schedule of the City's Contributions**  
**South Carolina Retirement System**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 462,227	\$ 437,877	\$ 373,025	\$ 324,778	\$ 322,055	\$ 279,865	\$ 279,865	\$ 224,605	\$ 204,079	\$ 190,452
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(462,227)</u>	<u>(437,877)</u>	<u>(373,025)</u>	<u>(324,778)</u>	<u>(322,055)</u>	<u>(279,865)</u>	<u>(279,865)</u>	<u>(224,605)</u>	<u>(204,079)</u>	<u>(190,452)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City of Isle of Palms' covered-employee payroll	<u>\$ 2,490,450</u>	<u>\$ 2,401,890</u>	<u>\$ 2,252,565</u>	<u>\$ 2,087,260</u>	<u>\$ 2,069,765</u>	<u>\$ 2,063,111</u>	<u>\$ 2,063,898</u>	<u>\$ 1,942,949</u>	<u>\$ 1,845,203</u>	<u>\$ 1,747,268</u>
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	18.56%	18.22%	16.56%	15.56%	15.56%	13.57%	13.56%	11.56%	11.06%	10.90%

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability**  
**South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	Year Ended June 30,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
City of Isle of Palms' proportion of the net pension liability	0.231041%	0.214513%	0.214513%	0.208518%	0.216172%	0.235181%	0.226290%	0.230280%	0.226240%	0.210300%
City of Isle of Palms' proportionate share of the net pension liability	<u>\$ 7,033,105</u>	<u>\$ 6,583,304</u>	<u>\$ 5,519,240</u>	<u>\$ 6,914,893</u>	<u>\$ 6,195,349</u>	<u>\$ 6,663,950</u>	<u>\$ 6,199,297</u>	<u>\$ 5,840,969</u>	<u>\$ 4,931,002</u>	<u>\$ 4,025,983</u>
City of Isle of Palms' covered payroll during measurement period	<u>\$ 4,170,063</u>	<u>\$ 3,860,810</u>	<u>\$ 3,474,085</u>	<u>\$ 3,226,368</u>	<u>\$ 3,152,136</u>	<u>\$ 3,135,480</u>	<u>\$ 3,229,223</u>	<u>\$ 3,047,364</u>	<u>\$ 2,885,754</u>	<u>\$ 2,802,857</u>
City of Isle of Palms' proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	168.66%	170.52%	158.87%	219.37%	196.54%	206.36%	191.97%	191.67%	170.87%	143.64%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	67.79%	66.45%	70.40%	58.80%	62.70%	61.70%	60.90%	60.40%	64.60%	67.55%

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)**  
**Schedule of the City's Contributions**  
**South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 885,728	\$ 819,326	\$ 668,414	\$ 588,490	\$ 574,950	\$ 524,426	\$ 524,426	\$ 433,945	\$ 403,373	\$ 375,863
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(885,728)</u>	<u>(819,326)</u>	<u>(668,414)</u>	<u>(588,490)</u>	<u>(574,950)</u>	<u>(524,426)</u>	<u>(524,426)</u>	<u>(433,945)</u>	<u>(403,373)</u>	<u>(375,863)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City of Isle of Palms' covered-employee payroll	<u>\$ 4,170,063</u>	<u>\$ 3,860,810</u>	<u>\$ 3,474,085</u>	<u>\$ 3,226,368</u>	<u>\$ 3,152,136</u>	<u>\$ 3,135,480</u>	<u>\$ 3,229,223</u>	<u>\$ 3,047,364</u>	<u>\$ 2,885,754</u>	<u>\$ 2,802,857</u>
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	21.24%	21.22%	19.24%	18.24%	18.24%	16.73%	16.24%	14.24%	13.98%	13.41%

## **Supplementary Information**

## **NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND DESCRIPTIONS**

### **SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS**

To account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than fiduciary funds or capital project funds) that are received by the City that are either legally restricted or assigned for specified purposes.

**VICTIM ASSISTANCE FUND** – To account for monies set aside to assist victims of crimes in accordance with state law.

**RECREATION BUILDING FUND** – To account for donations made to the City's Recreation Department.



**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Combining Balance Sheet**  
**Non-Major Governmental Funds**  
**June 30, 2024**

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	Victim Assistance Fund	Recreation Building Fund	Total Non- Major Funds
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	\$ 34,502	\$ 127,319	\$ 161,821
Due from Other Funds	1,860	-	1,860
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 36,362</b>	<b>\$ 127,319</b>	<b>\$ 163,681</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ 540	\$ 540
Due to Other Funds	1,750	-	1,750
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>2,290</b>
<b>Fund Balances</b>			
Restricted	34,612	-	34,612
Assigned	-	126,779	126,779
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<b>34,612</b>	<b>126,779</b>	<b>161,391</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ 36,362</b>	<b>\$ 127,319</b>	<b>\$ 163,681</b>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures,**  
**and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Non-Major Governmental Funds**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	Victim Assistance Fund	Recreation Building Fund	Total Non- Major Funds
<b>Revenues</b>			
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ 15,063	\$ -	\$ 15,063
Interest	-	6,142	6,142
Other	-	16,946	16,946
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>15,063</b>	<b>23,088</b>	<b>38,151</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>			
Current:			
Public Safety	10,886	-	10,886
Recreation	-	12,551	12,551
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>10,886</b>	<b>12,551</b>	<b>23,437</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>10,537</b>	<b>14,714</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources</b>			
Transfers In	-	3,000	3,000
Transfers Out	(4,750)	-	(4,750)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>	<b>(4,750)</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>(1,750)</b>
<b>Net Change In Fund Balances</b>	<b>(573)</b>	<b>13,537</b>	<b>12,964</b>
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	35,185	113,242	148,427
<b>Fund Balances, End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 34,612</b>	<b>\$ 126,779</b>	<b>\$ 161,391</b>



**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Schedule of Detailed Revenues and Expenditures**  
**Budget and Actual – General Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
<b>Revenues</b>			
<b>Property Taxes</b>	\$ 4,914,000	\$ 5,265,162	\$ 351,162
<b>Local Option Sales Tax</b>	1,113,000	1,213,304	100,304
<b>Intergovernmental</b>			
State Aid to Subdivisions	100,000	108,282	8,282
State Accommodations Tax Administrative Fee	162,755	200,227	37,472
State Shared Funds - Alcohol	48,000	43,050	(4,950)
Grants	-	26,833	26,833
Total Intergovernmental	310,755	378,392	67,637
<b>Licenses and Permits</b>			
Business Licenses	1,608,000	2,076,730	468,730
Residential Rental Licenses	1,431,000	1,604,259	173,259
Insurance Licenses	820,000	1,206,863	386,863
Public Utilities	800,000	898,762	98,762
Building Permits	845,000	733,157	(111,843)
Telecommunication Licenses	15,000	12,106	(2,894)
Transportation	10,000	18,967	8,967
Total Licenses and Permits	5,529,000	6,550,844	1,021,844
<b>Fines and Forfeitures</b>	275,000	393,609	118,609
<b>Revenue From Use of Properties</b>			
Parking Lot Revenue	665,000	641,598	(23,402)
Parking Meter Revenue	678,000	645,442	(32,558)
Residential Guest Parking Revenue	150	120	(30)
Total Revenue From Use of Properties	1,343,150	1,287,160	(55,990)
<b>Interest</b>			
Interest Income	134,000	333,272	199,272
Total Interest	134,000	333,272	199,272

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Schedule of Detailed Revenues and Expenditures**  
**Budget and Actual – General Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
<b>Other Revenues</b>			
Recreation Program Income	\$ 90,000	\$ 95,699	\$ 5,699
Recreation Instructors Income	200,000	231,352	31,352
Miscellaneous	9,000	54,456	45,456
Cart Purchase Revenue	4,000	10,350	6,350
Boat Ramp Fees	100	300	200
Kennel Fees	30	14	(16)
	<u>303,130</u>	<u>392,171</u>	<u>89,041</u>
Total Other Revenues			
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>13,922,035</u>	<u>15,813,914</u>	<u>1,891,879</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
<u>Mayor and Council:</u>			
Salaries	17,000	17,000	-
Payroll Taxes	1,301	956	345
Retirement	557	542	15
Group Health Insurance	64,862	71,714	(6,852)
Workers Compensation	513	497	16
Membership and Dues	500	50	450
Print and Office Supplies	2,100	998	1,102
Meetings and Seminars	17,000	17,786	(786)
Vehicle, Fuel, and Oil	-	164	(164)
Telephone	7,000	6,402	598
Insurance	2,500	201	2,299
Miscellaneous and Contingency	6,000	6,897	(897)
Citizens and Employee Services	5,000	427	4,573
	<u>124,333</u>	<u>123,634</u>	<u>699</u>
Total Mayor and Council			
<u>Administration:</u>			
Salaries	565,269	528,990	36,279
Salaries - Overtime	1,383	-	1,383
Payroll Taxes	43,349	39,356	3,993
Retirement	105,171	91,699	13,472
Group Health Insurance	60,737	55,711	5,026
Workers Compensation	5,553	4,990	563
Print and Office Supplies	12,000	10,948	1,052
Membership and Dues	6,000	5,041	959

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Schedule of Detailed Revenues and Expenditures**  
**Budget and Actual – General Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Meetings and Seminars	\$ 9,500	\$ 11,307	\$ (1,807)
Vehicle, Fuel, and Oil	3,000	4,836	(1,836)
Electric and Gas	5,500	5,389	111
Telephone and Cable	10,500	12,571	(2,071)
Water and Sewer	1,900	1,637	263
IT Equipment, Software and Services	303,000	248,911	54,089
Subscription Based IT Arrangements	-	50,658	(50,658)
Noncapital Tools and Equipment	1,000	-	1,000
Maintenance and Service Contracts	29,000	18,948	10,052
Machine and Equipment Repair	500	246	254
Cleaning and Sanitary Supplies	2,500	50	2,450
Storm Preparation & Cleanup	-	1,510	(1,510)
Medical and Lab	700	491	209
Insurance	25,500	27,364	(1,864)
Rent and Leases	9,000	8,731	269
Advertising	8,000	7,871	129
Employee Training	63,000	51,731	11,269
Professional Services	94,000	87,682	6,318
Temporary Labor	4,000	-	4,000
Contracted Services	149,000	76,074	72,926
Miscellaneous and Contingency	44,000	44,771	(771)
Election Expense	5,000	12,766	(7,766)
Bank Service Charges	11,000	11,618	(618)
	<u>1,579,062</u>	<u>1,421,897</u>	<u>157,165</u>
<b><u>Judicial and Legal:</u></b>			
Salaries - Full-time	80,652	81,913	(1,261)
Salaries - Over-time	1,836	3,286	(1,450)
Salaries - Part-time	24,000	20,065	3,935
Payroll Taxes	8,146	8,057	89
Retirement	19,764	17,655	2,109
Group Health Insurance	7,864	11,915	(4,051)
Workers Compensation	298	291	7
Print and Office Supplies	4,000	2,587	1,413
Membership and Dues	150	(34)	184
Meetings and Seminars	700	406	294
Telephone and Cable	4,000	3,248	752
IT Equipment, Software and Services	1,000	60	940
Noncapital Tools and Equipment	800	-	800
Maintenance and Service Contracts	3,850	-	3,850
Insurance	1,500	1,257	243

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Schedule of Detailed Revenues and Expenditures**  
**Budget and Actual – General Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Employee Training	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,171	\$ 329
Professional Services	170,000	247,066	(77,066)
Miscellaneous and Contingency	850	655	195
Total Judicial and Legal	<u>330,910</u>	<u>399,598</u>	<u>(68,688)</u>
<b>Total General Government</b>	2,034,305	1,945,129	89,176
<b>Public Safety</b>			
<u>Police Department:</u>			
Salaries	1,680,022	1,757,362	(77,340)
Salaries - Over-time	150,419	166,349	(15,930)
Payroll Taxes	140,029	144,035	(4,006)
Retirement	378,234	384,086	(5,852)
Group Health Insurance	265,137	265,179	(42)
Workers Compensation	92,077	105,093	(13,016)
Print and Office Supplies	15,000	13,383	1,617
Membership and Dues	2,000	1,813	187
Meetings and Seminars	3,000	3,459	(459)
Vehicle, Fuel, and Oil	103,000	107,419	(4,419)
Vehicle Maintenance	60,000	60,327	(327)
Electric and Gas	33,000	29,325	3,675
Telephone and Cable	52,000	53,116	(1,116)
Water and Sewer	6,500	5,965	535
IT Equipment, Software and Services	65,000	54,814	10,186
Noncapital Tools and Equipment	17,000	16,832	168
Maintenance and Service Contracts	40,000	19,931	20,069
Machine and Equipment Repair	7,000	6,147	853
Uniforms	22,000	22,762	(762)
Cleaning and Sanitary Supplies	6,000	5,609	391
Medical and Lab	9,000	9,220	(220)
Insurance	127,000	143,345	(16,345)
Rent and Leases	3,000	2,380	620
Employee Training	14,000	13,552	448
Professional Services	5,000	4,995	5
Contracted Services	-	5,575	(5,575)
Miscellaneous and Contingency	6,000	4,507	1,493
Canine Kennel Expenses	2,200	2,203	(3)
Total Police Department	<u>3,303,618</u>	<u>3,408,783</u>	<u>(105,165)</u>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Schedule of Detailed Revenues and Expenditures**  
**Budget and Actual – General Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
<b>Fire Department:</b>			
Salaries - Full-time	\$ 2,266,096	\$ 2,274,113	\$ (8,017)
Salaries - Over-time	383,060	464,850	(81,790)
Salaries - Part-time	20,000	7,728	12,272
Payroll Taxes	204,190	205,082	(892)
Retirement	565,851	564,762	1,089
Group Health Insurance	394,469	383,896	10,573
Workers Compensation	128,160	125,083	3,077
Print and Office Supplies	7,900	5,676	2,224
Membership and Dues	2,300	1,208	1,092
Meetings and Seminars	3,900	6,338	(2,438)
Vehicle, Fuel, and Oil	31,000	27,957	3,043
Vehicle Maintenance	70,000	63,827	6,173
Electric and Gas	46,000	44,212	1,788
Telephone and Cable	61,000	52,518	8,482
Water and Sewer	13,000	11,836	1,164
IT Equipment, Software and Services	91,000	64,376	26,624
Noncapital Tools and Equipment	13,500	9,789	3,711
Maintenance and Service Contracts	41,000	44,043	(3,043)
Machine and Equipment Repair	15,000	9,800	5,200
Uniforms	44,000	42,548	1,452
Cleaning and Sanitary Supplies	10,000	12,448	(2,448)
Medical and Lab	60,500	66,692	(6,192)
Insurance	166,000	182,435	(16,435)
Rent and Leases	3,000	533	2,467
Employee Training	26,500	20,015	6,485
Professional Services	32,000	29,621	2,379
Miscellaneous and Contingency	9,000	10,268	(1,268)
<b>Total Fire Department</b>	<b>4,708,426</b>	<b>4,731,654</b>	<b>(23,228)</b>
<b>Total Public Safety</b>	<b>8,012,044</b>	<b>8,140,437</b>	<b>(128,393)</b>
<b>Building, Planning, and Engineering</b>			
Salaries - Full-time	278,362	333,413	(55,051)
Salaries - Over-time	1,004	2,335	(1,331)
Payroll Taxes	21,371	24,792	(3,421)
Retirement	51,850	59,913	(8,063)
Group Health Insurance	48,369	64,306	(15,937)
Workers Compensation	2,593	2,310	283
Print and Office Supplies	10,000	11,776	(1,776)
Membership and Dues	1,000	616	384
Meetings and Seminars	3,000	2,211	789
Vehicle, Fuel, and Oil	4,100	3,313	787

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Schedule of Detailed Revenues and Expenditures**  
**Budget and Actual – General Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Vehicle Maintenance	\$ 1,000	\$ 571	\$ 429
Electric and Gas	5,100	6,517	(1,417)
Telephone and Cable	5,500	3,696	1,804
Water and Sewer	1,600	1,553	47
IT Equipment, Software and Services	35,000	19,245	15,755
Noncapital Tools and Equipment	1,000	-	1,000
Maintenance and Service Contracts	7,500	8,680	(1,180)
Machine and Equipment Repair	500	-	500
Uniforms	500	989	(489)
Cleaning and Sanitary Supplies	500	-	500
Medical and Lab	100	140	(40)
Insurance	12,000	13,361	(1,361)
Rent and Leases	1,500	155	1,345
Employee Training	2,000	2,548	(548)
Professional Services	14,300	10,953	3,347
Temporary Labor	4,000	-	4,000
Miscellaneous and Contingency	500	1,444	(944)
<b>Total Building, Planning, and Engineering</b>	<b>514,249</b>	<b>574,837</b>	<b>(60,588)</b>
<b>Public Works</b>			
Salaries - Full-time	646,025	656,834	(10,809)
Salaries - Over-time	10,984	12,778	(1,794)
Salaries - Part-time	24,300	19,629	4,671
Payroll Taxes	52,120	51,265	855
Retirement	121,941	117,705	4,236
Group Health Insurance	116,563	114,765	1,798
Workers Compensation	53,780	56,190	(2,410)
Print and Office Supplies	1,500	162	1,338
Membership and Dues	500	(34)	534
Meetings and Seminars	500	161	339
Vehicle, Fuel, and Oil	97,000	85,577	11,423
Vehicle Maintenance	114,000	219,456	(105,456)
Electric and Gas	70,000	75,905	(5,905)
Telephone and Cable	14,000	13,270	730
Water and Sewer	3,000	1,304	1,696
IT Equipment, Software and Services	16,000	2,790	13,210
Noncapital Tools and Equipment	8,000	6,302	1,698
Maintenance and Service Contracts	11,500	11,997	(497)
Machine and Equipment Repair	4,000	171	3,829
Uniforms	13,000	14,700	(1,700)
Cleaning and Sanitary Supplies	2,500	1,176	1,324
Medical and Lab	4,000	3,164	836
Street Signs	2,000	1,763	237
Insurance	43,500	51,620	(8,120)
Rent and Leases	2,000	11,934	(9,934)

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Schedule of Detailed Revenues and Expenditures**  
**Budget and Actual – General Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Employee Training	\$ 300	\$ -	\$ 300
Professional Services	2,000	3,365	(1,365)
Temporary Labor	248,000	227,377	20,623
Contracted Services	1,000	1,463	(463)
Miscellaneous and Contingency	1,000	1,089	(89)
Garbage Cart - Procurement	8,500	16,310	(7,810)
<b>Total Public Works</b>	<b>1,693,513</b>	<b>1,780,188</b>	<b>(86,675)</b>
<b>Recreation</b>			
<u>Recreation Department:</u>			
Salaries - Full-time	390,435	405,685	(15,250)
Salaries - Over-time	9,293	1,633	7,660
Salaries - Part-time	235,000	227,245	7,755
Payroll Taxes	48,557	48,012	545
Retirement	75,515	71,890	3,625
Group Health Insurance	71,125	66,701	4,424
Workers Compensation	17,923	20,210	(2,287)
Print and Office Supplies	12,000	11,954	46
Membership and Dues	1,600	1,581	19
Meetings and Seminars	2,000	1,996	4
Vehicle, Fuel, and Oil	7,000	3,983	3,017
Vehicle Maintenance	2,000	2,672	(672)
Electric and Gas	35,000	35,135	(135)
Telephone and Cable	13,000	10,393	2,607
Water and Sewer	5,000	4,532	468
IT, Equipment, Software and Services	30,000	3,496	26,504
Subscription Based IT Arrangements	-	108,004	(108,004)
Noncapital Tools and Equipment	2,000	2,731	(731)
Maintenance and Service Contracts	45,000	43,422	1,578
Machine and Equipment Repair	2,500	2,465	35
Uniforms	1,950	2,581	(631)
Cleaning and Sanitary Supplies	8,000	8,000	-
Medical and Lab	1,000	608	392
Insurance	60,000	69,596	(9,596)
Rent and Leases	2,500	1,447	1,053
Employee Training	2,500	2,436	64
Professional Services	120	120	-
Temporary Labor	2,000	-	2,000
Miscellaneous and Contingency	3,500	2,651	849
<b>Total Recreation Department</b>	<b>1,086,518</b>	<b>1,161,179</b>	<b>(74,661)</b>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Schedule of Detailed Revenues and Expenditures**  
**Budget and Actual – General Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
<u>Recreation Programs:</u>			
Five Year Old & Under Play Group	\$ 750	\$ 663	\$ 87
Gymnastics	5,000	5,019	(19)
Special Activities	24,500	19,037	5,463
Summer Camp	15,500	12,688	2,812
Themed Activities	3,500	3,456	44
Adult Sports	14,000	11,010	2,990
Youth Sports	36,000	27,837	8,163
Teenagers	4,000	3,806	194
	<u>103,250</u>	<u>83,516</u>	<u>19,734</u>
<b>Total Recreation Programs</b>	<b>103,250</b>	<b>83,516</b>	<b>19,734</b>
<b>Total Recreation</b>	<b>1,189,768</b>	<b>1,244,695</b>	<b>(54,927)</b>
<b>Non-Departmental</b>			
Parking Meters			
Salaries - Over-time	2,000	3,834	(1,834)
Salaries - Part-time	125,000	90,764	34,236
Payroll Taxes	9,716	7,237	2,479
Workers Compensation	1,920	3,338	(1,418)
	<u>138,636</u>	<u>105,173</u>	<u>33,463</u>
<b>Total Parking Meters</b>	<b>138,636</b>	<b>105,173</b>	<b>33,463</b>
<b>Total Non-Departmental</b>	<b>138,636</b>	<b>105,173</b>	<b>33,463</b>
Capital outlay	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Debt Service</b>			
Principal	690,000	714,932	(24,932)
Interest	140,307	151,625	(11,318)
	<u>830,307</u>	<u>866,557</u>	<u>(36,250)</u>
<b>Total Debt Service</b>	<b>830,307</b>	<b>866,557</b>	<b>(36,250)</b>
<b>Total General Fund Expenditures</b>	<b><u>\$ 14,412,822</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 14,657,016</u></b>	<b><u>\$ (244,194)</u></b>



**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Schedule of Expenditures by Type – Actual**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	General Government		
	Mayor and Council	Administration	Judicial and Legal
<b>Departmental Expenditures</b>			
Salaries - Full-time	\$ 17,000	\$ 528,990	\$ 81,913
Salaries - Over-time	-	-	3,286
Salaries - Part-time	-	-	20,065
Payroll Taxes	956	39,356	8,057
Retirement	542	91,699	17,655
Group Health Insurance	71,714	55,711	11,915
Workers Compensation	497	4,990	291
Print and Office Supplies	998	10,948	2,587
Membership and Dues	50	5,041	(34)
Membership and Seminars	17,786	11,307	406
Vehicle, Fuel, and Oil	164	4,836	-
Vehicle Maintenance	-	-	-
Electric and Gas	-	5,389	-
Telephone and Cable	6,402	12,571	3,248
Water and Sewer	-	1,637	-
IT Equipment, Software and Services	-	248,911	60
Subscription Based IT Arrangements	-	50,658	-
Noncapital Tools and Equipment	-	-	-
Maintenance and Service Contracts	-	18,948	-
Machine and Equipment Repair	-	246	-
Uniforms	-	-	-
Cleaning and Sanitary Supplies	-	50	-
Storm Preparation & Cleanup	-	1,510	-
Medical and Lab	-	491	-
Street Signs	-	-	-
Insurance	201	27,364	1,257
Rent and Leases	-	8,731	-
Advertising	-	7,871	-
Employee Training	-	51,731	1,171
Professional Services	-	87,682	247,066
Temporary Labor	-	-	-
Contracted Services	-	76,074	-
Miscellaneous and Contingency	6,897	44,771	655
Citizens and Employee Services	427	-	-
Canine Kennel Expenses	-	-	-
Recreation Instruction Expense	-	-	-
Garbage Cart - Procurement	-	-	-
Election Expenses	-	12,766	-
Bank Service Charges	-	11,618	-
<b>Total Departmental Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 123,634</b>	<b>\$ 1,421,897</b>	<b>\$ 399,598</b>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Schedule of Expenditures by Type – Actual**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Public Safety</u>		<u>Building,</u>	<u>Public Works</u>
	<u>Police</u>	<u>Fire Department</u>	<u>Planning, and</u>	
<b>Departmental Expenditures</b>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Fire Department</u>	<u>Engineering</u>	<u>Department</u>
Salaries - Full-time	\$ 1,757,362	\$ 2,274,113	\$ 333,413	\$ 656,834
Salaries - Over-time	166,349	464,850	2,335	12,778
Salaries - Part-time	-	7,728	-	19,629
Payroll Taxes	144,035	205,082	24,792	51,265
Retirement	384,086	564,762	59,913	117,705
Group Health Insurance	265,179	383,896	64,306	114,765
Workers Compensation	105,093	125,083	2,310	56,190
Print and Office Supplies	13,383	5,676	11,776	162
Membership and Dues	1,813	1,208	616	(34)
Membership and Seminars	3,459	6,338	2,211	161
Vehicle, Fuel, and Oil	107,419	27,957	3,313	85,577
Vehicle Maintenance	60,327	63,827	571	219,456
Electric and Gas	29,325	44,212	6,517	75,905
Telephone and Cable	53,116	52,518	3,696	13,270
Water and Sewer	5,965	11,836	1,553	1,304
IT Equipment, Software and Services	54,814	64,376	19,245	2,790
Subscription Based IT Arrangements	-	-	-	-
Noncapital Tools and Equipment	16,832	9,789	-	6,302
Maintenance and Service Contracts	19,931	44,043	8,680	11,997
Machine and Equipment Repair	6,147	9,800	-	171
Uniforms	22,762	42,548	989	14,700
Cleaning and Sanitary Supplies	5,609	12,448	-	1,176
Storm Preparation & Cleanup	-	-	-	-
Medical and Lab	9,220	66,692	140	3,164
Street Signs	-	-	-	1,763
Insurance	143,345	182,435	13,361	51,620
Rent and Leases	2,380	533	155	11,934
Advertising	-	-	-	-
Employee Training	13,552	20,015	2,548	-
Professional Services	4,995	29,621	10,953	3,365
Temporary Labor	-	-	-	227,377
Contracted Services	5,575	-	-	1,463
Miscellaneous and Contingency	4,507	10,268	1,444	1,089
Citizens and Employee Services	-	-	-	-
Canine Kennel Expenses	2,203	-	-	-
Recreation Instruction Expense	-	-	-	-
Garbage Cart - Procurement	-	-	-	16,310
Election Expenses	-	-	-	-
Bank Service Charges	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 3,408,783</u>	<u>\$ 4,731,654</u>	<u>\$ 574,837</u>	<u>\$ 1,780,188</u>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Schedule of Expenditures by Type – Actual**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

	<u>Non-Departmental</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Recreation</u>	<u>Parking Meters</u>	
<b>Departmental Expenditures</b>			
Salaries - Full-time	\$ 405,685	\$ -	\$ 6,055,310
Salaries - Over-time	1,633	3,834	655,065
Salaries - Part-time	227,245	90,764	365,431
Payroll Taxes	48,012	7,237	528,792
Retirement	71,890	-	1,308,252
Group Health Insurance	66,701	-	1,034,187
Workers Compensation	20,210	3,338	318,002
Print and Office Supplies	11,954	-	57,484
Membership and Dues	1,581	-	10,241
Membership and Seminars	1,996	-	43,664
Vehicle, Fuel, and Oil	3,983	-	233,249
Vehicle Maintenance	2,672	-	346,853
Electric and Gas	35,135	-	196,483
Telephone and Cable	10,393	-	155,214
Water and Sewer	4,532	-	26,827
IT Equipment, Software and Services	3,496	-	393,692
Subscription Based IT Arrangements	108,004	-	158,662
Noncapital Tools and Equipment	2,731	-	35,654
Maintenance and Service Contracts	43,422	-	147,021
Machine and Equipment Repair	2,465	-	18,829
Uniforms	2,581	-	83,580
Cleaning and Sanitary Supplies	8,000	-	27,283
Storm Preparation & Cleanup	-	-	1,510
Medical and Lab	608	-	80,315
Street Signs	-	-	1,763
Insurance	69,596	-	489,179
Rent and Leases	1,447	-	25,180
Advertising	-	-	7,871
Employee Training	2,436	-	91,453
Professional Services	120	-	383,802
Temporary Labor	-	-	227,377
Contracted Services	-	-	83,112
Miscellaneous and Contingency	2,651	-	72,282
Citizens and Employee Services	-	-	427
Canine Kennel Expenses	-	-	2,203
Recreation Instruction Expense	83,516	-	83,516
Garbage Cart - Procurement	-	-	16,310
Election Expenses	-	-	12,766
Bank Service Charges	-	-	11,618
	<u>\$ 1,244,695</u>	<u>\$ 105,173</u>	<u>\$ 13,790,459</u>
		Debt Service - Principal	714,932
		Debt Service - Interest	151,625
			<u><u>\$ 14,657,016</u></u>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Schedule of Fines, Assessments, and Surcharges**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

FOR THE STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE:

COUNTY / MUNICIPAL FUNDS COLLECTED BY CLERK OF COURT	General Sessions	Magistrate Court	Municipal Court	Total
<b>Court Fines and Assessments:</b>				
Court fines and assessments collected			\$ 524,717.11	\$ 524,717.11
Court fines and assessments remitted to State Treasurer			\$ 116,045.00	\$ 116,045.00
<b>Total Court Fines and Assessments retained</b>	\$ -	\$ -	<b>\$ 640,762.11</b>	<b>\$ 640,762.11</b>
<b>Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services:</b>				
Surcharges collected and retained			\$ 4,638.33	\$ 4,638.33
Assessments retained			\$ 10,424.87	\$ 10,424.87
<b>Total Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services</b>	\$ -	\$ -	<b>\$ 15,063.20</b>	<b>\$ 15,063.20</b>

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION (DCVC)

VICTIM SERVICE FUNDS COLLECTED	Municipal	County	Total
<b>Carryforward from Previous Year – Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 35,184.60</b>		<b>\$ 35,184.60</b>
<b>Victim Service Revenue:</b>			
Victim Service Fines Retained by City/County Treasurer	\$ -		\$ -
Victim Service Assessments Retained by City/County Treasurer	\$ 10,424.87		\$ 10,424.87
Victim Service Surcharges Retained by City/County Treasurer	\$ 4,638.33		\$ 4,638.33
Interest Earned	\$ -		\$ -
Grant Funds Received			
Grant from:			\$ -
General Funds Transferred to Victim Service Fund	\$ -		\$ -
<b>Contribution Received from Victim Service Contracts:</b>			
(1) Town of			\$ -
(2) Town of			\$ -
(3) City of			\$ -
<b>Total Funds Allocated to Victim Service Fund + Beginning Balance (A)</b>	<b>\$ 50,247.80</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 50,247.80</b>

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina**  
**Schedule of Fines, Assessments, and Surcharges**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

<b><u>Expenditures for Victim Service Program:</u></b>	<b><u>Municipal</u></b>	<b><u>County</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
Salaries and Benefits			\$ -
Operating Expenditures	\$ 701.83		\$ 701.83
<b>Victim Service Contract(s):</b>			
(1) Entity's Name			\$ -
(2) Entity's Name			\$ -
<b>Victim Service Donation(s):</b>			
(1) Domestic Violence Shelter:			\$ -
(2) Rape Crisis Center:			\$ -
(3) Other local direct crime victims service agency:			\$ -
Transferred to General Fund	\$ 4,750.35		\$ 4,750.35
<b>Total Expenditures from Victim Service Fund/Program (B)</b>	<b>\$ 5,452.18</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 5,452.18</b>
Total Victim Service Funds Retained by Municipal/County Treasurer (A-B)	<b>\$ 44,795.62</b>		<b>\$ 44,795.62</b>
<b>Less: Prior Year Fund Deficit Repayment</b>	<b>\$ 10,184.60</b>		<b>\$ 10,184.60</b>
<b>Carryforward Funds – End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 34,611.02</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 34,611.02</b>

**Independent Auditor’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance  
and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed  
in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards***

The Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council  
City of Isle of Palms  
Isle of Palms, South Carolina

We have audited the City of Isle of Palms (the City), in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November , 2024.

***Internal Control over Financial Reporting***

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

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

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

### ***Compliance and Other Matters***

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

### **Purpose of this Report**

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

*Veris LLC*

Mount Pleasant, South Carolina  
November 1, 2024



**Reporting Under *Uniform Guidance***



**Independent Auditor’s Report on Compliance for each Major Federal Program and Report  
on Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with the Uniform Guidance and the Federal Single Audit  
Implementation Act**

The Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council  
City of Isle of Palms  
Isle of Palms, South Carolina

**Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program**

***Opinion on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program***

We have audited the City of Isle of Palms’s compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City of Isle of Palms’s major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

In our opinion, the City of Isle of Palms complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

***Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program***

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

We are required to be independent of the City of Isle of Palms and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City of Isle of Palms’ compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

***Responsibilities of Management for Compliance***

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the City of Isle of Palms’ major federal programs.

### ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City of Isle of Palms's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgement made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City of Isle of Palms's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the City of Isle of Palms's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of City of Isle of Palms's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Isle of Palms's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

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

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

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed. *Government Auditing Standards* requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the City of Isle of Palms’s response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. City of Isle of Palms’s response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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

*Veris LLC*

Mount Pleasant, South Carolina  
November 1, 2024



**City of Isle of Palms  
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards  
Year Ended June 30, 2024**

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Federal Grantor Pass-through Grantor Program Title	Assistance Listing Number	Other Award Number	Federal Expenditures
United States Department of the Treasury			
Direct			
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	N/A	\$ 683,357
Department of Homeland Security FEMA			
South Carolina Department of Natural Resources			
Flood Mitigation Assistance	97.029	SCDNR FY2019-38	<u>97,546</u>
Total expenditures of federal awards			<u>\$ 780,903</u>

**City of Isle of Palms**  
**Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2024**

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**Note A – Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the City of Isle of Palms under programs of the federal and state government for the year ended June 30, 2024. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City of Isle of Palms, it is not intended to and does not present the position of the governmental activities, changes in net position, or cash flows of the City of Isle of Palms.

**Note B – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

Expenditures reported on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Negative amounts shown on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years.

**Note C – Indirect Cost Rate**

City of Isle of Palms chose not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance for the year ended June 30, 2024.

**City of Isle of Palms, South Carolina  
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs  
Year ended June 30, 2024**

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**Section I – Summary of Auditor’s Results**

**Financial Statements**

Type of auditor’s report issued:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness identified?	No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weakness?	No
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

**Federal Awards**

Internal control over major programs:	
Material weakness identified?	No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weakness?	No

Type of auditor’s report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
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Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance?	No
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Programs tested as major programs include:

<b>Assistance Listing Number(s)</b>	<b>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</b>
21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:	\$750,000
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Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes
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**Section II – Financial Statement Findings**

None

**Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs**

None

**Section IV – Summary Schedule of Prior Year Findings**

Not Applicable