

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

*TOWN OF SPRINGDALE,
SOUTH CAROLINA*

June 30, 2015

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June 30, 2015

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Town Council of
Town of Springdale, 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 the Town of Springdale, South Carolina (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Town's 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.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

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

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

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

OPINIONS

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 the Town of Springdale, South Carolina, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

As discussed in Note A, in 2015 the Town adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* and GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

OTHER MATTERS

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and pension plan schedules on pages 4-9, 33-34, and 35-38, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. Schedule I through Schedule III, as defined in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The accompanying Schedule I through Schedule III, as defined in the table of contents, 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, Schedule I through Schedule III, as defined in the table of contents, are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 5, 2016, on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Columbia, South Carolina
February 5, 2016

The Hall Group, P.A.

Town of Springdale, South Carolina Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2015

Overview of the Financial Statements and Financial Analysis

As management of the Town of Springdale, South Carolina (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section is designed to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues, providing an overview of the Town's financial activity and identifying changes in the Town's financial condition, material deviations from financial budget and individual fund issues and concerns. While audited financial statements for fiscal year 2014 are not presented with this report, condensed operations and financial position data will be presented in this section in order to illustrate certain increases and decreases.

The reporting entity includes the activities of the Town. There are no component units included in the reporting entity.

The Town adopted GASB 68 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. More information on this recently adopted standard can be found in note G to the financial statements.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources for the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$172,999 (net position).
- The government's total net position increased by \$296,416 from activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.
- Opening net position was restated by \$948,134 to reflect the cumulative change in accounting principle related to adoption of GASB 68 and GASB 71. See note A for additional information on this change in accounting principle.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,501,879, an increase of \$202,721 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 83% of this total amount, \$1,245,857, is available for spending at the government's discretion (unassigned fund balances).
- The Town's long-term debt balances excluding accrued interest and compensated absences at June 30, 2015 was \$878,950, a decrease of \$122,890 from the prior year.
- Noncurrent liabilities overall decreased by \$188,644. The decrease is due primarily to long-term debt retired without taking on any additional debt in the current year.
- Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$190,380.
- Depreciable capital assets historical cost increased by \$112,329 from current year acquisitions. Historical cost of disposals was \$104,101. Net capital assets decreased by \$18,681 after depreciation of \$127,454 was recorded for the current year.
- Overall revenues increased by \$142,647. Tax revenues are up slightly by \$35,985. Charges for services increased by \$99,871 or by 183%. This increase was attributable to the Town deciding to report gross revenues instead of net revenues from police ticket fines.
- Overall governmental activity expenses were up \$155,543. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in expenses for public safety and law enforcement. This increase was due to the Town deciding to report gross revenues instead of net revenues from police ticket fines. The amount remitted to the State is now shown in expenses.

Condensed Financial Statement Information & Overview

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) entity-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.

Entity-wide financial statements

The entity-wide financial statements provide a broad overview of our operations in a manner similar to a private sector business. The statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the Town's financial position that assists in assessing the Town's economic condition at the end of the fiscal year. The entity-wide financial statements consists of two statements – the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

The entity-wide financial statements of the Town report governmental activities which are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues. The governmental activities of the Town include general government administration, public safety and law enforcement, public works, tourism promotion, interest and other charges.

The Statement of Net Position presents to the readers of the financial statements a fiscal snapshot of the Town. This statement presents end of year data concerning assets (current and non-current), liabilities (current and non-current), and net position (assets minus liabilities). From the data presented, readers of the Statement of Net Position are able to determine the assets available to continue the operations of the Town. They are also able to determine how much the Town owes vendors, grantors, and lending institutions. Finally, the Statement of Net Position provides a picture of the net position and its availability for expenditure by the Town and may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

The portion of net position invested in capital assets net of related debt represents the majority of total net position. The Town uses its capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued a new accounting and financial reporting standard that has a substantial impact on the reporting requirements for employers participating in pension plans. The purpose of the new standards, according to GASB, is to improve the way state and local governments report their pension liabilities and expenses, resulting in a more realistic representation of the complete impact of pension obligations. GASB's view is that pension benefits are part of an overall compensation package offered by an employer and certain pension-related costs should be included in the employer's financial statements. GASB believes the changes will improve the decision-usefulness of the reported information and increase the transparency, consistency, and comparability of pension information across state and local governments.

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net 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 and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The Town has one item that meets this criterion--pension-related deferrals. In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position can also 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 and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The Town has one item that meets this criterion--pension-related deferrals. These two amounts are reflected on the condensed Statement of Net Position below.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS) and additions to/deductions from SCRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by SCRS. The net pension liability is reflected on the condensed Statement of Net Position below. The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the Town'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 Town is improving or deteriorating.

Condensed Statement of Net Position

Assets	June 30, 2014, as restated	June 30, 2015	Increase (Decrease)
Current assets	\$ 1,350,664	\$ 1,546,598	\$ 195,934
Capital assets, net	546,182	527,501	(18,681)
Total assets	\$ 1,896,846	\$ 2,074,099	\$ 177,253
Deferred outflows of resources	\$ 65,459	\$ 91,781	\$ 26,322
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,962,305	\$ 2,165,880	\$ 203,575
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	\$ 178,239	\$ 173,584	\$ (4,655)
Non-current liabilities	1,907,483	1,723,494	(183,989)
Total liabilities	\$ 2,085,722	\$ 1,897,078	\$ (188,644)
Deferred inflows of resources	\$ -	\$ 95,803	\$ 95,803
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 420,585	\$ 438,592	\$ 18,007
Restricted	153,459	175,173	21,714
Unrestricted	(697,461)	(440,766)	256,695
Total net position	\$ (123,417)	\$ 172,999	\$ 296,416
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	\$ 1,962,305	\$ 2,165,880	\$ 203,575

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 the 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). The Statement of Activities also presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Organization.

The Statement of Activities includes the impact of the implementation of GASB 68. Expenses include the actuarially determined employer retirement expense. These rates are actuarially determined as amounts that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Condensed Statement of Activities

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	Increase (Decrease)
Governmental activities expenses			
General government	\$ 455,486	\$ 449,935	\$ (5,551)
Public safety and law enforcement	566,407	673,071	106,664
Public works	201,743	258,173	56,430
Interest on long-term debt	23,148	21,148	(2,000)
Total functional expenses	<u>1,246,784</u>	<u>1,402,327</u>	<u>155,543</u>
Program revenues			
Operating grants and contributions	1,490	776	(714)
Charges for services	54,410	154,281	99,871
Total program revenues	<u>55,900</u>	<u>155,057</u>	<u>99,157</u>
Net program expense (income)	<u>1,190,884</u>	<u>1,247,270</u>	<u>56,386</u>
Change in net position before non-program revenues (expenses)	(1,190,884)	(1,247,270)	(56,386)
Non-program revenues (expenses)			
Taxes	648,642	684,627	35,985
Licenses, permits, and fees	724,431	732,931	8,500
Homestead exemption	45,871	46,136	265
Merchant's inventory program	1,023	1,037	14
Local option alcohol sales	-	3,150	3,150
Local government fund	57,200	57,701	501
Gain on disposition of assets	4,173	6,929	2,756
Interest income	506	726	220
Other	18,350	10,449	(7,901)
Total general revenues	<u>1,500,196</u>	<u>1,543,686</u>	<u>43,490</u>
Change in net position	<u>\$ 309,312</u>	<u>\$ 296,416</u>	<u>\$ (12,896)</u>

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 Town, like other state agencies and political subdivisions, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the entity-wide financial statements. However, unlike the entity-wide financial statements, the governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources. They also focus on the balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the Town's near-term financing requirements. This approach is known as using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. These statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Town's finances that assists in determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of the Town. All of the funds of the Town are governmental funds as opposed to enterprise funds. The Town's only major governmental fund is the general fund. All other funds maintained by the Town, including the accommodations tax fund, police and drug seizure fund, and victim's assistance fund, are considered non-major. 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 collectively for the non-major governmental funds.

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.

Required Supplementary Information

The basic financial statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information, which includes comparisons of original and final budget to actual outflow (expenses) on a budgetary basis for each major fund. Also, included is the schedules of proportionate share of net pension liability and contributions that are required components from the adopting of GASB 68 as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Analysis of Overall Financial Position and Budget to Actual Comparison

The fiscal year 2015 budget included no millage increase. Below are some highlights from the budget to actual comparison.

Actual general fund revenues for 2015 were \$1,652,386 which is \$227,368 higher than the \$1,425,018 that was initially budgeted for fiscal year 2015. The reason for the increase is due primarily to two reasons: the police department fines are now being reported at gross where the budget was reported net of the portion sent to the State of South Carolina, and business licenses revenue increased due to increased economic activity. Overall revenues were strong in fiscal year 2015.

Actual general fund expenditures were less than the budgeted expenditures for fiscal year 2015 by 1.55%. The budgeted expenditure amount was \$1,514,018 and the actual expenditures were \$1,490,619. This is a difference of \$23,399. All departments and functions were under budget in 2014 with the exception of the Police Department which was over budget by approximately 8% due to the reporting of fines paid to the State of South Carolina no longer being netted against the revenue collected. Had the paid out fines been netted against the income, the Police Department expenditures would have been 6.38% under the budgeted amounts.

Higher than anticipated revenues combined with lower than anticipated expenditures has placed the Town in a healthy fiscal position.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2015, was \$527,501 (net of accumulated depreciation), a decrease of \$18,681 from the prior year end. Following is a summary of capital assets and for more information see Note D in the notes to the financial statements.

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015
Land	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Buildings and land improvements	210,214	205,574
Vehicles	218,779	211,170
Equipment and furnishings	87,189	80,757
	<u>\$ 546,182</u>	<u>\$ 527,501</u>

The Town completed several capital asset purchases during 2015 including two 2014 Dodge Chargers for the Police Department, a Ford F250 truck for the Public Works department and a new server for the town. Additionally, the Town received \$10,485 in proceeds from the sale of capital assets during 2015.

Debt Administration. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town had total debt outstanding of \$878,950. Of this amount, \$88,909 comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the government. The remainder \$790,041 is revenue bonds for sewer lines owned by the City of Cayce. The Town's total debt decreased \$122,890 during 2015. See Notes E and F in the notes to the financial statements for more information.

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015
Installment purchase	\$ 125,597	\$ 88,909
State revolving fund loans	876,243	790,041
	<u>\$ 1,001,840</u>	<u>\$ 878,950</u>

Economic Issues

Fiscal year 2016 will be a crucial year for determining the fiscal path that the Town of Springdale will take for the next several decades. Town personnel and council are working diligently to prepare several tracks of land for mixed use and residential developments. Changes in zoning and streetscapes along the Platt Springs Road corridor will facilitate the changes needed to bring in commercial development while keeping the community values and honoring the historical significance of these sights. The increased funding from these developments will provide opportunities to begin new capital improvements projects that will increase the family and community atmosphere of Springdale.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Springdale, South Carolina'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 Jeff Stilwell, Town Administrator, 2915 Platt Springs Rd., Springdale, South Carolina 29170.

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,404,244
Receivables	61,505
Prepaid expenses	80,849
Total Current Assets	1,546,598
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital assets, net	527,501
Total Assets	2,074,099
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred pension charges	91,781
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	26,536
Accrued salaries and payroll withholdings	16,163
Customer deposits	2,020
Accrued interest	3,270
Current maturities of long-term debt	125,595
Total Current Liabilities	173,584
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Compensated absences	16,533
Net pension liability	953,606
Notes payable	51,472
South Carolina Water Quality Revolving Fund bond payable	701,883
Total Liabilities	1,897,078
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred pension credits	95,803
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	438,592
Restricted for:	
Debt service	43,844
Tourism promotion	60,641
Public safety and law enforcement	10,479
Victim's services	60,209
Unrestricted	(440,766)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 172,999

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

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Expenses	Charges for Services	Program Revenue Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities					
General government	\$ 449,935	\$ 3,045	\$ 776		\$ (446,114)
Public safety and law enforcement	673,071	151,236			(521,835)
Public works	258,173				(258,173)
Interest on long-term debt	21,148				(21,148)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 1,402,327</u>	<u>\$ 154,281</u>	<u>\$ 776</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>(1,247,270)</u>
General Revenues					
Taxes:					
Property taxes					628,190
Accommodations tax					56,437
Licenses, Permits and Fees:					
Franchise fees					308,080
Business licenses					424,851
Homestead exemption					46,136
Merchant's inventory program					1,037
Local option alcohol sales					3,150
Local government fund					57,701
Gain on disposition of assets					6,929
Interest income					726
Other					10,449
Total General Revenues					<u>1,543,686</u>
Change in Net Position					296,416
Net Position at Beginning of Year, as Restated					<u>(123,417)</u>
Net Position at End of Year					<u>\$ 172,999</u>

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

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2015

	General Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,288,839	\$ 115,405	\$ 1,404,244
Receivables	43,706	17,799	61,505
Due from other funds	3,191	1,316	4,507
Prepaid expenses	80,849		80,849
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,416,585	\$ 134,520	\$ 1,551,105
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 26,536		\$ 26,536
Accrued salaries and payroll withholdings	16,163		16,163
Customer deposits	2,020		2,020
Due to other funds	1,316	\$ 3,191	4,507
Total Liabilities	46,035	3,191	49,226
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	80,849		80,849
Restricted			
Debt service	43,844		43,844
Tourism promotion		60,641	60,641
Public safety and law enforcement		10,479	10,479
Victim's services		60,209	60,209
Unassigned	1,245,857		1,245,857
Total Fund Balances	1,370,550	131,329	1,501,879
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 1,416,585	\$ 134,520	\$ 1,551,105

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

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
 June 30, 2015

Total Fund Balances of the Governmental Funds	\$	1,501,879
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of
 Net Position are different because:

Capital assets, net of depreciation, are not current financial resources and are not included in the governmental funds.		527,501
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The Town's proportionate shares of the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to its participation in the State pension plans are not recorded in the governmental funds but are recorded in the Statement of Net Position.		(957,628)
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Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period
 and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.

Long-term liabilities at year end consist of the following:

Compensated absences	(16,533)
Accrued interest	(3,270)
Bond and notes payable	<u>(878,950)</u>

Total Net Position of the Governmental Activities	\$	<u><u>172,999</u></u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

	General Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues			
Property taxes	\$ 628,190		\$ 628,190
Intergovernmental revenue	134,419	\$ 30,042	164,461
Grants	776		776
Licenses, permits and fees	732,931		732,931
Charges for services	3,045		3,045
Fines, fees and forfeitures	141,909	9,327	151,236
Interest Income	667	59	726
Other revenue	10,449		10,449
Total Revenues	1,652,386	39,428	1,691,814
Expenditures			
General government administration	300,924		300,924
Town council	48,295		48,295
Buildings and grounds	83,894		83,894
Public safety and law enforcement	599,003	4,192	603,195
Administration of justice	17,336		17,336
Public works	184,852		184,852
Tourism promotion		4,142	4,142
Debt Service			
Principal	122,890		122,890
Interest	21,721		21,721
Capital Outlay	111,704	625	112,329
Total Expenditures	1,490,619	8,959	1,499,578
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	161,767	30,469	192,236
Other Financing Sources			
Sale of capital assets	10,485		10,485
Total Other Financing Sources	10,485	0	10,485
Net Change in Fund Balances	172,252	30,469	202,721
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	1,198,298	100,860	1,299,158
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 1,370,550	\$ 131,329	\$ 1,501,879

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

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND
BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	202,721
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement
of Activities differs from the amounts in the Statement of
Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the
Statement of Activities, the costs of those assets are allocated over their
estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This activity is reconciled as
follows:

Cost of capitalized assets	112,329
Depreciation expense	(127,454)
	<u>(15,125)</u>

Cash proceeds from the sale or disposition of assets are reported in the
governmental funds as revenue. However, in the Statement of Activities
the gain or loss on disposition is reported. This activity is reconciled as follows:

Cash received for disposal	(10,485)
Gain on disposition	6,929
	<u>(3,556)</u>

Change in the Town's proportionate shares of the net pension liability, deferred
outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources for the current year
are not reported in the governmental funds but are reported in the Statement
of Activities.

(9,494)

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds) provides current financial resources
to governmental funds, while repayment of the principal of long-term debt
consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither
transaction, however, has any effect on net position. This activity is reconciled
as follows:

Principal repayments	122,890
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Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of
current financial resources, therefore are not reported as expenditures in
governmental funds. This activity is reconciled as follows:

Current year change in compensated absences	(1,593)
Current year change in accrued interest	573
	<u>(1,020)</u>

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	<u>296,416</u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2015

NOTE A -- NATURE OF ACTIVITIES AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Activities

The Town of Springdale, South Carolina (the “Town”) is a municipal corporation of the State of South Carolina, located in Lexington County, and as such possesses all of the general powers granted by the Constitution and laws of South Carolina to municipal corporations. The Town operates under the Council form of government. The Town Council is comprised of seven members, one of whom is the Mayor. The Council is the legislative body of the Town and has the major responsibility of determining the policies and direction of the municipal government. The Town Administrator is appointed by Council, and serves as the chief administrative officer of the Town. As such, the Town Administrator administers the daily operations of the Town through appointed department heads.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of the Town in the accompanying basic financial statements conform in all material respects to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to state and local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The following significant accounting policies were applied in the preparation of the accompanying basic financial statements:

Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus: The accounts of the Town are organized on the basis of governmental funds. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Town’s Government-Wide Financial Statements include a statement of net position and a statement of activities (including changes in net position). These statements present summaries of Governmental Activities for the Town.

These statements are presented on an “*economic resources*” measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all of the Town’s assets and liabilities, including capital assets and long-term debt, are included in the accompanying statement of net position. The statement of activities presents changes in net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. The types of transactions reported as program revenues for the Town are reported as either charges for services, operating grants and contributions, or capital grants and contributions. Charges for services include revenues received for charges to recipients for goods or services provided by the program. Grant and contributions include revenues restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE A -- NATURE OF ACTIVITIES AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
- Continued

Certain eliminations have been made as prescribed by GASB Statement No. 34 in regards to interfund activities, payables and receivables. All internal balances in the statement of net position have been eliminated.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Governmental Fund Financial Statements include a balance sheet and a statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for all major governmental funds and aggregated non-major funds. An accompanying schedule is presented to reconcile and explain the differences in fund balances as presented in these statements to net position presented in the Government-Wide Financial Statements. The Town has presented all major funds that met the qualifications of GASB Statement No. 34.

All governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or “*current financial resources*” measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, only current assets and current liabilities are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances presents increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current position. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Accordingly, revenues are recorded when received in cash, except those revenues subject to accrual (generally 60-days after year-end) are recognized when due.

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

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

Net Position and Fund Balances: In the Government-Wide financial statements, the difference between the Town’s total assets and liabilities represent net position. Net position for the governmental fund types are reported in three classifications, as follows:

Net Investment in Capital Assets: Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted Net Position: Result when constraints placed on the use of assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE A -- NATURE OF ACTIVITIES AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
- Continued

Unrestricted Net Position: Consists of the net amount of the net position, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted component of net position.

The Town applies expenses that can be used both for restricted and unrestricted resources against restricted resources first.

The Town reports under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. This Statement establishes criteria for classifying governmental fund balances into specifically defined classifications. Classifications are hierarchical and are based primarily on the extent to which the Town is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds may be spent. Application of the Statement requires the Town to classify and report amounts in the appropriate fund balance classifications. The Town's accounting and finance policies are used to interpret the nature and/or requirements of the funds and their appropriate classification. The Town reports the following classifications:

Nonspendable Fund Balance: Nonspendable fund balances are amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form – such as inventory or prepaid insurance or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact – such as a trust that must be retained in perpetuity.

Restricted Fund Balance: Restricted fund balances are restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance: Committed fund balances are amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal resolutions or ordinances of the Town Council, the government's highest level of decision making authority. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless the Town Council removes the specified use by taking the same type of action imposing the commitment.

Assigned Fund Balance: Assigned fund balances are amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned Fund Balance: Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents the General Fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds, and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements: Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position – Following the governmental fund balance sheet is a reconciliation between *fund balances - total governmental funds and net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. The details of these differences are explained in the above referenced financial statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE A -- NATURE OF ACTIVITIES AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
- Continued

Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities – Following the governmental fund statements of revenues, expenditures, and change in fund balances, there is a reconciliation between *net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds* and *change in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. The details of these differences are explained in the above referenced financial statement.

Budgets: An annual operating budget is adopted for the General Fund. The budget is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The budget is adopted and amended, as considered necessary, by approval from the Town Council.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents include all demand and savings accounts and certificates of deposit or short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

Interfund Receivables and Payables: During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Those related to goods and services type transactions are classified as “due from and to other funds”. Short-term interfund loans are reported as “interfund receivables and payables”. Long-term interfund loans (noncurrent portion) are reported as “advances from and to other funds”. Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the statement of net position.

Receivables: In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable. No allowance for receivables is established as of June 30, 2015 because all receivables are considered fully collectible. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities include property taxes, franchise fees, and intergovernmental revenues.

In the fund financial statements, material receivables in governmental funds include revenue accruals such as local option sales tax, property taxes, franchise fees, and other similar intergovernmental revenues since they are usually both measurable and available. Nonexchange transactions collectible but not available are deferred in the fund financial statements in accordance with the modified accrual basis but not deferred in the government-wide financial statements in accordance with the accrual basis. In instances in which differences between the use of the full accrual method and the modified accrual method (i.e. 60 day rule) of revenue recognition is not considered to be material the Town utilizes the modified-accrual basis for both government-wide and governmental fund financial reporting where both are reasonably expected to result in similar results.

Prepaid Items: Prepaid items consist of a long-term debt payment paid in advance and fees paid to the City of Cayce for sewer taps not yet purchased by Town residents.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE A -- NATURE OF ACTIVITIES AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
- Continued

Capital Assets: Capital assets include equipment and furnishings, land, buildings and improvements, and vehicles. Capital assets are defined by the Town as those assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$500 and an estimated useful life of two years or more. All capital assets are valued at historical cost if purchased or constructed, or estimated historical cost if actual historical costs are not available. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated. Unless repair and maintenance cost (1) adds value to or (2) materially extends the life of an asset, it is expensed. Public domain (rights-of-way and easements), if booked, are capitalized using estimated historical or depreciable cost. Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets has been provided based on the estimated useful lives of the class of assets, or individual assets using the straight line method with service lives as follows:

Buildings and improvements	15-40 years
Equipment and furnishings	5-15 years
Vehicles	5-15 years

Compensated Absences: The Town allows employees to earn five to thirty days of annual vacation leave depending on length of service. All vacation pay is accrued when earned in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignation or retirement.

Long-Term Debt: All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental resources is reported as a liability in the government-wide statements. The long-term debt consists of a bond payable and note payable.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as a liability in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payment of principal and interest reported as expenditures.

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

Deposits and Investments - Law and Regulations: In accordance with South Carolina State law the Town is authorized to invest in the following types of investments:

- a) Direct obligations of the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities to which the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government is pledged.
- b) General obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units.
- c) Savings and loan associations to the extent they are secured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- d) Certificates of deposit where the certificates are collaterally secured by securities of the type described in (a) and (b) above held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, with a market value not less than the amount of the certificate of deposit so secured, including interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE A -- NATURE OF ACTIVITIES AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
- Continued

Property Taxes: Real property and all personal property taxes, other than automobile property taxes, attach as an enforceable lien on January 1st of each year. Real property taxes are levied in September of each year and are payable before January 15th of the subsequent year.

In the fund financial statements, property taxes are recorded as revenue in the period they are levied and become due and available within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter, within 60 days of each year end, to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Additional amounts due to be collected after the 60 day period are considered immaterial in total and no additional accrual in the government-wide financial statements is recorded.

Change in Accounting Principle: The Town implemented GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, and GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68*, for the year ended June 30, 2015. The primary objective of these Statements is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for pensions. In addition, state and local governments who participate in a cost-sharing multiple employer plan are now required to recognize a liability for their proportionate share of the net pension liability of that plan. It is GASB's intention that these Statements will provide citizens and other users of the financial statements with a clearer picture of the size and nature of the Town's financial obligations to current and former employees for past services rendered. In particular, these Statements require the Town to recognize a net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources for its participation in the South Carolina Retirement System and South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans (the "Plans") for financial statements prepared on the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting and present more extensive note disclosures.

The adoption of these Statements had no impact on the Town's governmental fund financial statements, which continue to report expenditures in the amount of the contractually required contributions, as required by the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority ("PEBA") who administers the Plans. However, the adoption of these Statements has resulted in the restatement of the Town's net position as of July 1, 2014 to reflect the reporting of net pension liabilities and deferred outflows of resources for the Plans in accordance with the provisions of these Statements. The Town's net position as of July 1, 2014 was decreased by \$948,134, reflecting the cumulative change in accounting principle related to the adoption of these Statements. See Note G for more information regarding the Town's retirement plans.

General Obligation Debt: The State of South Carolina limits the amount of outstanding general obligation bonded debt of the Town for non-utility or non-street purposes to no more than eight percent of net assessed property valuation. For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Town had no outstanding general obligation debt.

Deficit Prohibition: South Carolina State Law prohibits the creation of a deficit fund balance in any individual fund of the Town's primary government.

Subsequent Events: Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 5, 2016, which represents the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE B -- DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits: Statutes authorize the Town to invest in obligations of the United States and its agencies, general obligations (not revenue obligations) of the State of South Carolina and its subdivisions, savings and loan associations to the extent of federal insurance, certificates of deposit collaterally secured, repurchase agreements secured by the foregoing obligations, and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool.

For deposits, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the Town will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. The Town does not have a policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

As of June 30, 2015, the Town's cash deposits were as follows:

	Carrying Amount	Bank Balance
Demand Deposits	\$ 1,268,302	\$ 1,022,654

Of the Town's bank balance, \$293,845 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$728,809 was collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the Town's name.

Investments: The Town invests funds in accordance with South Carolina law applicable to local government deposits and investments. As of June 30, 2015, the Town maintained \$135,942 in the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool (the "Pool"). The Pool's funds are invested with the South Carolina State Treasurer's Office, which established the 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 town treasurer or any governing body of a political subdivision of the State, may be deposited. The Pool is a 2a 7-like pool which is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as an investment company, but has a policy that it will operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a 7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*, investments are carried at fair value determined annually based upon quoted market prices. As of June 30, 2015, the Town's account balance held with the Pool consisted of cash equivalents.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the market value of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in the market interest rates. The Town has no policy regarding interest rate risk for investments. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributable to the magnitude of the Town's investment in a single issuer. The Town does not have a policy limiting percentages of investment maturities held.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town does not maintain deposits that are denominated in a currency other than the United States dollar; therefore, the Town is not exposed to this risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE C -- RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2015 consist of the following:

	General Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Licenses, permits and fees	\$ 18,367		\$ 18,367
Intergovernmental	13,381	\$ 17,799	31,180
Property taxes	11,958		11,958
	<u>\$ 43,706</u>	<u>\$ 17,799</u>	<u>\$ 61,505</u>

NOTE D -- CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
<u>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:</u>				
Land	\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000
<i>Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>	30,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	30,000
<u>Capital Assets Being Depreciated:</u>				
Buildings and land improvements	387,819	8,565	2,136	394,248
Vehicles	641,692	84,543	73,250	652,985
Equipment and furnishings	417,015	19,221	28,715	407,521
<i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated</i>	1,446,526	112,329	104,101	1,454,754
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings and land improvements	177,605	11,586	517	188,674
Vehicles	422,913	91,292	72,390	441,815
Equipment and furnishings	329,826	24,576	27,638	326,764
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	930,344	127,454	100,545	957,253
<i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net</i>	516,182	(15,125)	3,556	497,501
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 546,182</u>	<u>\$ (15,125)</u>	<u>\$ 3,556</u>	<u>\$ 527,501</u>

Depreciation expense is charged to the following activities:

General government	\$ 9,001
Public safety	46,488
Public works	71,965
	<u>\$ 127,454</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE E -- NOTES PAYABLE

The following comprises the Town's notes payable as of June 30, 2015:

Note payable to a financial institution, secured by a vehicle, payable in annual installments of \$26,650 including interest at the rate of 2.36% per year. Final maturity is scheduled for August 2017.	\$	76,321
Note payable to a financial institution, secured by a vehicle, payable in annual installments of \$12,767 including interest at the rate of 1.42% per year. Final maturity is scheduled for October 2015.		12,588
	\$	<u>88,909</u>

The following is a summary of notes payable transactions for the year ended June 30, 2015:

Balance at July 1, 2014	\$	125,597
Less debt retired		36,688
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$	<u>88,909</u>

The annual debt-service requirements to amortize the outstanding notes payable as of June 30, 2015, including interest payments are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	\$ 37,437	\$ 1,980	\$ 39,417
2017	25,436	1,214	26,650
2018	26,036	614	26,650
	<u>\$ 88,909</u>	<u>\$ 3,808</u>	<u>\$ 92,717</u>

NOTE F -- SOUTH CAROLINA WATER QUALITY REVOLVING FUND BOND PAYABLE

The Town has issued a South Carolina Water Quality Revolving Fund bond to finance upgrades to the sewer system which serves the Town. The bond outstanding at June 30, 2015 is as follows:

\$1,605,115 South Carolina Water Quality Revolving Fund bond payable in quarterly installments of \$26,298 including interest at the rate of 2.25% per year. Final maturity is scheduled for September 2023.	\$	790,041
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The following is a summary of bond transactions for the year ended June 30, 2015:

Balance at July 1, 2014	\$	876,243
Less debt retired		86,202
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$	<u>790,041</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE F -- SOUTH CAROLINA WATER QUALITY REVOLVING FUND BOND PAYABLE - Continued

The annual debt-service requirements to amortize the outstanding South Carolina Water Quality Revolving Fund bond as of June 30, 2015, including interest payments, are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	\$ 88,158	\$ 17,036	\$ 105,194
2017	90,158	15,036	105,194
2018	92,204	12,990	105,194
2019	94,296	10,898	105,194
2020	96,436	8,758	105,194
2021-2024	328,789	13,091	341,880
	<u>\$ 790,041</u>	<u>\$ 77,809</u>	<u>\$ 867,850</u>

NOTE G -- PENSION PLANS

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, which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the funding of the systems and serves as co-trustee of the systems in conducting that review. PEBA issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the South Carolina Retirement 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, the retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the comprehensive annual financial report of the State.

Plan Description

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 Retirement 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE G -- PENSION PLANS – Continued

- SCRS – Generally, all employees of covered employers are required to participate in and contribute to the system as a condition of employment. This plan covers general employees, teachers and individuals 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 services 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 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 of 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE G -- PENSION PLANS – 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. The PEBA Board may increase the SCRS and PORS employer and employee contribution rates on the basis of the actuarial valuations, but any such increase may not result in a differential between the employee and employer contribution rate that exceeds 2.9 percent of earnable compensation for SCRS and 5 percent 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 the 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 rates for fiscal year 2014-2015 are as follows:

SCRS

Employee Class Two	8.00% of earnable compensation
Employee Class Three	8.00% of earnable compensation

PORS

Employee Class One	\$21 per month
Employee Class Two	8.41% of earnable compensation
Employee Class Three	8.41% of earnable compensation

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE G -- PENSION PLANS – Continued

- Required employer contribution rates for fiscal year 2014-2015 are as follows:

SCRS

Employer Class Two	10.75% of earnable compensation
Employer Class Three	10.75% of earnable compensation
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15% of earnable compensation

PORS

Employer Class One	7.80% of earnable compensation
Employer Class Two	13.01% of earnable compensation
Employer Class Three	13.01% of earnable compensation
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.20% of earnable compensation

The Town's actual contributions to the SCRS for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$24,263, \$25,513, and \$28,170, respectively, and equaled the base required retirement contribution rate, of 10.75% for 2015, 10.45% for 2014, and 10.45% for 2013. Also, the Town paid employer incidental death benefit program contributions of \$339, \$366, and \$404, at the rate of .15% of compensation for the current fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013 respectively.

The Town's actual contributions to the PORS for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$39,701, \$38,347, and \$39,689, respectively, and equaled the base retirement required contribution rate, excluding death benefit program contributions, of 13.01% for 2015, 12.44% for 2014, and 11.90% for 2013. The Town also paid employer incidental death benefit program contributions of \$610, \$617, and \$667 at the rate of .20% of compensation for the current fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively. In addition, the Town paid accidental death benefit program contributions of \$610, \$617, and \$667 at the rate of .20% of compensation for the current fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

Net Pension Liability

The most recent annual actuarial valuation reports adopted by the PEBA Board and Budget and Control Board are as of July 1, 2013. The net pension liability of each defined benefit pension plan was therefore determined based on the July 1, 2013 actuarial valuations, using membership data as of July 1, 2013, projected forward to the end of the fiscal year, and financial information of the pension trust funds as of June 30, 2014, using generally accepted actuarial procedures. Information included in the following schedules is based on the certification provided by PEBA's consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company.

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. As of June 30, 2014, NPL amounts for SCRS and PORS are as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE G -- PENSION PLANS – Continued

System	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Employers' Net Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
SCRS	\$ 42,955,205,796	\$ 25,738,521,026	\$ 17,216,684,770	59.92%
PORS	\$ 5,899,529,434	\$ 3,985,101,996	\$ 1,914,427,438	67.55%

At June 30, 2015, the Town reported net pension liabilities of \$462,957 and \$490,649 for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities for the SCRS and PORS, respectively. The net pension liabilities were measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liabilities for the Plans used to calculate the net pension liabilities was determined based on the most recent actuarial valuation report as of July 1, 2013 that was projected forward to the measurement date. The Town's proportion of the net pension liabilities were based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the Plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating South Carolina state and local government employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2014, the Town's SCRS proportion was .002689%, which was equal to its proportion measured as of June 30, 2013. At June 30, 2014, the Town's PORS proportion was .025629%, which was equal to its proportion measured as of June 30, 2013.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Town recognized pension expense of \$32,448 and \$42,616 for the SCRS and PORS, respectively. At June 30, 2015, the Town 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
SCRS		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 13,118	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		\$ 39,031
Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	24,602	
Total SCRS	37,720	39,031
PORS		
Differences between expected and actual experience	13,140	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		56,772
Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	40,921	
Total PORS	54,061	56,772
TOTAL SCRS AND PORS	\$ 91,781	\$ 95,803

The Town reported \$24,602 and \$40,921 as deferred outflows of resources related to the Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date to the SCRS and PORS, respectively, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the SCRS and PORS will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE G -- PENSION PLANS – Continued

For the Year Ended June 30,	SCRS	PORS	Total
2016	\$ (5,700)	\$ (10,786)	\$ (16,486)
2017	(5,700)	(10,786)	(16,486)
2018	(5,700)	(10,786)	(16,486)
2019	(8,813)	(11,274)	(20,087)
	<u>\$ (25,913)</u>	<u>\$ (43,632)</u>	<u>\$ (69,545)</u>

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and future salary increases. Amounts determined during the valuation process are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. South Carolina state statute requires that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. The last experience study was performed on data through June 30, 2010, and the next experience study is scheduled to be conducted after the June 30, 2015 annual valuation is complete.

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the July 1, 2013, valuations for SCRS and PORS

	SCRS	PORS
	Entry Age	Entry Age
Actuarial cost method		
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return	7.50%	7.50%
Projected salary increases	Levels off at 3.50%	Levels off at 4.0%
Includes inflation at	2.75%	2.75%
Benefit adjustments	Lesser of 1% or \$500	Lesser of 1% or \$500

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. This assumption includes base rates which are automatically adjusted for future improvement in mortality using published Scale AA projected from the year 2000.

Former Job Class	Males	Females
Educators and Judges	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, Firefighters and members of the South Carolina National Guard	RP-2000 Males (with Blue Collar adjustment) multiplied by 115%	RP-2000 Females (with Blue Collar adjustment) multiplied by 115%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE G -- PENSION PLANS – Continued

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for actuarial purposes is based upon the 30 year capital market outlook at the end of the third quarter 2012. The actuarial long-term expected rates of return represent best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class and were developed in coordination with the investment consultant for the Retirement System Investment Commission (RSIC) using a building block approach, reflecting observable inflation and interest rate information available in the fixed income markets as well as Consensus Economic forecasts. The actuarial long-term assumptions for other asset classes are based on historical results, current market characteristics and professional judgment.

The RSIC has exclusive authority to invest and manage the retirement trust funds' assets. As co-fiduciary of the systems, statutory provision and governance policies allow the RSIC to operate in a manner consistent with long-term investment time horizon. The expected real rates of investment return, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted annually by the RSIC. For actuarial purposes, the long-term expected rate of return is calculated by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and then adding the actuarial expected inflation which is summarized in the table below. For actuarial purposes, the 7.50 percent assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the total pension liability includes a 4.75 percent real rate of return and a 2.75 percent inflation component.

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Short Term			
Cash	2.0%	0.3	0.01
Short Duration	3.0%	0.6	0.02
Domestic Fixed Income			
Core Fixed Income	7.0%	1.1	0.08
High Yield	2.0%	3.5	0.07
Bank Loans	4.0%	2.8	0.11
Global Fixed Income			
Global Fixed Income	3.0%	.8	0.02
Emerging Markets Debt	6.0%	4.1	0.25
Global Public Equity	31.0%	7.8	2.42
Global Tactical Asset Allocation	10.0%	5.1	0.51
Alternatives			
Hedge Funds (Low Beta)	8.0%	4	0.32
Private Debt	7.0%	10.2	0.71
Private Equity	9.0%	10.2	0.92
Real Estate (Broad Market)	5.0%	5.9	0.29
Commodities	3.0%	5.1	0.15
Total Expected Real Return	100%		5.88
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.75
Total Expected Nominal Return			8.63

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTE G -- PENSION PLANS – Continued

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in SCRS and PORS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina State Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, 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. The following table presents the sensitivity of the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate.

System	1.00% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1.00% Increase (8.50%)
SCRS	\$ 599,095	\$ 462,957	\$ 349,379
PORS	\$ 685,669	\$ 490,649	\$ 329,286

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information regarding the fiduciary net position of the plans administered by PEBA is available in the separately issued CAFR containing financial statements and required supplementary information for SCRS and PORS. The CAFR of the Pension Trust Funds is publicly available on PEBA's Retirement Benefits' website at www.retirement.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, PO Box 11960, Columbia, SC 29211-1960.

NOTE H -- RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

The Town is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; thefts of; damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disaster. The Town manages risk through employee educational and prevention programs and through the purchase of casualty and liability insurance. Expenditures and claims are recognized when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In determining claims the Town considers all events that might give rise to possible claims both reported and unreported.

In the normal course of operations, the Town participates in various federal and state grant/loan programs from year to year. The grant/loan programs are often subject to additional audits by agents of the granting or loaning agency, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with the specific conditions of the grant or loan. Any liability for reimbursement that may arise as a result of these audits cannot be reasonably determined at this time, although it is believed the amount, if any, would not be material.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Budgeted Amounts Original & Final	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues			
Property taxes	\$ 607,550	\$ 628,190	\$ 20,640
Intergovernmental revenue	129,571	134,419	4,848
Grants	2,020	776	(1,244)
Licenses, permits and fees	617,897	732,931	115,034
Charges for services	3,000	3,045	45
Fines, fees and forfeitures	61,780	141,909	80,129
Interest Income	600	667	67
Other revenue	2,600	10,449	7,849
Total Revenues	1,425,018	1,652,386	227,368
Expenditures			
General government administration	317,937	300,924	17,013
Town council	51,585	48,295	3,290
Buildings and grounds	108,084	83,894	24,190
Public safety and law enforcement	554,232	599,003	(44,771)
Administration of justice	18,718	17,336	1,382
Public works	197,840	184,852	12,988
Debt service			
Principal	148,922	122,890	26,032
Interest	32,700	21,721	10,979
Capital outlay	84,000	111,704	(27,704)
Total Expenditures	1,514,018	1,490,619	23,399
Other Financing Sources			
Proceeds from debt issuance	79,000	0	(79,000)
Sale of capital assets	10,000	10,485	485
Total Financing Sources	89,000	10,485	(78,515)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 0	172,252	\$ 172,252
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		1,198,298	
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR		\$ 1,370,550	

See accompanying note to required supplemental information.

NOTES TO BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
June 30, 2015

The Town adopts an annual legal budget, which covers the General Fund. The budget for the General Fund is prepared on the modified accrual basis except for encumbrances which are treated as budgeted expenditures. Any revisions that alter total expenditures of the General Fund must be approved by the Town Council.

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule included in the required supplementary information presents a comparison of budgetary data to actual results of operations for the General Fund, for which an annual operating budget is legally adopted. The fund utilizes the same basis of accounting for both budgetary purposes and actual results.

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET
PENSION LIABILITY - SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

	June 30,	
	2015	2014
Town's proportion of the net pension liability	0.002689%	0.002689%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 462,957	\$ 482,311
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 244,142	\$ 269,566
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	189.63%	178.92%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	59.92%	56.39%

Note: The amounts presented were determined as of June 30th of the previous year.

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS - SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

	For the Year Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 24,602	\$ 25,879
Actual contributions	24,602	25,879
Contribution deficiency	\$ 0	\$ 0
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 225,706	\$ 244,142
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.90%	10.60%

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET
PENSION LIABILITY - POLICE OFFICERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

	June 30,	
	2015	2014
Town's proportion of the net pension liability	0.025629%	0.025629%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 490,649	\$ 531,282
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 308,263	\$ 333,520
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	159.17%	159.30%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	67.55%	62.98%

Note: The amounts presented were determined as of June 30th of the previous year.

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS -POLICE OFFICERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

	For the Year Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 40,921	\$ 39,581
Actual contributions	40,921	39,581
Contribution deficiency	\$ 0	\$ 0
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 305,153	\$ 308,263
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.41%	12.84%

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

SCHEDULE I - COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

June 30, 2015

		Special Revenue Funds			Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
		Accommodations Tax Fund	Police and Drug Seizure Fund	Victim's Assistance Fund	
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 43,732	\$ 9,905	\$ 61,768	\$ 115,405
Receivables		17,799			17,799
Due from other funds			574	742	1,316
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 61,531</u>	<u>\$ 10,479</u>	<u>\$ 62,510</u>	<u>\$ 134,520</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities					
Due to other funds		<u>\$ 890</u>		<u>\$ 2,301</u>	<u>\$ 3,191</u>
	Total Liabilities	890	\$ 0	2,301	3,191
Fund Balances					
Restricted		<u>60,641</u>	<u>10,479</u>	<u>60,209</u>	<u>131,329</u>
	Total Fund Balances	<u>60,641</u>	<u>10,479</u>	<u>60,209</u>	<u>131,329</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		<u>\$ 61,531</u>	<u>\$ 10,479</u>	<u>\$ 62,510</u>	<u>\$ 134,520</u>

SCHEDULE II - COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND

BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA

For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Special Revenue Funds			Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
	Accommodations Tax Fund	Police and Drug Seizure Fund	Victim's Assistance Fund	
Revenues				
Intergovernmental revenue	\$ 30,042			\$ 30,042
Fines, fees and forfeitures		\$ 429	\$ 8,898	9,327
Interest Income	25	5	29	59
Total Revenues	30,067	434	8,927	39,428
Expenditures				
Tourism promotion	4,142			4,142
Public safety and law enforcement		1,647	2,545	4,192
Capital outlay		625		625
Total Expenditures	4,142	2,272	2,545	8,959
Net Change in Fund Balances	25,925	(1,838)	6,382	30,469
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	34,716	12,317	53,827	100,860
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 60,641	\$ 10,479	\$ 60,209	\$ 131,329

SCHEDULE III - SCHEDULE OF FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES AND
 CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - VICTIM'S ASSISTANCE FUND
 TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Court Fines		
Total fines collected	\$	54,638
Court fines retained by Town		54,638
Court Fines Remitted To State Treasurer	\$	<u>0</u>
Court Assessments		
Total assessments collected	\$	64,147
Court assessments retained by Town		6,811
Total Assessments Remitted To State Treasurer	\$	<u>57,336</u>
Court Surcharges		
Total surcharges collected	\$	28,633
Court surcharges retained by Town		2,087
Total Surcharges Remitted To State Treasurer	\$	<u>26,546</u>
Victims Services		
Court assessments allocated to Victims Services	\$	6,811
Court surcharges allocated to Victims Services		2,087
Funds allocated to Victims Services		<u>8,898</u>
Funds available from 2014 carry forward		53,827
Interest income		29
Victims services expenditures		<u>(2,545)</u>
Funds Available for Carry Forward	\$	<u>60,209</u>

GOVERNMENTAL AUDITING REPORT



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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*

To the Honorable Mayor and Town Council of
Town of Springdale, South Carolina

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Springdale, South Carolina (the "Town") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 5, 2016.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

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

Our consideration of internal control 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 Town'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 entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Columbia, South Carolina
February 5, 2016

The Halls Group, P.A.