

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Upper Savannah Council of Governments
Greenwood, South Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Upper Savannah Council of Governments (the "Council"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Council's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Members
American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
S.C. Association of Certified Public Accountants



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Upper Savannah Council of Governments as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and the budgetary comparison for the governmental funds for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, pension plan schedules, and OPEB schedules, as listed 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Council's basic financial statements. The accompanying other supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Board of Directors
Upper Savannah Council of Governments
January 9, 2020

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 9, 2020, on our consideration of the Council'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 the effectiveness of the Council's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Council's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

McKinley, Cooper & Co., LLC

Greenville, South Carolina
January 9, 2020

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Upper Savannah Council of Governments (the "Council"), we offer readers of the Council's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Council for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

Financial Highlights

- The net position of the Council was (\$3,658,695) at the close of the most recent fiscal year.
- The Council's total net position decreased by \$2,968 from the prior fiscal year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Council's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,420,692, a decrease of \$15,924 from the prior fiscal year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the governmental funds was \$1,420,692, or 24 percent of total governmental fund expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the Council's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Council 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 fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Fund financial statements. A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Council, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Council can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. *Governmental funds* are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

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

The Council maintains two individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund and the special revenue fund. Both funds are considered to be major funds.

The Council adopts an annual appropriated budget for its governmental funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

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 statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the Council's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for the governmental funds.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Council's net position decreased by \$2,968 during the current fiscal year.

The following table presents a summary of the Council's net position as of June 30, 2019, with comparative data for fiscal year 2018:

Condensed Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Current Assets	\$ 2,153,152	\$ 2,272,241
Capital Assets	324,422	288,299
Total Assets	2,477,574	2,560,540
Deferred Outflows of Resources	702,631	460,942
Current Liabilities	732,460	835,625
Net Pension Liability	2,988,573	3,031,413
Net OPEB Liability	2,785,723	2,321,764
Total Liabilities	6,506,756	6,188,802
Deferred Inflows of Resources	332,144	488,407
Net Investment in Capital Assets	324,422	288,299
Unrestricted Net Position	(3,983,117)	(3,944,026)
Total Net Position	\$ (3,658,695)	\$ (3,655,727)

The following table presents a summary of the Council's activities for the year ended June 30, 2019, with comparative totals for fiscal year 2018:

Condensed Statement of Activities

	Governmental Activities	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Revenues		
Charges for services	\$ 641,139	\$ 508,167
Operating grants and contributions	4,970,115	4,753,204
Intergovernmental		
State	40,964	40,964
Local	152,631	152,366
Other	67,775	74,642
Transfer	-	503,805
Total revenues	5,872,624	6,033,148
Expenses		
Employment and training	1,767,084	1,809,399
Economic development	32,138	47,596
Local government planning	144,232	133,262
Aging services	2,534,205	2,272,347
Nonmajor funds	5,658	16,988
Service contracts	389,020	289,735
General government	1,003,255	995,359
Total expenses	5,875,592	5,564,686
Increase in net position	\$ (2,968)	\$ 468,462

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental funds. The focus of the Council's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Council'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.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Council. At the end of the current fiscal year, the entire fund balance of \$1,420,692 is unassigned.

The fund balance of the Council's general fund decreased by \$15,924 during the current fiscal year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Council adopts a balanced budget with budgeted expenditures equaling budgeted revenues.

Capital Asset Administration

Capital assets. The Council's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2019, amounts to \$324,422 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes leasehold improvements, machinery and equipment, and automobiles. The total increase of \$36,123 in net capital assets is the result of asset additions of \$84,267 and depreciation expense of \$48,144.

Additional information on the Council's capital assets can be found in notes of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The Council derives a majority of its revenue from federal government programs either directly or passed through state agencies. Trends in federal spending impact program activities and delivery as well as overall financial stability. As the national economy has improved, federal stimulus spending in the major programs the Council administers has declined. Federal budget reform to reduce spending will also continue to impact the Council's revenue in the foreseeable future. Revenues received from local and state governments have tended to be less volatile. The uncertainties must be considered in the budget process.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Council's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Upper Savannah Council of Governments, 430 Helix Road, Greenwood, South Carolina 29646.

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>Primary Government</u>
	<u>Governmental</u>
	<u>Activities</u>
ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 135,135
SC Local Government Investment Pool	243,299
Investments	718,525
Prepaid Expenses	13,061
Due from Other Governments/Providers	1,043,132
Capital Assets, net of accumulated depreciation	
Leasehold Improvements	192,961
Machinery and Equipment	114,634
Automobiles	16,827
Total Assets	<u>2,477,574</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions	364,761
Deferred Outflows Related to OPEB	337,870
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>702,631</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	450,173
Employee Funds Withheld	189,462
Unearned Revenue	48,817
Due to Upper Savannah Development Corporation	44,008
Net Pension Liability	2,988,573
Net OPEB Liability	2,785,723
Total Liabilities	<u>6,506,756</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions	252,413
Deferred Inflows Related to OPEB	79,731
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>332,144</u>
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	324,422
Unrestricted	(3,983,117)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (3,658,695)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Function/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities				
Employment and Training	\$ 1,767,084	\$ -	\$ 1,949,663	\$ 182,579
Economic Development	32,138	-	72,273	40,135
Local Government Planning	144,232	-	85,000	(59,232)
Aging	2,534,205	-	2,863,179	328,974
Non Major Funds	5,658	-	-	(5,658)
Service Contracts	389,020	641,139	-	252,119
General Government	1,003,255	-	-	(1,003,255)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 5,875,592</u>	<u>\$ 641,139</u>	<u>\$ 4,970,115</u>	<u>(264,338)</u>
General Revenues				
Participating Local Governments				152,631
State Aid to Council of Governments				40,964
Other				67,775
Total General Revenues				<u>261,370</u>
Change in Net Position				(2,968)
Net position, beginning				(3,655,727)
Net position, ending				<u>\$ (3,658,695)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Special Revenue	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 86,318	\$ 48,817	\$ 135,135
SC Local Government Investment Pool	243,299	-	243,299
Investments	718,525	-	718,525
Prepaid Expenses	13,061	-	13,061
Due from Other Governments and Providers	108,711	934,421	1,043,132
Due from Other Funds	514,742	-	514,742
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1,684,656</u>	<u>\$ 983,238</u>	<u>\$ 2,667,894</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE			
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	\$ 30,494	\$ 419,679	\$ 450,173
Employee Funds Withheld	189,462	-	189,462
Due to Other Funds	-	514,742	514,742
Deferred Revenue	-	48,817	48,817
Due to Upper Savannah Development Corporation	44,008	-	44,008
Total Liabilities	<u>263,964</u>	<u>983,238</u>	<u>1,247,202</u>
FUND BALANCE			
Unassigned	1,420,692	-	1,420,692
Total Fund Balances	<u>1,420,692</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,420,692</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 1,684,656</u>	<u>\$ 983,238</u>	

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	324,422
Certain long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental fund financial statements, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.	
Net pension liability	(2,988,573)
Net OPEB liability	(2,785,723)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	112,348
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	<u>258,139</u>
Total Net Position - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ (3,658,695)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Special Revenue	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Federal and State Funds	\$ -	\$ 3,978,124	\$ 3,978,124
State Funds Aging	-	684,953	684,953
State Match Aging	-	307,038	307,038
Service Contracts	-	641,139	641,139
Participating Local Governments	152,631	-	152,631
State Aid to Councils of Governments	40,964	-	40,964
In-Kind Revenue	48,144	-	48,144
Other	67,775	-	67,775
Total Revenues	<u>309,514</u>	<u>5,611,254</u>	<u>5,920,768</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Direct Salaries and Release	373,257	954,868	1,328,125
Fringe Benefits	149,760	387,318	537,078
Travel and Meetings	17,075	11,566	28,641
Transportation Costs	11,886	-	11,886
Office Supplies and Printing	7,401	2,923	10,324
Office Equipment Lease and Rental	20,987	-	20,987
Maintenance and Service Agreements	115,393	1,300	116,693
Telephone and Internet	23,196	840	24,036
Dues and Subscriptions	19,700	3,231	22,931
Advertising and Outreach	20	6,170	6,190
Insurance	19,459	3,057	22,516
Audit Fees	14,500	-	14,500
Direct Services	-	848,234	848,234
Miscellaneous	4,902	1,955	6,857
WIOA Board	-	1,445	1,445
Postage	1,629	-	1,629
Bank Service Charges	1,585	-	1,585
Services Rendered	4,269	2,850	7,119
Furniture and Equipment-Non Capital	-	1,871	1,871
Automobiles	20,604	-	20,604
Computer Software	125	-	125
Contract Passthrough	-	2,616,468	2,616,468
Utilities	19,522	-	19,522
Board	28,035	-	28,035
Indirect Costs Allocated	(907,660)	907,660	-
Admin Costs-Off Site	(11,558)	11,558	-
Office Building	191,147	-	191,147
Depreciation	48,144	-	48,144
Total Expenditures	<u>173,378</u>	<u>5,763,314</u>	<u>5,936,692</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>136,136</u>	<u>(152,060)</u>	<u>(15,924)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Operating Transfers In	-	152,060	152,060
Operating Transfers (Out)	(152,060)	-	(152,060)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(152,060)</u>	<u>152,060</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>(15,924)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,924)</u>
Fund Balances, beginning	<u>1,436,616</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,436,616</u>
Fund Balances, ending	<u>\$ 1,420,692</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,420,692</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (15,924)
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, for governmental activities, those costs are shown in the Statement of Net Position and allocated over the estimated useful lives as depreciation expense in the Statement of Activities. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.	36,123
Governmental funds report 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.	95,650
Changes in the Council's net OPEB liability, and related deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources for the current year related to other post-employment benefits are not reported in the governmental funds but are reported in the Statement of Activities.	<u>(118,817)</u>
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ (2,968)</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance With
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
REVENUES				
Federal and State Funds	\$ 4,690,496	\$ 4,690,496	\$ 4,970,115	\$ 279,619
Service Contracts	553,903	553,903	641,139	87,236
Participating Local Governments	152,586	152,586	152,631	45
State Aid to Councils of Governments	40,965	40,965	40,964	(1)
In-Kind Revenue	45,000	45,000	48,144	3,144
Other	36,200	36,200	67,775	31,575
Total Revenues	<u>5,519,150</u>	<u>5,519,150</u>	<u>5,920,768</u>	<u>401,618</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Direct Salaries and Release	1,304,000	1,304,000	1,328,125	(24,125)
Fringe Benefits	494,475	494,475	537,078	(42,603)
Travel and Meetings	28,500	28,500	28,641	(141)
Office Supplies and Printing	13,000	13,000	10,324	2,676
Telephone and Internet	25,000	25,000	24,036	964
Computer Software	1,800	1,800	125	1,675
Dues and Subscriptions	21,500	21,500	22,931	(1,431)
Insurance	23,000	23,000	22,516	484
Bank Service Charges	2,100	2,100	1,585	515
Postage	5,500	5,500	1,629	3,871
Services Rendered	12,000	12,000	7,119	4,881
Advertising and Outreach	4,900	4,900	6,190	(1,290)
Audit Fees	15,000	15,000	14,500	500
Utilities	20,000	20,000	19,522	478
Board	35,000	35,000	28,035	6,965
Aging Committee	400	400	-	400
Aging Direct Services	863,510	863,510	649,446	214,064
WIOA Board	2,000	2,000	1,445	555
Workforce Development Direct Services	49,555	49,555	198,788	(149,233)
Furniture and Equipment-Non Capital	1,500	1,500	1,871	(371)
Furniture and Equipment-Capital	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
Vehicles	-	-	20,604	(20,604)
Depreciation	45,000	45,000	48,144	(3,144)
Office Building	195,720	195,720	191,147	4,573
Office Equipment Lease and Rental	21,000	21,000	20,987	13
Maintenance and Service Agreements	115,000	115,000	116,693	(1,693)
Auto Payments	4,800	4,800	-	4,800
Transportation Costs	21,000	21,000	11,886	9,114
Miscellaneous	7,000	7,000	6,858	142
Contract Pass-Through	2,184,890	2,184,890	2,616,468	(431,578)
Total Expenditures	<u>5,519,150</u>	<u>5,519,150</u>	<u>5,936,692</u>	<u>(417,542)</u>
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,924)</u>	<u>(15,924)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfer in	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	-	(15,924)	(15,924)
Fund Balances, beginning	1,436,616	1,436,616	1,436,616	-
Fund Balances, ending	<u>\$ 1,436,616</u>	<u>\$ 1,436,616</u>	<u>\$ 1,420,692</u>	<u>\$ (15,924)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>Expendable Trust</u> <u>Revolving</u> <u>Loan</u> <u>Funds</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 76,359
SC Local Government Investment Pool	563,190
Investments	189,955
Note Receivable	7,821,549
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	<u>(155,000)</u>
Total Assets	<u>8,496,053</u>
LIABILITIES	
Due to other Governments/Providers	68,933
Due to Designated Recipients	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>68,933</u>
NET POSITION	
Held in Trust	<u><u>\$ 8,427,120</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Expendable Trust		Total
	EDA	SSED	Expendable
	RLF	RLF	Trust
ADDITIONS			
Contributions			
Interest	\$ 24,934	\$ 130,800	\$ 155,734
Loan Fees	1,475	-	1,475
Total Additions	26,409	130,800	157,209
DEDUCTIONS			
Administrative Expenses			
Fees	12,978	275,675	288,653
Service Charges	36	-	36
Internal Transfer to Community Foundation	-	153,000	153,000
Total Deductions	13,014	428,675	441,689
Change in Net Position	13,395	(297,875)	(284,480)
Net Position, beginning	603,673	8,107,927	8,711,600
Net Position, ending	\$ 617,068	\$ 7,810,052	\$ 8,427,120

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

Upper Savannah Council of Governments (the "Council") is a political subdivision created by the legislature of the State of South Carolina. The Council provides a forum for local governments in the Piedmont area of South Carolina to discuss and implement programs that benefit the area. The Council provides technical assistance to the various county and municipal governments who participate in the Council. The Council serves as an intermediary between the funding source and contract subrecipients on several projects. The Council provides contract services to the local governments for obtaining and administering grants.

The financial statements of the Council include all of the operations of the Council. No other organizations are included in the financial statements, and the Council is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" as defined by the GASB pronouncement. The criteria used to determine whether or not an organization is included in the financial statements are financial interdependency, selection of governing authority, designation of management, ability to significantly influence operations, accountability for fiscal matters, scope of public service, and financing relationships.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities* are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

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. Other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *special revenue fund* is used to account for revenues derived from specific sources (other than major capital projects) which are earmarked, because of legal or regulatory provisions or administrative action, to finance specific projects.

Additionally, the Council reports the following fund types:

Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the government in a trustee capacity or as an agent on behalf of others. Trust funds account for assets held by the government under the terms of a formal trust agreement.

The *expendable trust funds* are accounted for in essentially the same manner as the governmental fund types, using the same measurement focus and basis of accounting. Expendable trust funds account for assets where both the principal and interest may be spent.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Council’s policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Indirect Cost Allocation Plan

The Council has adopted an indirect cost allocation plan under the provisions of 2 CFR part 200 (“Uniform Guidance”) whereby allowable indirect costs are identified and accumulated in an indirect cost pool and distributed to applicable federal, state, and local grant activities and programs based upon actual indirect cost rates.

The actual indirect cost rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was computed as follows:

Total Indirect Administrative Costs	=	\$ 907,660	=	0.733638
Direct Salaries and Fringe Benefits				
Charged to Grants, Programs, and Activities		\$ 1,237,205		

Prior approval of the allocation plan was not required by the Council’s federal cognizant agency. However, in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, the plan is subject to subsequent federal audit or review.

Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

The Council's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

State statutes authorize the Council to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and its agencies, obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units, banks and savings and loan associations to the extent secured by the FDIC, certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements where the certificates or agreements are collateralized by obligations of the United States or its agencies or by obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units and no load open-end or closed-end management type registered investment companies or investment trusts whose sole investments are in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and its agencies, or in obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units, or in collateralized repurchase agreements.

Deposits (cash and money market accounts) are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

All investments are recorded at fair value based on quoted market prices. Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. Management's intent is to hold all investments to maturity.

Short-term Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the balance sheet.

Notes Receivable

Noncurrent portions of long-term notes receivable are reported as advances and are offset equally by a fund balance reserve account which indicates that they do not constitute expendable available financial resources and therefore are not available for appropriation.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond the end of the fiscal year are recorded as prepaid items.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

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

Property, plant, equipment and automobiles are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Leasehold improvements	7-40
Machinery and equipment	5-7
Automobiles	5

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net position.

Unearned Revenue

The Council reports deferred revenue on its balance sheet. Unearned revenues arise when resources are received by the Council before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods when the Council has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Pensions

In the government-wide financial statements, pensions are required to be recognized and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting (see 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 Council 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 Council's proportionate share thereof in the case a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan, measured as of the Council's fiscal yearend. 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.

Estimates

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

Fund Balance Classifications

Fund balance is classified in five categories: Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned, and Unassigned. Nonspendable fund balances include amounts that are not in spendable form or are legally required to remain intact. Restricted fund balances include amounts that have external restrictions by either grantors, debt covenants, laws, or other governments. Committed fund balances include amounts that are committed to a specific purpose by the Board of Directors. Assigned fund balances include amounts that are constrained by limitations resulting from intended uses as established by the Board of Directors. Unassigned fund balance includes amounts that have not been assigned to any purpose. Unless specifically designated otherwise, fund expenditures and encumbrances are from restricted fund balance to the extent of restricted fund balance revenue, followed by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance, respectively.

Below are the fund balance classifications for the governmental funds at June 30, 2019:

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund Balances			
Unassigned			
Other	\$ 1,420,692	\$ -	\$ 1,420,692
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$ 1,420,692</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,420,692</u>

Interfund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures, or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

Fair Value Measurement and Application

The Council categorizes its fair value measurement within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles and in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure fair value of an asset and gives the highest priority level to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 – Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted process for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Council can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Inputs to the valuation methodology, other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly and include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets.
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets.
- Inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 – Inputs to the valuation methodology that are unobservable for an asset or liability.

Inputs refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions, including assumptions about risk. Inputs may include price information, volatility statistics, specific and broad credit data, liquidity statistics and other factors. Accounting standards require that the fair value determination be based on a maximum use of observable inputs (Levels 1 and 2) and minimum use of unobservable inputs (Level 3). The Council considers observable data to be that market data which is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The valuation methodologies described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of future net realizable values or reflective of future fair values. The Council believes that the valuation methods used are appropriate and consistent with GAAP. The use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date. There have been no significant changes from the prior year in the methodologies used to measure fair value.

NOTE 2 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position.

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance - total governmental funds and net position – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. The net adjustment of \$(5,079,387) consists of several elements as follows:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds (total capital assets on government-wide statement in governmental activities column):	\$ 634,475
Less: accumulated depreciation	310,053
Net capital assets	<u>324,422</u>
Liabilities that, because they are not due and payable in the current period, do not require current resources to pay and, therefore, are not recorded in the fund statements:	
Net pension liability	(2,988,573)
Net OPEB liability	(2,785,723)
	<u>(5,774,296)</u>
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	364,761
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	337,870
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(252,413)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(79,731)
	<u>370,487</u>
Total adjustments	<u>\$ (5,079,387)</u>

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the government-wide statement of activities.

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. There are several elements of that total adjustment of \$12,956 as follows:

Capital outlay expenditures recorded in the fund statements but capitalized as assets in the Statement of Activities.	\$ 84,267
Depreciation expense, the allocation of those assets over their useful lives, that is recorded in the Statement of Activities but not in the fund statements.	(48,144)
Changes in the Council's proportionate share of the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources for the current year for its participation in the State retirement plans are not reported in the governmental funds but are reported in the Statement of Activities.	95,650
Changes in the Council's net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources for the current year related to other post-employment benefits are not reported in the governmental funds but are reported in the Statement of Activities.	(118,817)
Total adjustments	<u>\$ 12,956</u>

NOTE 3 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. A single annual appropriated budget is adopted for the general fund and the special revenue funds combined. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal yearend. The budget was not amended during the year.

NOTE 4 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

Deposits and Investments

The Council's cash is maintained in demand deposits, savings accounts, and money market accounts. The Council currently holds investments in the following types of financial instruments:

- Bank certificates of deposit are generally low-risk savings instruments that pay interest at a fixed rate that is typically higher than the rates offered for a regular savings account. Bank CDs are considered low-risk because they are FDIC-insured.
- Agency securities are securities that are generally backed by mortgage loans, and due to their creation from particular corporations that are sponsored by the U.S. government, they enjoy credit protection based on either an implicit or explicit guarantee from the U.S. government.
- Money market mutual funds are generally open-ended funds that invest in short term debt securities (including obligations of the United States and related agencies) that generally have a weighted average maturity of 60 days or less and do not invest more than 5% in any one issuer, except for government securities and repurchase agreements.
- South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool ("LGIP" or "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 Council treasurer or any governing body of a political subdivision of the State, may be deposited. 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 for identical or similar investments or observable inputs other than

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. Funds may be deposited by Pool participants at any time and may be withdrawn upon 24 hours' notice. Financial statements for the Pool may be obtained by writing the Office of State Treasurer, Local Government Investment Pool, P.O. Box 11778, Columbia, South Carolina 29211-1960.

There were no deposit or investment transactions during the year that were in violation of either the State Statutes or the policy of the Council.

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits: Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Council's deposits might not be recovered. The Council's policy is that all deposits in excess of federal insurance amounts be collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution in the Council's name. As of June 30, 2019, none of the Council's bank balances of \$287,751, which had a carrying value of \$211,429, were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments

As of June 30, 2019, the Council had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value Level (1)	Fair Value
South Carolina Pooled Investment Fund	Not Applicable	\$ 806,489
Bank CDs	Level 1	147,261
Agency Securities	Level 2	184,433
Money Market Mutual Funds	Level 1	79,338
Mutual Funds and Exchange Traded Funds (Fiduciary)	Level 1	497,448
Total		<u>\$ 1,714,969</u>

(1) See Note 1 for details of the Council's value hierarchy

Interest Rate Risk: The Council's investment policy is to mitigate interest rate risk and ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. The policy does not place a limit on its investment maturities to help manage the Council's exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates. Investments in securities in agencies related to the U.S. government and bank CDs earn interest at a stated fixed rate and are normally held until maturity when the full principal and interest amount is paid to the Council. All of the Council's investments had maturities of less than five years as of June 30, 2019.

Credit Risk for Investments: The Council's investment policy requires that the portfolio consist largely of securities with active secondary or resale markets. In addition, a portion of the portfolio may be placed in the South Carolina Pooled Investment Fund. This fund is unrated. The investments in agency securities and money market mutual funds are related to the U.S. government and earn the highest credit ratings from both Moody's and S&P.

Custodial Credit Risk for Investments: Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Council's investment policy requires that securities be held by a third-party custodian in the name of the Council. As of June 30, 2019, none of the Council's security investments were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The Council's investment policy places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and investments in mutual funds and external investment pools are excluded from this disclosure requirement. No other investments exceeded 6% of the total as of June 30, 2019.

Reconciliation to the Financial Statements

A reconciliation of cash and investments as shown in the statements of net position is as follows:

Description	Amount
Cash on hand	\$ 65
Carrying value of deposits	211,429
Fair value of investments	1,714,969
Total cash on hand, deposits, and investments	<u>\$ 1,926,463</u>
Statement of Net Position	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 135,135
SC Local Government Investment Pool	243,299
Investments	718,525
Total cash and investments - governmental activities	<u>1,096,959</u>
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	
Cash and cash equivalents	76,359
SC Local Government Investment Pool	563,190
Investments - Expendable Trust	189,955
Total cash and investments - fiduciary funds	<u>829,504</u>
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 1,926,463</u>

Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	-	-	-	-
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Leasehold improvements	265,525	-	-	265,525
Machinery and equipment	217,843	63,663	(26,303)	255,203
Automobiles	108,695	20,604	(15,552)	113,747
Total capital assets, being depreciated	592,063	84,267	(41,855)	634,475
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Leasehold improvements	(54,487)	(18,077)	-	(72,564)
Machinery and equipment	(140,582)	(26,290)	26,303	(140,569)
Automobiles	(108,695)	(3,777)	15,552	(96,920)
Total accumulated depreciation	(303,764)	(48,144)	41,855	(310,053)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	288,299	36,123	-	324,422
Governmental activities, capital assets, net	\$ 288,299	\$ 36,123	\$ -	\$ 324,422

In the fund financial statements, depreciation is charged to operations as allowable indirect costs with corresponding amounts recognized as in-kind revenue. This is a departure from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to governmental fund accounting but is made necessary by the requirements of the funding agencies in order for the Council to obtain reimbursement for its capital expenditures. Management is of the opinion that the effect to the financial statements is immaterial over time.

Notes Receivable

Notes receivable at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Revolving Loan Funds	\$ 7,821,549
Less: Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	(155,000)
Total, Net of Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	<u>\$ 7,666,549</u>
Current Portion	\$ 419,729
Noncurrent Portion	7,246,820
	<u>\$ 7,666,549</u>

These notes are reported as part of the expendable trust.

NOTE 5 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS – RETIREMENT

Plan Descriptions

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

employees of state agencies, public school districts, higher education institutions, other participating local subdivision of government and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the 2012 general elections.

- The State Optional Retirement Program (State ORP) is a defined contribution plan that is offered as an alternative to SCRS to certain newly hired employees of state agencies, institutions of higher education, public school districts and individuals first elected to the General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012. State ORP participants direct the investment of their funds into an account administered by one of four third party record keepers.
- The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established effective July 1, 1962, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 9-11-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement and other benefits for police officers and firemen. PORS also covers peace officers, coroners, probate judges and magistrates.

In addition to the plans described above, PEBA also administers three single-employer defined benefit pension plans, which are not covered in this report. They are the Retirement System for Members of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina (GARS), the Retirement System for Judges and Solicitors of the State of South Carolina (JSRS), and the South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan (SCNG).

Membership

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

- SCRS – Generally, all employees of covered employers are required to participate in and contribute to the system as a condition of employment. This plan covers general employees and teachers and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly beginning with the November 2012 general election. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.
- State ORP – As an alternative to membership in SCRS, newly hired state, public school, and higher education employees and individuals newly elected to the S.C. General Assembly beginning with the November 2012 general election have the option to participate in the State ORP. PEBA assumes no liability for State ORP benefits. Rather, the benefits are the liability of the four third party record keepers. For this reason, State ORP assets are not part of the retirement systems' trust funds for financial statement purposes. Contributions to the State ORP are at the same rates as SCRS. A direct remittance is required from the employer to the member's account with the ORP vendor for the employee contribution and a portion of the employer contribution (5 percent). A direct remittance is also required to SCRS for the remaining portion of the employer contribution and an incidental death benefit contribution, if applicable, which is retained by SCRS.
- PORS – To be eligible for PORS membership, an employee must be required by the terms of his employment, by election or appointment, to preserve public order, protect life and property, and detect crimes in the state, to prevent and control property destruction by fire, or the Department of Mental Health. Probate judges and coroners may elect membership in PORS. Magistrates are required to participate in PORS for service as a magistrate. PORS members, other than magistrates and probate judges, must also earn at least \$2,000 per year and devote at least 1,600 hours per year to this work, unless exempted by statute. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

Benefits

Benefit terms are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. PEBA does not have the authority to establish or amend benefit terms without a legislative change in the code of laws. Key elements of the benefit calculation include the benefit multiplier, years of service, and average final compensation/current annual salary. A brief summary of the benefit terms for the 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 requirement that the total of the member's age and the member's credible service equals at least 90 years. Both Class Two and Class Three members are eligible to receive a reduced deferred annuity at age 60 if they satisfy the five- or eight-year earned service requirement, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program.

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

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

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

Contributions

Contributions are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. If the scheduled employee and employer contributions provided in statute, or the rates last adopted by the board, are insufficient to maintain the amortization period set in statute, the board shall increase employer contribution rates as necessary.

After June 30, 2027, if the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the Systems for funding purposes shows a ratio of the actuarial values of system assets to the actuarial accrued liability of the system (the funded ratio) that is equal to or greater than eighty-five percent, then the board, effective on the following July first, may decrease the then current contribution rates upon making a finding that the decrease will

not result in a funded ratio of less than eighty-five percent. If contribution rates are decreased pursuant to this provision, and the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio of less than eighty-five percent, the effective on the following July first, and annually thereafter as necessary, the board shall increase the then current contribution rates until a subsequent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio that is equal to or greater than eighty-five percent.

The Retirement System Funding and Administration Act establishes a ceiling on employee contribution rates at 9 percent and 9.75 percent for SCRS and PORS respectively. The employer contribution rates will continue to increase annually by 1 percent through July 1, 2022. The legislation's ultimate scheduled employer rates is 18.56 percent for SCRS and 21.24 percent for PORS. The amortization period is scheduled to be reduced one year for each of the next 10 years to a twenty year amortization period.

Required employee contribution rates¹ are as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year 2019¹</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2018¹</u>
SCRS		
Employee Class Two	9.00%	9.00%
Employee Class Three	9.00%	9.00%
State ORP		
Employee	9.00%	9.00%
PORS		
Employee Class Two	9.75%	9.75%
Employee Class Three	9.75%	9.75%

Required employer contribution rates¹ are as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year 2019¹</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2018¹</u>
SCRS		
Employee Class Two	14.41%	13.41%
Employee Class Three	14.41%	13.41%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%
State ORP		
Employee ²	14.41%	13.41%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%
PORS		
Employee Class Two	16.84%	15.84%
Employee Class Three	16.84%	15.84%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.20%	0.20%
Employer Accidental Death Program	0.20%	0.20%

- (1) Calculated on earnable compensation as defined in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.
- (2) Of this employer contribution, 5% of earnable compensation must be remitted by the employer directly to the ORP vendor to be allocated to the member's account with the remainder of the employer contribution remitted to the SCRS.

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial valuations of the plan involves 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 one in each five-year period. An experience report on the Systems was most recently issued as of June 30, 2015.

The June 30, 2018, total pension liability (TPL), net pension liability (NPL), and sensitive information shown in this report were determined by our consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company (GRS) and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2017. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans' fiscal year end, June 30, 2018, using generally accepted actuarial principles.

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the TPL as of June 30, 2018:

	SCRS	PORS
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Investment rate of return ¹	7.25%	7.25%
Projected salary increases	3.0% to 12.5% (varies by service) ¹	3.5% to 9.5% (varies by service) ¹
Benefit adjustments	Lesser of 1% or \$500 annually	Lesser of 1% or \$500 annually
¹ Includes inflation at 2.25%		

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. The base mortality assumption, the 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table (2016 PRSC), was developed using the Systems; mortality experience. These base rates are adjusted for future improvement in mortality using published Scale AA projected from the year 2016.

Assumptions used in the determination of the June 30, 2018, TPL are as follows.

Former Job Class	Males	Females
Educators	2016 PRSC Males multiplied by 92%	2016 PRSC Females multiplied by 98%
General Employees and Members of the General Assembly	2016 PRSC Males multiplied by 100%	2016 PRSC Females multiplied by 111%
Public Safety and Firefighters	2016 PRSC Males multiplied by 125%	2016 PRSC Females multiplied by 111%

Net Pension Liability

The NPL is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's TPL determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less that System's fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of June 30, 2018, for SCRS and PORS are presented below:

System	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Employers' Net Position Liability (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
SCRS	\$ 48,821,730,067	\$ 26,414,916,370	\$ 22,406,813,697	54.1%
PORS	\$ 7,403,972,673	\$ 4,570,430,247	\$ 2,833,542,426	61.7%

The TPL is calculated by the Systems' actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the Systems' financial statements. The NPL is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67 in the Systems' notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information. Liability calculations performed by the Systems' actuary for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of GASB Nos. 67 and 68 are not applicable for other purposes, such as determining the plans' funding requirements.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is based upon 30-year capital market assumptions. The long-term expected rate of returns represent assumptions developed using an arithmetic building block approach, primarily based on consensus expectations and market based inputs. Expected returns are net of investment fees.

The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the revised target asset allocation adopted beginning at the beginning of the 2018 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 7.25 percent assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the TPL includes a 5.00 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long-term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	47.0%		
Global public equity	33.0%	6.99%	2.31%
Private equity	9.0%	8.73%	0.79%
Equity option strategies	5.0%	5.52%	0.28%
Real Assets	10.0%		
Real estate (private)	6.0%	3.54%	0.21%
Commodities (REITs)	2.0%	5.46%	0.11%
Infrastructure	2.0%	5.09%	0.10%
Opportunistic	13.0%		
GTAA/ Risk parity	8.0%	3.75%	0.30%
Hedge funds (non-PA)	2.0%	3.45%	0.07%
Other opportunistic strategies	3.0%	3.75%	0.11%
Diversified Credit	18.0%		
Mixed credit	6.0%	3.05%	0.18%
Emerging markets debt	5.0%	3.94%	0.20%
Private debt	7.0%	3.89%	0.27%
Conservative Fixed Income	12.0%		
Core fixed income	10.0%	0.94%	0.09%
Cash and short duration (net)	2.0%	0.34%	0.01%
Total expected real return	100.0%		5.03%
Inflation for actuarial purposes			2.25%
Total expected nominal return			7.28%

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

At June 30, 2019, the Council reported a liability of \$2,988,573 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Council's portion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Council's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Council recognized pension expense totaling \$97,673, which consisted of contributions to the system of \$193,323 and a reduction of expense of \$95,650, as a result of the decrease in the net pension liability related to GASB 68 requirements. At June 30, 2019, the Council reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 5,395	\$ 17,587
Changes of assumptions	118,570	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	47,473	-
Changes in proportionate share and differences between Council contributions and proportionate share of total employer plan contributions	-	234,826
Council contributions subsequent to the measurement date	193,323	-
Total	<u>\$ 364,761</u>	<u>\$ 252,413</u>

\$(193,323) reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Council contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2019.

The following schedule reflects the amortization of the net balance of remaining deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources at the measurement date. Average remaining service lives of all employees provided with pensions through the pension plan at the measurement date was 4.080 years for SCRS.

Measurement Period Ending June 30,	
2019	\$ (19,847)
2020	(19,847)
2021	(19,847)
2022	(19,847)
2023	(1,587)
Net Balance of Deferred Outflow/(Inflow) of Resources	<u>\$ (80,975)</u>

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.25 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in SCRS and PORS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, the Systems' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the collective NPL of the participating employers calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, as well as what the employers' NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00 percent lower (6.25 percent) or 1.00 percent higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate.

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

System	1.00% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1.00% Increase (8.25%)
SCRS	\$ 3,818,841	\$ 2,988,573	\$ 2,395,011

Additional Financial and Actuarial Information

Detailed information regarding the fiduciary net position of the plans administered by PEBA is available in the Systems' audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 (including the unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements). Additional actuarial information is available in the accounting and financial reporting actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018.

NOTE 6 – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description and Funding Policy

The Council maintains an Investment Trust for Retiree Health Plan and eligible retirees are allowed to continue coverage in accordance with the Council's Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Substantive Plan, a single-employer defined benefit plan. It is the Council's policy to periodically review its medical coverage in order to provide the most favorable yet affordable benefits and premiums for Council employees and retirees.

The required contributions are based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements. For fiscal year 2019, the Council contributed \$0 to the plan. As of June 30, 2018, there were approximately five retirees receiving health benefits from the Council's plan. The Council's plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

Relationship Between Valuation Date, Measurement Date and Reporting Date

The Valuation Date is July 1, 2018. This is the date as of which the actuarial valuation is performed. The Measurement Date is June 30, 2019. This is the date as of which the net OPEB liability is determined. The Reporting Date is June 30, 2019. This is the plan's and/or employer's fiscal year ending date.

Significant Changes

There have been no significant changes between the valuation date and fiscal year end.

Participant Data as of June 30, 2016

Actives	25
Retirees	5
Beneficiaries	-
Spouses of Retirees	-
Total	<u>30</u>

Total OPEB Liability

Total OPEB Liability	<u>June 30, 2019</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 2,785,723
Covered payroll	1,369,580
Total OPEB liability as a % of covered payroll	203.40%

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the valuation date, calculated based on the discount rate and actuarial assumptions below, and was then projected forward to the measurement date. Any significant changes during this period have been reflected as prescribed by GASB 74 and 75.

Discount Rate

Discount rate	3.50%
20 Year Tax-Exempt Municipal Bond Yield	3.50%

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Index.

Other Key Actuarial Assumptions

The plan has not had a formal actuarial experience study performed.

Valuation date	July 1, 2018
Measurement date	June 30, 2019
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.30%
Medical Trend Rate	6.30% - 4.10% over 67 years
Salary increases including inflation	3.5% plus a merit- based graded scale

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

Changes in Total OPEB Liability	Increase (Decrease) Total OPEB Liability
Balance as of June 30, 2018	\$ 2,321,764
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	42,642
Interest on total OPEB liability	90,556
Effect of plan changes	-
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	397,146
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	(17,019)
Benefit payments	(49,366)
Balance as of June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 2,785,723</u>

Sensitivity Analysis

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Council, calculated using the discount rate of 3.50%, as well as what the Council's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.50%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.50%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease 2.50%	Discount Rate 3.50%	1% Increase 4.50%
Total OPEB liability	\$ 3,285,506	\$ 2,785,723	\$ 2,382,371

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Council, calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates as well as what the Council's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current trend rates.

	1% Decrease	Current Trend	1% Increase
Total OPEB liability	\$ 2,332,231	\$ 2,785,723	\$ 3,358,005

OPEB Expense

OPEB Expense	<u>July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019</u>
Service cost	\$ 42,642
Interest on total OPEB liability	90,556
Effect of plan changes	-
Recognition of Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources	
Recognition of economic/demographic gains or losses	59,276
Recognition of assumption changes or inputs	<u>(24,291)</u>
OPEB Expense	<u><u>\$ 168,183</u></u>

As of June 30, 2019, the deferred inflows and outflows of resources are as follows:

Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 337,870
Changes of assumptions	<u>(79,731)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ (79,731)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 337,870</u></u>

Amounts currently reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2020	\$ 34,985
2021	34,985
2022	34,986
2023	56,736
2024	56,736
Thereafter	<u>39,711</u>
	<u><u>\$ 258,139</u></u>

NOTE 7 – OTHER INFORMATION

Contingencies

The Council must apply for annual renewals of contracts and grants. Funding is subject to both increases and reductions at the discretion of contractors, and some agreements also call for termination by either party contingent upon certain conditions.

Amounts received or receivable for grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of the expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the Council expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Related Party Transactions

Upper Savannah Development Corporation, a non-profit Corporation, was formed by the Council's Board of Directors to further the economic development of the Upper Savannah region and to promote and assist in the growth and development of small business concerns in the region.

The Upper Savannah Development Corporation entered into a construction contract in October 2013 to build a new office building to house the Upper Savannah Council of Governments. State law establishing councils of governments does not specifically include a provision to borrow money. As a result, attorneys have advised that the Upper Savannah Development Corporation should own the building and lease it to the Council of Governments. To accomplish this, the Upper Savannah Development Corporation borrowed \$2,300,000 to finance the construction and furnishing of the building.

The Upper Savannah Council of Governments has entered into a lease agreement with the Upper Savannah Development Corporation, with lease payments being equal to required debt service and fee payments on the Upper Savannah Development Corporation's loans. The term of the lease also coincides with the terms of the loans.

Risk Management

The Council is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Council has joined together with municipalities in the state to form the South Carolina Association of Counties (SCAC), a public entity risk pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program for worker's compensation. The Council pays a quarterly premium to SCAC. However, if the Council's losses exceed the initial premium, it is assessed an additional amount to fully reimburse the insurer for the losses, but if the premium exceeds the losses, the Council receives a refund.

SCAC members accept the responsibility for normal claims, while catastrophic accidents (over \$250,000) are reinsured through an insurance company. Interest earned on premiums maintain a contingency reserve fund. When approved by the South Carolina Worker's Compensation Commission (SCWCC), these earnings may be returned to members as dividends. Payments of premiums are paid out of general operating funds. The Council maintains a commercial insurance policy for its employee dishonesty bond. Coverage for tort liability, multi-peril and auto insurance are also provided through the South Carolina Association of Counties.

There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior year. Settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage for the year ended June 30, 2019.

NOTE 8 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through the date of the auditor's report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

SCHEDULE OF PENSION PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS
SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<u>SCRS</u>					
Contractually required Contribution	\$ 193,323	\$ 185,348	\$ 155,019	\$ 156,152	\$ 164,303
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(193,323)	(185,348)	(155,019)	(156,152)	(164,303)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Council's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,341,586	\$ 1,382,165	\$ 1,358,625	\$ 1,431,274	\$ 1,528,399
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.4%	13.4%	11.4%	10.9%	10.7%

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

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

SCHEDULE OF THE COUNCIL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<u>SCRS</u>					
Council's proportion of the net pension liability	0.013%	0.014%	0.015%	0.018%	0.017%
Council's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,988,573	\$ 3,031,413	\$ 3,156,986	\$ 3,424,756	\$ 3,017,913
Council's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,382,165	\$ 1,358,625	\$ 1,431,274	\$ 1,528,399	\$ 1,591,404
Council's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	216.2%	223.1%	220.6%	224.1%	189.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	54.1%	53.3%	52.9%	57.0%	59.9%

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

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

NOTES TO PENSION REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Method and Assumptions Used in Calculations of Actuarially Determined Contributions: The actuarially determined contribution rates in the schedule of contributions are calculated as of June 30, 2018, one year prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported. The actuarial methods and assumptions used to determine the contractually required contributions for the year ended June 30, 2019 reported in that schedule can be found in Note 5 of the basic financial statements.

**UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB
LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
FOR THE PAST TWO FISCAL YEAR**

	<u>JUNE 30</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>JUNE 30</u> <u>2018</u>
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	\$ 42,642	\$ 45,146
Interest on total OPEB liability	90,556	84,876
Effect of plan changes	-	-
Effect of economic/demographic gains or (losses)	397,146	-
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	(17,019)	(108,754)
Benefit payments	(49,366)	(49,949)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	<u>463,959</u>	<u>(28,681)</u>
Total OPEB liability, beginning	2,321,764	2,350,445
Total OPEB liability, ending	2,785,723	2,321,764
Covered payroll	\$ 1,369,580	\$ 1,431,300
Total OPEB liability as a % of covered payroll	203.40%	162.21%

* For years following the valuation date (when no new valuation is performed), covered payroll has been set equal to the covered payroll from the most recent valuation.

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

**UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY
FOR THE PAST TWO FISCAL YEAR**

	<u>JUNE 30</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>JUNE 30</u> <u>2018</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 2,785,723	\$ 2,321,764
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 2,785,723	\$ 2,321,764
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB Liability	0%	0%
Covered Payroll*	\$ 1,369,580	\$ 1,431,300
Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered payroll	203.40%	162.21%

* For years following the valuation date (when no new valuation is performed), covered payroll has been set equal to the covered payroll from the most recent valuation.

<p>This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, governments should present information for those years for which information is available.</p>

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GENERAL FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Local Direct Costs	Allocable Indirect Costs	Total
REVENUES			
Participating Local Governments	\$ 152,631	\$ -	\$ 152,631
State Aid to Councils of Governments	40,964	-	40,964
In-Kind Revenue	48,144	-	48,144
Other Revenue	67,775	-	67,775
Total Revenues	<u>309,514</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>309,514</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Direct Salaries and Release	10,105	363,152	373,257
Fringe Benefits	1,801	147,959	149,760
Travel and Meetings	4,730	12,345	17,075
Transportation Costs	1,248	10,638	11,886
Office Supplies and Printing	1,562	5,839	7,401
Telephone and Internet	2,222	20,974	23,196
Dues and Subscriptions	14,294	5,406	19,700
Insurance	-	19,459	19,459
Bank Service Charges	1,585	-	1,585
Computer Software	-	125	125
Miscellaneous	4,902	-	4,902
Postage	-	1,629	1,629
Services Rendered	-	4,269	4,269
Automobiles	20,604	-	20,604
Advertising and Outreach	-	20	20
Indirect Costs Allocated	-	(907,660)	(907,660)
Admin Costs-Off Site	(379)	(11,179)	(11,558)
Audit Fees	-	14,500	14,500
Utilities	-	19,522	19,522
Board	9,539	18,496	28,035
Depreciation	22,487	25,657	48,144
Office Building	78,678	112,469	191,147
Office Equipment Lease and Rental	-	20,987	20,987
Maintenance and Service Agreements	-	115,393	115,393
Total Expenditures	<u>173,378</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>173,378</u>
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>136,136</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>136,136</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Operating Transfers In	-	-	-
Operating Transfers Out	(152,060)	-	(152,060)
Total Other Financing Sources (USES)	<u>(152,060)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(152,060)</u>
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(15,924)	-	(15,924)
Fund Balance, beginning	<u>1,436,616</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,436,616</u>
Fund Balance, ending	<u>\$ 1,420,692</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,420,692</u>

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET SCHEDULE -
 SPECIAL REVENUE PROJECTS
 JUNE 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Projects						
	Workforce Investment Act	Aging	Economic Development	Government Services	Community Development	Other Special Projects	Totals
ASSETS							
Cash	\$ 2,851	\$ 24,476	\$ -	\$ 21,490	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,817
Due from Other Governments and Providers	411,523	241,398	82,077	35,822	159,601	4,000	934,421
Due from Other Funds	106	320	-	-	-	-	426
Total Assets	<u>\$ 414,480</u>	<u>\$ 266,194</u>	<u>\$ 82,077</u>	<u>\$ 57,312</u>	<u>\$ 159,601</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>	<u>\$ 983,664</u>
Liabilities							
Accounts Payable	\$ 290,780	\$ 128,399	\$ 100	\$ 400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 419,679
Due to Other Funds	120,849	113,319	81,977	35,422	159,601	4,000	515,168
Deferred Revenue	2,851	24,476	-	21,490	-	-	48,817
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 414,480</u>	<u>\$ 266,194</u>	<u>\$ 82,077</u>	<u>\$ 57,312</u>	<u>\$ 159,601</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>	<u>\$ 983,664</u>

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - SPECIAL REVENUE PROJECTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Projects						
	Workforce Investment Act	Aging	Economic Development	Government Services	Community Development	Other Special Revenue Projects	Totals
REVENUES							
Federal and State Funds	\$ 1,949,663	\$ 1,871,188	\$ 72,273	\$ 85,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,978,124
State Funds Aging	-	684,953	-	-	-	-	684,953
State Match Aging	-	307,038	-	-	-	-	307,038
Service Contracts	33,735	-	313,143	17,000	273,261	4,000	641,139
Total Revenues	1,983,398	2,863,179	385,416	102,000	273,261	4,000	5,611,254
EXPENDITURES							
Direct Salaries and Release	226,041	358,203	149,596	104,461	111,280	5,287	954,868
Fringe Benefits	91,578	144,737	60,950	42,560	45,339	2,154	387,318
Travel and Meetings	1,751	5,181	130	3,128	779	597	11,566
Office Supplies and Printing	62	2,818	15	-	28	-	2,923
Maintenance and Service Agreements	-	-	1,300	-	-	-	1,300
Telephone and Internet	-	840	-	-	-	-	840
Dues and Subscriptions	175	1,914	416	726	-	-	3,231
Advertising and Outreach	-	3,555	-	271	2,344	-	6,170
Insurance	3,057	-	-	-	-	-	3,057
Direct Services	198,788	649,446	-	-	-	-	848,234
Miscellaneous	500	770	670	15	-	-	1,955
WIOA Board	1,445	-	-	-	-	-	1,445
Services Rendered	-	1,750	-	1,100	-	-	2,850
Furniture and Equipment - Capital	-	962	909	-	-	-	1,871
Contract Passthrough	1,263,756	1,352,712	-	-	-	-	2,616,468
Indirect Costs Allocated	189,743	335,233	154,465	107,860	114,901	5,458	907,660
Admin Costs-Off Site	6,497	5,061	-	-	-	-	11,558
Total Expenditures	1,983,393	2,863,182	368,451	260,121	274,671	13,496	5,763,314
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures							
Before Required Match	5	(3)	16,965	(158,121)	(1,410)	(9,496)	(152,060)
Required Match	-	-	48,182	21,250	-	-	69,432
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Operating Transfers In	14	3	-	136,871	1,410	9,496	147,794
Operating Transfers (Out)	(19)	-	(65,147)	-	-	-	(65,166)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) and Required Match	(5)	3	(16,965)	158,121	1,410	9,496	152,060
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES, beginning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES, ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

SINGLE AUDIT SECTION

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal CFDA Number	Federal Disbursements/ Expenditures
<u>U.S. Department of Commerce</u>			
Direct - Economic Development Administration:			
Economic Development Cluster			
Economic Development RLF - Expendable Trust Fund	04-39-03542	11.307	\$ 380,946
Other Economic Development Programs			
Economic Development Assistance	ED16ATL3020001	11.302	35,500
Economic Development Assistance	ED19ATL3020001	11.302	36,774
Total U.S. Department of Commerce			<u>453,220</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Labor</u>			
Passed Through S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce:			
WIA/WIOA Cluster			
WIOA Adult - Admin	17A002	17.258	47,144
WIOA Adult - Program	17A002	17.258	214,758
WIOA Adult - Admin	18A002	17.258	8,241
WIOA Adult - Program	18A002	17.258	368,401
WIOA Dislocated Worker - Admin	17DW002	17.278	55,534
WIOA Dislocated Worker - Program	17DW002	17.278	225,636
WIOA Dislocated Worker - Admin	18DW002	17.278	76
WIOA Dislocated Worker - Program	18DW002	17.278	264,974
WIOA Dislocated Worker - Incumbent Wkr Training	17RRIWT06	17.278	13,641
WIOA Dislocated Worker - Incumbent Wkr Training	17RRIWT12	17.278	23,999
WIOA Dislocated Worker - Incumbent Wkr Training	17RRIWT20	17.278	53,800
WIOA Dislocated Worker - Incumbent Wkr Training	17IWT02	17.278	830
WIOA Dislocated Worker - Rapid Response	18RRA002	17.278	44,713
WIOA Youth - Admin	17Y002	17.259	53,272
WIOA Youth - Program	17Y002	17.259	129,540
WIOA Youth - Program	18Y002	17.259	333,565
WIOA Youth - Program - Technology	18TEC02	17.259	111,539
Total U.S. Department of Labor			<u>1,949,663</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Transportation</u>			
Passed Through S.C. Division of Highways and Public Transportation:			
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			
Highway Planning and Construction	SP46-021	20.205	<u>85,000</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services</u>			
Passed Through S. C. Lieutenant Governor's Office On Aging:			
Aging Cluster			
Title III-B Planning and Administration	R02MG19	93.044	45,398
Title III-B Supportive Services	R02MG19	93.044	601,853
Title III-B Ombudsman	R02MG19	93.044	98,433
Title III-C1 Planning and Administration	R02MG19	93.045	54,463
Title III-C1 Group Dining	R02MG19	93.045	130,080
Title III-C2 Planning and Administration	R02MG19	93.045	27,405
Title III-C2 Home Delivered Meals	R02MG19	93.045	368,159
NSIP Nutrition Services Incentive	R02MG19	93.053	135,617
Total Aging Cluster			<u>1,461,408</u>
Other Aging Programs			
Title III-D Preventive Health	R02MG19	93.043	<u>43,253</u>

(continued)

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal CFDA Number	Federal Disbursements/ Expenditures
<u>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (continued)</u>			
Passed Through S. C. Lieutenant Governor's Office On Aging:			
Other Aging Programs			
Title III-E Planning and Administration	R02MG19	93.052	\$ 19,649
Title III-E Services	R02MG19	93.052	160,101
Title III-E IR&A	R02MG19	93.052	60,124
		93.052	<u>239,874</u>
SMP HCFAC	R02IC19	93.048	<u>16,352</u>
I CARE SHIAP COG	R02IC19	93.324	<u>45,556</u>
Title VII Ombudsman	R02MG19	93.042	<u>-</u>
Title VII Elder Abuse	R02MG19	93.041	<u>6,486</u>
MIPPA SHIP	R02IC19	93.071	22,582
MIPPA AAA	R02IC19	93.071	20,929
MIPPA ADRC	R02IC19	93.071	14,748
		93.071	<u>58,259</u>
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			<u>1,871,188</u>
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			<u>\$ 4,359,071</u>

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal award activity of the Upper Savannah Council of Governments under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information in this Schedule is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting and in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Upper Savannah Council of Governments, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the Upper Savannah Council of Governments.

NOTE 2 – COST PRINCIPLES

Expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in 2 CFR Part 200, Cost Principles for States, Local Governments, and Indian Tribes, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Matching costs, i.e., the non-federal share of certain program costs, are not included in the Schedule.

NOTE 3 – INDIRECT COST RATE

The Upper Savannah Council of Governments has not elected to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE 4 – LOANS OUTSTANDING

The Upper Savannah Council of Governments had the following loan balances outstanding at June 30, 2019. These loan balances outstanding are also included in the federal expenditures presented in the Schedule.

<u>Program Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance at June 30, 2019</u>
EDA Revolving Loan Fund	11.307	<u>\$ 468,377</u>

The calculation of federal funds expended for the EDA Revolving Loan Fund as reported in the Schedule is as follows:

Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Principal Outstanding	\$ 468,377
Cash and Investment Balances in the RLF:	
- Investment Pool	269,563
- Checking Account	<u>10,975</u>
	280,538
Administrative Expenses Paid from RLF Income	12,978
Unpaid Principal of all Loans Written Off	<u>-</u>
	761,893
Federal share of the RLF:	<u>50%</u>
Total Federal Expenditures	<u><u>\$ 380,946</u></u>

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

Board of Directors
Upper Savannah Council of Governments
Greenwood, South Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Upper Savannah Council of Governments (the "Council"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Council's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 9, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Council'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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council'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.

Members
American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
S.C. Association of Certified Public Accountants

Board of Directors
Upper Savannah Council of Governments
January 9, 2020

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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 Council'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 Council's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

McKinley, Cooper & Co., LLC

Greenville, South Carolina
January 9, 2020

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

Board of Directors
Upper Savannah Council of Governments
Greenwood, South Carolina

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Upper Savannah Council of Governments' (the "Council") 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 Council's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. The Council's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Council's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Council's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Council's compliance.

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Board of Directors
Upper Savannah Council of Governments
January 9, 2020

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Council complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the Council is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Council's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program 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 internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. *A material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or 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 consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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.

McKinley, Cooper & Co., LLC

Greenville, South Carolina
January 9, 2020

**UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

I. Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of Auditor's Report issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:

Unmodified opinion

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified? ___ Yes X No
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)? ___ Yes X None reported
- Noncompliance material to financial statements noted ___ Yes X No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major federal programs:

- Material weakness(es) identified? ___ Yes X No
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)? ___ Yes X None Reported

Type of Auditor's Report issued on compliance for major federal programs: **Unmodified opinion**

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a) (Uniform Guidance)? ___ Yes X No

Identification of Major Federal Programs:

93.044, 93.045, 93.053
11.307

Aging Cluster
Economic Development Cluster -
EDA Revolving Loan Fund

The dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and B programs: \$750,000

Upper Savannah Council of Governments qualified as low-risk auditee? X Yes ___ No

II. Financial Statement Findings

None Reported.

III. Major Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None Reported.

UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

There were no federal award-related audit findings in the prior year.