

SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT



ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
JUNE 30, 2016**

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FINANCIAL SECTION



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners
Sheldon Township Fire District
Sheldon, South Carolina

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Sheldon Township Fire District (Sheldon), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Sheldon's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Sheldon, as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison schedules, and historical pension information on pages 3-9 and 34-38 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.



Crowley Wechsler & Associates
Beaufort, South Carolina
December 15, 2016

Sheldon Township Fire District

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of Sheldon Township Fire District (Sheldon), we offer readers of Sheldon's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of Sheldon for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Financial Highlights

- The liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded assets and deferred outflows by \$178,486 (deficit net position) at the close of the most recent fiscal year. Of this amount, \$361,665 represents the net investment in capital assets less depreciation and debt on those assets. \$137,663 is restricted for net position held for debt service, impact fund, and one percent fund. The remaining balance of deficit of \$677,814 represents the deficit in unrestricted net position. Sheldon's total net position increased by \$57,622.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year Sheldon's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$604,404, an increase of \$32,792.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to Sheldon's basic financial statements. Sheldon's basic financial statements comprise 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 Sheldon's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of Sheldon's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in the net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of Sheldon is improving or deteriorating.

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

The government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of Sheldon that are supported by general revenues such as taxes and fees. The governmental activities of Sheldon include programs related to public safety for fire protection. Sheldon currently has no business type activities.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 10 through 11 of this report.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been grouped for specific activities. Sheldon like other public agencies uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the programs of Sheldon can be divided into governmental funds.

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it may be useful to compare the two for similar activities and programs. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term 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 assist in this comparison of governmental programs and governmental activities.

Sheldon maintains four individual governmental programs. Information is presented by expenditure category in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the general fund. Data from these programs are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

Sheldon adopts an annual budget for all funds except the special revenue funds - impact fee fund and the one percent fund. A schedule comparing actual to budgeted revenues and expenditures has been provided to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 12 through 15 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 16 through 33 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a public government's financial position. In the case of Sheldon, liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded assets and deferred outflows by \$178,486. Comparative information has been presented for 2015. The following table reflects the condensed government-wide statement of net position.

SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT NET POSITION		
	Governmental Activities	
	2016	2015
Current and Other Assets	\$ 636,521	\$ 622,187
Capital Assets	653,099	684,423
Total Assets	<u>1,289,620</u>	<u>1,306,610</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>142,137</u>	<u>124,033</u>
Long-term Liabilities Outstanding	1,590,605	1,512,699
Other Liabilities	<u>10,831</u>	<u>25,749</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>1,601,436</u>	<u>1,538,448</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>8,807</u>	<u>128,303</u>
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	361,665	332,192
Restricted	137,663	126,280
Unrestricted	<u>(677,814)</u>	<u>(694,580)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (178,486)</u>	<u>\$ (236,108)</u>

The largest portion of Sheldon's net position \$361,665 reflects its investment in capital assets less the related debt on capital assets. These capital assets are not available for future spending. Although Sheldon's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

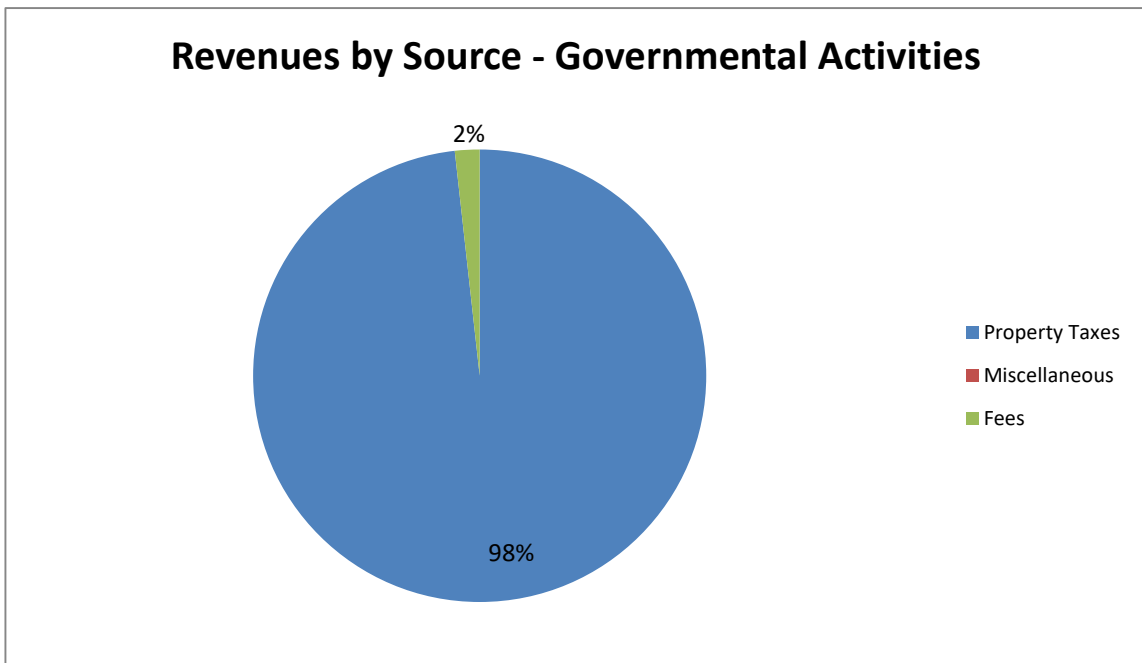
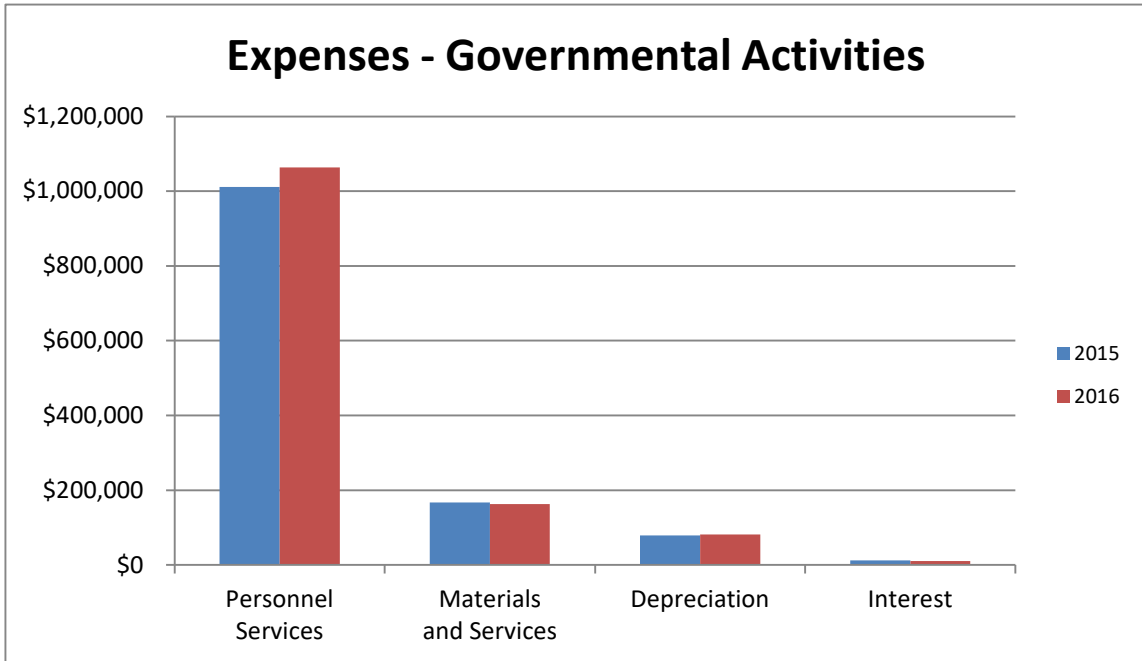
At June 30, 2016, Sheldon had outstanding long-term liabilities of \$1,590,605 for the purchase of fire trucks, compensated absences and the net pension liability reported for GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*.

\$137,663 was restricted for the debt service fund, one percent fund, and impact fee fund.

Governmental activities. Sheldon's total net position increased by \$57,622. Key elements of this increase are as shown in the following table.

SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT NET POSITION		
	Governmental Activities	
	2016	2015
Expenses		
Public Safety - Fire Protection		
Personnel Services	\$ 1,062,971	\$ 1,011,036
Materials and Services	162,680	166,996
Depreciation	82,257	79,207
Interest	10,318	12,330
Total Expenses	<u>1,318,226</u>	<u>1,269,569</u>
General Revenues		
Taxes	1,340,981	1,275,866
Fees	26,282	22,860
Miscellaneous	8,585	8,585
Total General Revenues	<u>1,375,848</u>	<u>1,307,311</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	57,622	29,157
Net position - Beginning	(236,108)	868,085
Prior Period Restatement	-	(1,133,350)
Net Position - Ending	<u>\$ (178,486)</u>	<u>\$ (236,108)</u>

Overall revenues and expenses led to an increase in net position of \$57,622. Revenues were up over prior year because of an increase in millage from 38.02 mills to 38.53 mills while expenses increased due to salaries and health insurance.



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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

At the end of the current fiscal year, Sheldon's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$604,404, an increase of \$32,792. Approximately 76.59% of this amount (\$462,913) constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. Approximately .63% of the fund balance is nonspendable for prepaid expenses. The remainder (22.78%) of the fund balance is restricted for a particular purpose (\$137,663).

The general fund is the chief operating fund of Sheldon. At the end of the current fiscal year, the fund balance for the general fund (\$466,741) consisted of unassigned (\$462,913) and nonspendable (\$3,828) and represented 37.16% of total general fund expenditures.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. Sheldon's investment in capital assets for its governmental type activities as of June 30, 2016 amounts to \$653,099 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land and improvements, buildings and improvements, leasehold improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. No new assets were added during the year. Depreciation expense was \$82,257 for the year.

	SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT CAPITAL ASSETS - NET OF DEPRECIATION	
	Governmental Activities	
	2016	2015
Land	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Building and Improvements	202,189	195,147
Vehicles	380,872	409,909
Furniture and Equipment	40,038	49,367
Total Capital Assets - Net of Depreciation	<u>\$ 653,099</u>	<u>\$ 684,423</u>

Additional information on Sheldon's capital assets can be found in Note 5 on page 22 of this report.

Long-term obligations. At the end of the current fiscal year, Sheldon had long-term obligations outstanding in the amount of \$1,590,605. The debt was attributable to capital leases for the acquisition of fire trucks, compensated absences, and net pension liability. All other changes represented regularly scheduled principal reductions on the existing outstanding debt. No new debt was taken out in 2016. Additional information can be found in note 6 on page 23 of this report.

SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS		
	Governmental Activities	
	2016	2015
Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,274,579	\$ 1,132,318
Compensated Absences	24,592	28,150
Capital Leases	291,434	352,231
Total Long-Term Obligations	<u>\$ 1,590,605</u>	<u>\$ 1,512,699</u>

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets

The 2016-2017 approved operations budget of \$1,304,607 is to be funded with a tax levy of 36.86 mills that is expected to collect \$1,304,607 in taxes. The debt service fund budget of \$72,500 will be funded with a tax levy of 2.20 mills that is expected to collect \$72,500 in taxes.

Requests for information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Sheldon Township Fire District 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 Chief, Sheldon Township Fire District, Post Office Box 129, Sheldon, South Carolina, 29941.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2016**

ASSETS

Cash	\$	202,665
Receivables		43,418
Due from Beaufort County Treasurer		386,610
Prepaid Expenses		3,828
Capital Assets, not being depreciated		30,000
Capital Assets, being depreciated		623,099
Total Assets		1,289,620

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred Outflows for Net Pension Liability		142,137
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		142,137

TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$	1,431,757
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LIABILITIES

Payroll Liabilities	\$	3,862
Interest Payable		6,969
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Due within one year		68,955
Due in more than one year		1,521,650
Total Liabilities		1,601,436

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred Inflows for Net Pension Liability		8,807
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		8,807

NET POSITION

Net Investment in Capital Assets		361,665
Restricted for Debt Service		34,376
Restricted for Impact Fund		49,137
Restricted for One Percent Fund		54,150
Unrestricted		(677,814)
Total Net Position		(178,486)

TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION	\$	1,431,757
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

EXPENSES

Personnel Services	\$ 1,062,971
Materials and Supplies	162,680
Depreciation	82,257
Interest	10,318
Total Expenses	<u>1,318,226</u>

GENERAL REVENUES

Taxes	1,340,981
Fees	26,282
Miscellaneous	8,585
Total General Revenues	<u>1,375,848</u>

Change in Net Position 57,622

Net Position, beginning of year (236,108)

Net Position, end of year \$ (178,486)

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2016**

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES				TOTAL
	GENERAL FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	ONE PERCENT FUND	IMPACT FEE FUND	
ASSETS					
Cash	\$ 202,665	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 202,665
Receivables	40,939	2,479	-	-	43,418
Due from Beaufort County Treasurer	249,813	33,510	54,150	49,137	386,610
Prepaid Expenses	3,828	-	-	-	3,828
Total Assets	<u>\$ 497,245</u>	<u>\$ 35,989</u>	<u>\$ 54,150</u>	<u>\$ 49,137</u>	<u>\$ 636,521</u>
LIABILITIES					
Payroll Liabilities	\$ 3,862	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,862
Total Liabilities	<u>3,862</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,862</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	26,642	1,613	-	-	28,255
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>26,642</u>	<u>1,613</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,255</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	3,828	-	-	-	3,828
Restricted	-	34,376	54,150	49,137	137,663
Unassigned	462,913	-	-	-	462,913
Total Fund Balances	<u>466,741</u>	<u>34,376</u>	<u>54,150</u>	<u>49,137</u>	<u>604,404</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 497,245</u>	<u>\$ 35,989</u>	<u>\$ 54,150</u>	<u>\$ 49,137</u>	<u>\$ 636,521</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2016**

Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:

Total fund balances for governmental funds	\$	604,404
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Capital assets used in the District's activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of:

Land and improvements	\$	30,000	
Buildings and improvements, net of \$115,738 accumulated depreciation		202,189	
Vehicles, net of \$608,124 accumulated depreciation		380,872	
Furniture and equipment, net of \$151,644 accumulated depreciation		40,038	
Total Capital Assets			653,099

Some receivables will be collected after year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore are reported as deferred inflows in the funds.			28,255
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Deferred outflows and inflows of resources represent amounts applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Deferred outflows of resources			
Related to pensions		142,137	
Deferred inflows of resources			
Related to pensions		(8,807)	
Total Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources			133,330

Long-term liabilities applicable to District's activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due. All liabilities --both current and long-term--are reported in the statement of net position.

Balances at June 30, 2016 are:

Interest Payable		(6,969)	
Net Pension Liability		(1,274,579)	
Compensated Absences		(24,592)	
Notes Payable		(291,434)	
Total Long-Term Liabilities			(1,597,574)

Total net position of governmental activities	\$	(178,486)
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT
 COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES				TOTAL
	GENERAL FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	ONE PERCENT FUND	IMPACT FEE FUND	
REVENUES					
Taxes	\$ 1,268,795	\$ 77,011	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,345,806
Fees	-	-	22,288	3,994	26,282
Other Income	8,585	-	-	-	8,585
Total Revenues	<u>1,277,380</u>	<u>77,011</u>	<u>22,288</u>	<u>3,994</u>	<u>1,380,673</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Public Safety - Fire Protection					
Personnel Services	1,061,868	-	-	-	1,061,868
Materials and Services	143,170	-	19,510	-	162,680
Capital Outlay	50,933	-	-	-	50,933
Debt Service	-	72,400	-	-	72,400
Total Expenditures	<u>1,255,971</u>	<u>72,400</u>	<u>19,510</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,347,881</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	21,409	4,611	2,778	3,994	32,792
Fund balance, beginning of year	445,332	29,765	51,372	45,143	571,612
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 466,741</u>	<u>\$ 34,376</u>	<u>\$ 54,150</u>	<u>\$ 49,137</u>	<u>\$ 604,404</u>

14

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

The change in net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is different because:

Net change in fund balances -- total governmental funds	\$	32,792
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays (\$50,933) was less than depreciation (\$82,257) in the current period.		(31,324)
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but reduces the liability in the statement of net position.		60,797
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(4,825)
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.		
Pension contribution	\$ 103,512	
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions	<u>(108,173)</u>	
Net change in pension contributions		(4,661)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences	3,558	
Interest Payable	<u>1,285</u>	
Net change in expenses		<u>4,843</u>
Total change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>57,622</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**SHELDON FIRE DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. Likewise, primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

Reporting Entity

Sheldon Township Fire District (Sheldon) was established on August 24, 1977 for the purpose of providing fire protection for the residents of Sheldon Township in Beaufort County, South Carolina.

Sheldon is a special purpose tax district whose appointed board controls its operations and fiscal accountability. Sheldon is a separate reporting entity and is not a component unit of any other governmental entity. Beaufort County is a related party in that the Beaufort County Council has final approval of budget, assesses millage, collects taxes and prepares payroll for Sheldon.

The accompanying financial statements present the combined financial positions and combined results of operations of the various fund types controlled by Sheldon. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the primary government's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government. Sheldon is not reporting any component units as described above.

Basis of Presentation – Government-Wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds and internal service funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the government's enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Sheldon reports only governmental activities, as there are no business-type activities or component units.

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

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

**SHELDON FIRE DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about Sheldon's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported in a separate column. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Sheldon reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is Sheldon'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 *debt service fund* represents Sheldon's collection and payment of the general obligation bond. It accounts for all financial resources that are restricted for debt payment.

The *impact fund* represents Sheldon's collection of impact fees from developers within that area. It accounts for all financial resources that are restricted for capital assets.

The *1% fee fund* contains funds collected from insurance companies and made available to Sheldon for certain specific purposes. Those purposes include retirement and insurance, training and education, and recruitment and retention.

During the course of operations, Sheldon has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between funds included in governmental activities (i.e., governmental funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in the fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

The government-wide financial statements are presented using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the 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, Sheldon considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period.

**SHELDON FIRE DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation – Continued

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Operating grants and contributions and client fees associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the cash is received by Sheldon.

Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds. An annual budget for the special revenue fund is not adopted as sufficient budgetary control is achieved through restrictions included in the various grant agreements. An annual operating budget for the capital projects fund is not adopted as its revenues and expenditures are adopted on a project basis. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund. Sheldon may make transfers of appropriations within a department. Supplemental appropriations require the approval of County Council. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the fund level. There were no supplemental budgetary appropriations approved during the year.

Appropriations in all budgeted funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year even if they have related encumbrances. Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed (executor) contracts for good and services (i.e., purchase order, contracts, and commitments). Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. While all appropriations and encumbrances lapse at year end, valid outstanding encumbrances (those for which performance under executor contract is expected in the next year) are re-appropriated and become part of the subsequent year's budget pursuant to state regulations.

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balances

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Sheldon'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.

Sheldon is authorized by state statute to invest in the following:

- Obligations of the United States and its agencies;
- General obligations of the State of South Carolina and its political units;
- Savings and loan associations to the extent that the same are insured by an agency of the Federal Government; certificates of deposit where the certificates are collaterally secured by securities of the type described above and are held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, at a market value not less than the amounts of the certificates of deposit plus interest; provided, however, such collateral shall not be required to the extent the same are insured by an agency of the federal government.

**SHELDON FIRE DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balances - Continued

Inventories and Prepaid Items – Continued

Inventories of the general fund consist of supplies held for consumption and are immaterial to the financial statements and accordingly are not recorded.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include buildings, equipment, and vehicles, are reported in the unrestricted net position on the statement of financial position. Capital assets are defined by Sheldon as property and equipment with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed.

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Property and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	50 years
Vehicles and Equipment	5 – 25 years

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditures) until then. Sheldon reports deferred outflows related to its net pension liability in the statement of net position.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. Sheldon has unavailable revenues resulting from property taxes that arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue for property taxes, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The statement of net position reports deferred inflows related to its net pension liability.

**SHELDON FIRE DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balances - Continued

Net Position Flow Assumptions

Sometimes Sheldon will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is Sheldon's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the government wide fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Fund Balance Policies

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitation requiring the use of resources for specific resources. Sheldon itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of Sheldon's highest level of decision-making authority. The Board of Commissioners is the highest level of decision-making authority for Sheldon that can, by vote prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another policy) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by Sheldon for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. Sheldon may assign fund balance as deemed necessary. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

Revenues and Expenses/Expenditures

Program Revenues

Amounts reported as *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 (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

**SHELDON FIRE DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

Revenues and Expenses/Expenditures – Continued

Property taxes

The County Ordinance provides for the taxation of all real and personal property located within Sheldon limits on the first day of January. Motor vehicle taxes are billed and collected by the County Treasurer on a monthly basis. Other personal and real property taxes are levied by the County after September of each year and become due and payable immediately upon receipt by the taxpayer. Real property taxes are delinquent after January 15th. Assessed property is subject to lien one year from the levy date if taxes remain unpaid. The property tax rate approved by ordinance for fiscal year 2016 is 36.33 mills for operations and 2.20 mills for debt service.

Compensated Absences

Unused vacation leave liabilities are reported as incurred in the applicable governmental type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Sheldon employees can accumulate annual leave for a maximum of 144 hours for vacation leave and 72 hours for sick leave. Any amounts accrued in excess of the maximum limits are not carried forward. With sufficient notification of employment termination, unused vacation leave will be paid up to the maximum accrued hours of 144. Sheldon has no financial liability for its sick leave.

Use of Estimates

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

NOTE 2 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

South Carolina statutes provide for investment of governmental funds into certain authorized investment types including U.S. Treasury bills, other short-term U.S. and South Carolina government obligations, insured or collateralized time deposits, and certificates of deposit. The statutes do not prescribe regulations related to demand deposits but do allow the pooling of governmental funds for investment purposes.

Deposits of the governmental funds are maintained in demand deposits or savings accounts, or certificates of deposits. The bank balance at June 30, 2016 was \$240,377 while the book balance was \$202,665. The bank balance was insured by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, Sheldon's deposits may not be returned to it. Sheldon does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

**SHELDON FIRE DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 3 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable at June 30, 2016 were as follows:

	Fund Statements	Government-wide Statements
Taxes Receivable	\$ 45,040	\$ 45,040
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(1,622)	(1,622)
Total Accounts Receivable	<u>\$ 43,418</u>	<u>\$ 43,418</u>

Allowance for doubtful accounts is calculated at 3.6% of taxes receivable. Governmental funds report deferred inflows in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Government funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of unavailable revenue and unearned revenue reported in the government funds were as follows:

	Unavailable	Unearned
Delinquent property taxes	\$ 28,255	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 28,255</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

NOTE 4 DUE FROM BEAUFORT COUNTY

The amount due from Beaufort County represents cash held by the County Treasurer in a pooled account. These deposits were entirely covered by federal deposit insurance or by collateral held by the financial institution in the County's name.

NOTE 5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The following is a summary of changes in the capital assets during the fiscal year.

Governmental Activities	June 30, 2015	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2016
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land and improvements	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>30,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,000</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	303,517	14,410	-	317,927
Furniture and equipment	185,891	5,791	-	191,682
Vehicles	958,264	30,732	-	988,996
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>1,447,672</u>	<u>50,933</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,498,605</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	108,370	7,368	-	115,738
Furniture and equipment	136,524	15,120	-	151,644
Vehicles	548,355	59,769	-	608,124
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>793,249</u>	<u>82,257</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>875,506</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>654,423</u>	<u>(31,324)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>623,099</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 684,423</u>	<u>\$ (31,324)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 653,099</u>

**SHELDON FIRE DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT - CONTINUED

Depreciation expense was \$82,257 for the year ended June 30, 2016. This amount was allocated to the functional departments as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
Public Safety Fire Protection	\$ 82,257
Total	\$ 82,257

NOTE 6 LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in long term obligations were as follows:

	June 30, 2015	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2016	Due within One Year
Lease payable	\$ 352,231	\$ -	\$ 60,797	\$ 291,434	\$ 62,807
Compensated absences	28,150	-	3,558	24,592	6,148
Net Pension Liability	1,132,318	237,347	95,086	1,274,579	-
Total	\$ 1,512,699	\$ 237,347	\$ 159,441	\$ 1,590,605	\$ 68,955

Interest paid for the year ended June 30, 2016, was \$11,608.

Leases payable at June 30, 2016 consisted of the following:

	Balance
\$534,237 Lease payable to BB&T due in ten annual installments of \$61,934 in October and continuing through and including fiscal year 2021. Payments include interest at 3.29%. Collateralized by fire trucks.	\$ 281,306
\$56,000 Lease payable to BB&T due in six annual installments of \$10,472 in May and continuing through and including fiscal year 2017. Payments include interest at 3.39%. Collateralized by a fire truck.	10,128
Total	\$ 291,434

Five-Year Debt Requirements

Sheldon has entered into a lease purchase agreement to purchase a fire truck and equipment with a lease term of twelve years. The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under capital leases, together with the present value of net minimum lease payments at June 30, 2016.

**SHELDON FIRE DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 6 LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS – CONTINUED

Year Ended June 30,	Amount
2017	\$ 72,405
2018	61,934
2019	61,934
2020	61,934
2021	61,934
Total Minimum Lease Payments	320,141
Less Amount Representing Interest	(28,707)
Net Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 291,434

The following is an analysis of property under capital leases included in property and equipment at June 30, 2016:

Fire trucks and equipment	\$ 877,839
Accumulated depreciation	(551,751)
Net value of leased property	\$ 326,088

Compensated Absences

Regular employees who are separated from Sheldon service will be paid for all accrued unused annual leave hours. Sheldon has no financial liability for its unused sick leave.

The accumulated unpaid annual leave earned, but not taken, by Sheldon employees as of June 30, 2016 totaled \$24,592 computed at each employee's pay rate and includes an estimate of 18% for benefits payable that are related to the annual leave pay. Unused annual leave liabilities are reported in the applicable governmental type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. All annual leave is paid from the general fund.

Operating Leases

Sheldon has immaterial operating leases on office equipment that are short-term in length.

Debt Limitation

Sheldon's general obligation debt is limited by law to 8% of the total assessed value of all taxable real and personal property of Sheldon. The latest assessed value for tax year 2015 was \$33,623,880.

The computation of legal debt limits is as follows:

Assessed value (\$33,623,880 X 8%)	\$ 2,689,910
General obligation debt at June 30, 2016	-
Excess of debt limit over general obligation debt	\$ 2,689,910

**SHELDON FIRE DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 6 LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS – CONTINUED

Pension Plan

Description of the Entity

The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), which was created July 1, 2012, administers the various retirement systems and retirement programs managed by its Retirement Division. PEBA has an 11-member Board of Directors, appointed by the Governor and General Assembly leadership, which serves as co-trustee and co-fiduciary of the systems and the trust funds. By law, the Budget and Control Board (State Fiscal Accountability Authority effective July 1, 2015), which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the funding of the South Carolina Retirement Systems (Systems) and serves as a co-trustee of the Systems in conducting that review.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Systems and additions to/deductions from the Systems fiduciary net position have been determined on the accrual basis of accounting as they are reported by the Systems in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). For this purpose, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. Benefit and refund expenses are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investments are reported at fair value.

PEBA issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems' Pension Trust Funds. The CAFR is publicly available on the Retirement Benefits' link on PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, PO Box 11960, Columbia, SC 29211-1960. PEBA is considered a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina and therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the comprehensive annual financial report of the state.

Plan Descriptions

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

The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established effective July 1, 1962, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-11-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other benefits for police officers and firemen of the state and its political subdivisions.

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 South Carolina (JSRS), and the South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan (SCNG).

**SHELDON FIRE DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 6 LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS – CONTINUED

Membership

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

- SCRS - Generally, all employees of covered employers are required to participate in and contribute to the system as a condition of employment. This plan covers general employees and teachers and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly beginning with the November 2012 general election. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.
- PORS - To be eligible for PORS membership, an employee must be required by the terms of his employment, by election or appointment, to preserve public order, protect life and property, and detect crimes in the state; to prevent and control property destruction by fire; or to serve as a peace officer employed by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Mental Health. Probate judges and coroners may elect membership in PORS. Magistrates are required to participate in PORS for service as a magistrate. PORS members, other than magistrates and probate judges, must also earn at least \$2,000 per year and devote at least 1,600 hours per year to this work, unless exempted by statute. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

Benefits

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

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

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

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DEPARTMENT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 6 LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS – CONTINUED

- 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. Upon recommendation by the actuary in the annual actuarial valuation, the PEBA board may adopt and present to the Budget and Control Board for approval an increase in the SCRS and PORS employer and employee contribution rates, but any such increase may not result in a differential between the employee and employer contribution rate that exceeds 2.9% of earnable compensation for SCRS and 5% for PORS. An increase in the contribution rates adopted by the board may not provide for an increase of more than one-half of one percent in any one year. If the scheduled employee and employer contributions provided in statute or the rates last adopted by the board are insufficient to maintain a thirty-year amortization schedule of the unfunded liabilities of the plans, the board shall increase the contribution rates in equal percentage amounts for the employer and employee as necessary to maintain the thirty-year amortization period; and, this increase is not limited to one-half of one percent per year.

Required employee contribution rates¹ for fiscal year 2015-2016 are as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year 2016</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2015</u>
SCRS		
Employee Class Two	8.16%	8.00%
Employee Class Three	8.16%	8.00%
PORS		
Employee Class Two	8.74%	8.41%
Employee Class Three	8.74%	8.41%

Required employer contribution rates¹ for fiscal year 2015-2016 are as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year 2016</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2015</u>
SCRS		
Employer Class Two	10.91%	10.75%
Employer Class Three	10.91%	10.75%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%
PORS		
Employer Class Two	13.34%	13.01%
Employer Class Three	13.34%	13.01%
Employer Accidental Death Program	0.20%	0.20%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.20%	0.20%

¹Calculated on earnable compensation as defined in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DEPARTMENT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 6 LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS – CONTINUED

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

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

The June 30, 2015, total pension liability, net pension liability, and sensitivity information were determined by consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company (GRS) and are based on the July 1, 2014, actuarial valuations, as adopted by the PEBA Board and Budget and Control Board which utilized membership data as of July 1, 2014. The total pension liability was rolled forward from the valuation date to the plan's fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, using generally accepted actuarial principles. Information included in the following schedules is based on the certification provided by GRS.

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

	SCRS	PORS
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Investment rate of return ¹	7.5%	7.5%
Projected salary increases	3.5% to 12.5% (varies by service) ¹	4.0% to 10.0% (varies by service) ¹
Benefit adjustments	Lesser of 1% or \$500 annually	Lesser of 1% or \$500 annually

¹ includes inflation at 2.75%

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

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

Net Pension Liability

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

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DEPARTMENT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 6 LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS – CONTINUED

<u>System</u>	<u>Total Pension Liability</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>	<u>Employers' Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a % of the Total Pension Liability</u>
SCRS	\$ 215,195	\$ 122,644	\$ 92,551	57.0%
PORS	3,335,861	2,153,833	1,182,028	64.6%

The total pension liability is calculated by the Systems' actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the Systems' financial statements. The net pension liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67 in the System's 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, as used in the July 1, 2014 actuarial valuations, is based upon the 30-year capital market outlook at the end of the fourth quarter 2013, as developed by the Retirement Systems Investment Commission in collaboration with its investment consultant Aon Hewitt. The long-term expected rates of return represent assumptions developed using an arithmetic building block approach, reflecting observable inflation and interest rate information available in the fixed income markets as well as Consensus Economic forecasts. The long-term assumptions for other asset classes are based on historical results, current market characteristics and professional judgment.

The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation as adopted by the Investment Commission for fiscal year 2015. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation and is summarized in the table below. For actuarial purposes, the 7.50% assumed annual investment rate of return set in statute and used in the calculation of the total pension liability includes 4.75% real rate of return and a 2.75% inflation component.

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

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DEPARTMENT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 6 LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS – CONTINUED

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the funding policy specified in the South Carolina Code of Laws will remain unchanged in future years. Based on those assumptions, each System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity Analysis

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

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate			
System	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
SCRS	\$ 116,681	\$ 92,551	\$ 72,328
PORS	1,621,955	1,182,028	805,103

Pension Expense

Components of collective pension expense reported in the Schedules of Pension Amounts by Employer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, are presented below:

Description	SCRS	PORS
Service cost (annual cost of current service)	\$ 3,632	\$ 84,186
Interest on the total pension liability	15,363	237,820
Plan administrative costs	61	1,059
Plan member contributions	(3,495)	(58,374)
Expected return on plan assets	(9,241)	(161,805)
Recognition of current year amortization - Difference between expected and actual experience	684	8,009
Recognition of current year amortization - Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	(288)	(4,306)
Other	6	(579)
Total	\$ 6,722	\$ 106,010

Additional items included in Total Employer Pension Expense in the Schedules of Pension Amounts by Employer are the current period amortized portions of deferred outflows and/or inflows of resources related to changes in employers' proportionate share of the collective net pension liability and differences between actual employer contributions and proportionate share of total plan employer contributions. These two deferrals are specific to cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans as discussed in paragraphs 54 and 55 of GASB 68.

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DEPARTMENT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 6 LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS – CONTINUED

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

The following schedule reflects the amortization of collective deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources related to pensions outstanding as of June 30, 2015.

	Difference between expected and actual experience			
	SCRS		PORS	
	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015
Initial Balance	\$ 3,206	\$ (218)	\$ 35,147	\$ 3,672
Amortization period ¹	4.233	4.164	4.856	4.796
Amortized ² period ending June 30,				
2014	\$ (758)	-	\$ (7,238)	-
2015	(758)	\$ 52	(7,238)	\$ (766)
2016	(758)	52	(7,238)	(766)
2017	(758)	52	(7,238)	(766)
2018	(174)	52	(6,195)	(766)
2019	-	10	-	(608)

	Difference between projected and actual investment earnings			
	SCRS		PORS	
	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015
Initial Balance	\$ (9,108)	\$ 7,415	\$ (151,266)	\$ 128,784
Amortization period ³	5	5	5	5
Amortized ² period ending June 30,				
2014	\$ 1,822	-	\$ 30,253	-
2015	1,822	\$ (1,483)	30,253	\$ (25,757)
2016	1,822	(1,483)	30,253	(25,757)
2017	1,822	(1,483)	30,253	(25,757)
2018	1,820	(1,483)	30,254	(25,757)
2019	-	(1,483)	-	(25,756)

¹In accordance with GASB 68, paragraph 71a, the difference between each year's expected and actual experience is required to be amortized over the average remaining service lives of all employees provided with pensions through the plan at June 30.

²Amount amortized and included in pension expense during the measurement period listed.

³In accordance with GASB 68, paragraph 71b, the difference between each year's projected and actual investment earnings is required to be amortized over a closed, 5 year period.

As discussed in paragraph 71b of GASB 68, collective deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources arising from differences between projected and actual pension plan investment earnings in different measurement periods should be aggregated and included as a net collective deferred outflow of resources related to pensions or a net collective deferred inflow of resources related to pensions. Accordingly, the Outstanding Balance of Deferred Outflows of Resources in the Schedules of Pension Amounts by Employer reflects the current net difference between projected and actual pension plan investment earnings.

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DEPARTMENT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 6 LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS – CONTINUED

Additional items reported within the Outstanding Balance of Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources in the Schedules of Pension Amounts by Employer result from the two cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan-specific deferrals previously discussed in Pension Expense.

Employer Contributions

Employers' proportionate shares were calculated on the basis of employer contributions actually remitted to the plan for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Employer contributions recognized by the Systems that are not representative of future contribution effort are excluded in the determination of employers' proportionate shares. Examples of employer contributions not representative of future contribution effort are contributions toward the purchase of employee service purchases and employer contributions paid by employees.

The following table provides a reconciliation of employer contributions in the plans' Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position (per the Systems' separately issued financial statements) to the employer contributions used in the determination of employers' proportionate shares of collective pension amounts reported in the Schedules of Employer Allocations.

	SCRS	PORS
Employer Contributions Reported in SCRS Statement of Changes in Net Position for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015	\$ 4,989	\$ 90,272
Deduct: Employer Contributions Not Representative of Future Contribution Effort	(2)	(173)
Employer Contributions Used as the Basis for Allocating Employers' Proportionate Shares of Collective Pension Amounts - June 30, 2015 Measurement Date	\$ 4,987	\$ 90,099

Additional Financial and Actuarial Information

Information contained in these Notes to the Schedules of Employer Allocations and Schedules of Pension Amounts by Employer (Schedules) was compiled from the Systems' audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, and the accounting and financial reporting actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015. Additional financial information supporting the preparation of the Schedules (including the unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements and required supplementary information) is available in the Systems' CAFR.

NOTE 7 RISK MANAGEMENT

Sheldon purchases insurance policies divided into coverage of workers' compensation, property and casualty, and employee health insurance from the insurance carrier. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses for the covered risks. The insurers promise to pay to or on behalf of the insured for covered economic losses sustained during the policy in accordance with insurance policy and benefit program limits. Sheldon has recorded insurance premium expenditures in the applicable functional expenditure categories of the general fund. These expenditures do not include estimated claim losses and estimable premium adjustments. There have not been any significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year.

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DEPARTMENT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016**

NOTE 8 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, Sheldon can be subject to various claims for worker's compensation and other accidents. It is the opinion of Sheldon that resolution of these matters will not have a materially adverse effect on the financial condition of Sheldon.

NOTE 9 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District has evaluated subsequent events through December 15, 2016, the date the financial statements were issued.

The District experienced budget overages related to Hurricane Matthew in October 2016 and anticipates 75% reimbursement from FEMA.

The District opted to retire the outstanding debt obligation on a firetruck and traded it in on a new pumper truck that will be financed for \$64,450.

**REQUIRED
SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION**

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

	GENERAL FUND			
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 1,229,995	\$ 1,229,995	\$ 1,268,795	\$ 38,800
Other Income	-	-	8,585	8,585
Total Revenues	<u>1,229,995</u>	<u>1,229,995</u>	<u>1,277,380</u>	<u>47,385</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Public Safety - Fire Protection				
Personnel Services				
Personnel salaries	765,955	765,955	767,807	(1,852)
Overtime	16,000	16,000	12,829	3,171
Volunteer Per Diem	1,500	1,500	1,625	(125)
FICA/Medicare	59,819	59,819	59,719	100
Retirement	106,123	106,123	103,512	2,611
Health insurance	78,140	78,140	74,706	3,434
Unemployment	3,150	3,150	222	2,928
Workman's Compensation	55,500	55,500	41,448	14,052
Total Personnel Services	<u>1,086,187</u>	<u>1,086,187</u>	<u>1,061,868</u>	<u>24,319</u>
Materials and Services				
Audit	5,500	5,500	5,750	(250)
Physicals	9,000	9,000	7,140	1,860
Utilities	15,800	15,800	13,574	2,226
Grounds Maintenance	800	800	1,026	(226)
Custodial	1,500	1,500	1,257	243
Buildings repairs and maintenance	7,000	7,000	6,805	195
Insurance	7,808	7,808	8,909	(1,101)
Equipment repairs and maintenance	7,500	7,500	8,810	(1,310)
Equipment and Vehicle Insurance	9,300	9,300	9,449	(149)
Membership and Subscriptions	500	500	49	451
Office Supplies	1,000	1,000	324	676
Postage	400	400	339	61
Printing	1,900	1,900	1,056	844
Telephone	3,700	3,700	3,476	224
Training	2,500	2,500	1,476	1,024
Uniform	5,500	5,500	9,029	(3,529)
Fuel	25,000	25,000	16,066	8,934
Vehicle repairs and maintenance	26,000	26,000	30,587	(4,587)
Fire Prevention	1,100	1,100	1,100	-
Equipment	-	-	12,884	(12,884)
Miscellaneous	3,000	3,000	4,064	(1,064)
Total Materials and Services	<u>\$ 134,808</u>	<u>\$ 134,808</u>	<u>\$ 143,170</u>	<u>\$ (8,362)</u>

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

	GENERAL FUND			VARIANCE FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	
Capital Outlay				
Capital Outlay	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 50,933	\$ (41,933)
Total Capital Outlay	9,000	9,000	50,933	(41,933)
Total Expenditures	1,229,995	1,229,995	1,255,971	(25,976)
Net change in fund balances	-	-	21,409	21,409
Fund balance, beginning of year	445,332	445,332	445,332	-
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 445,332	\$ 445,332	\$ 466,741	\$ 21,409

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

	DEBT SERVICE FUND			
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 72,500	\$ 72,500	\$ 77,011	\$ 4,511
Total Revenues	<u>72,500</u>	<u>72,500</u>	<u>77,011</u>	<u>4,511</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Debt Service	72,500	72,500	72,400	100
Total Expenditures	<u>72,500</u>	<u>72,500</u>	<u>72,400</u>	<u>100</u>
Net change in fund balance	-	-	4,611	4,611
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>29,765</u>	<u>29,765</u>	<u>29,765</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u><u>\$ 29,765</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 29,765</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 34,376</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,611</u></u>

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
STATE PENSION PLAN
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

SCRS

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.000502%	0.000488%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$ 86,428	\$ 92,551
Covered-Employee Payroll	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$ 45,753	\$ 49,082
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Its Covered-Employee Payroll	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	188.90%	188.56%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	59.90%	57.00%

PORS

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.05463%	0.05423%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$ 1,045,890	\$ 1,182,028
Covered-Employee Payroll	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$ 671,879	\$ 713,856
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Its Covered-Employee Payroll	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	155.67%	165.58%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67.50%	64.60%

NA - not available

**SHELDON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
STATE PENSION PLAN
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

SCRS

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Contractually Required Contribution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$ 4,987	\$ 5,429
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,987	\$ 5,429
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered-Employee Payroll	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$ 45,753	\$ 49,082
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.90%	11.06%

PORS

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Contractually Required Contribution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$ 90,099	\$ 98,084
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90,099	\$ 98,084
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered-Employee Payroll	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$ 671,879	\$ 713,856
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.41%	13.74%

NA - not available