Financial Statements (and Auditors' Report Thereon)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Chester, South Carolina

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Chester, South Carolina as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Chester, South Carolina's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Chester, South Carolina as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated November 3, 2009, on our consideration of the City of Chester, South Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with the Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis and budgetary comparison, as listed in the Table of Contents, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquires of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information as listed in the Table of Contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the general purpose financial statements of the City of Chester, South Carolina. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Camp, Moring & Cannon LL C Columbia, South Carolina

November 3, 2009

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

INTRODUCTION

This narrative overview gives an analysis of the financial activities of the City of Chester, South Carolina (the City) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. Our purpose is to inform our citizens of the effect of our City's operations and to present our financial position. We ask our citizens to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the financial statements taken as a whole.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The local economy has experienced a severe recession over the last year that is continuing to date. Unemployment in Chester County has been as high as 21% during the last year. Anticipated decreasing revenues have resulted in a strain on the City's financial condition. In spite of poor economic times, overall revenues remained consistent with the prior year. Decreases to business licenses revenue, state aid revenues, charges for services and interest income were offset by increases to grant revenues and property tax collections. During the year ended June 30, 2009, the City's management required department heads to reduce their non-personnel expenditure budgets by 10% in response to projected decreases in revenue. Expenses were decreased by 5.2 % from the prior year. In spite of poor economic conditions, the City has successfully maintained a high level of services provided to the citizens of the City of Chester.

Other key financial aspects were as follows:

- Net Assets: The City's governmental activities assets exceeded its liabilities at June 30, 2009 by \$4,700,477, an increase of \$142,492 in net assets during the year. Of this amount, \$1,505,389 is unrestricted net assets. This means that these funds may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations.
- **Debt:** The City issued no new debt during the year. The City had extinguished all of its long-term debt during the prior year and has no debt other than accrued compensated absences.
- Change in Net Assets: The City's net assets of its governmental activities were increased over the course of this year's operations. Net assets of the governmental activities increased \$142,492. Revenues increased by 5.1% and expenses decreased by 1.0% over the prior year resulting in an increase to net assets in the current year of \$142,492. The prior year, there was a \$178,259 decrease in net assets. The increase in net assets for the year was due to management's midyear reduction to non-personnel line items in all departmental budgets by 10% and an increase to grants by \$436,675.
- General Fund: Our principal operating fund is the General Fund. In fiscal year 2008-09, General Fund revenues and other financing sources, which primarily consisted of property taxes, state aid and various charges for services, fines and fees were \$5,067,593, a decrease of 3.2% from FY2007-08. Expenditures and Other Financing Sources and Uses in the General Fund were \$5,363,438, an increase from FY2007-08 of 0.2%. This resulted in a decrease to the fund balance for the year of \$295,845. The resulting decrease in fund balance was caused by one time expenditures related to (1) transfer to the special revenue fund for fire equipment replacement of \$275,625 and (2) loss from TUFF program sponsorship of \$22,406, which were both other financing sources and uses. There was actually a positive excess of revenues over expenditures from normal operations of \$2,185.
- Business-type Activities: There was no business-type activity for the City for the year ended June 30, 2009.
- General Fund Budget: The general fund originally approved budgeted revenues and the revised approved budgeted revenues reflect that actual revenues for the year were less than projections by \$184,487 and \$110,112 respectively. General fund actual expenditures were greater than the originally approved expenditure budget by \$111,358 and greater than the revised approved expenditure budget by \$185,733. The shortfall in revenues was due to police fines/fees and solid waste fees not meeting expectations. Expenditures were greater than projections caused by one time expenditures related to (1) transfer to the special revenue fund for fire equipment replacement of \$275,625 and (2) loss from TUFF program sponsorship of \$22,406, which were other financing sources and uses. Expenditures from normal operations were actually \$112,300 less than the approved revised expenditure budget.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements (General, Special Revenue, Debt Service, Capital Projects, Proprietary and Fiduciary) and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City:

Government-wide Financial Statements: The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business. These statements outline functions of the City that are principally supported by property taxes, state aid, intergovernmental grants and various charges for services, fines and fees. The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, public works, environment & housing, health & welfare, judicial, cultural & recreation and non-departmental allocations expenditures. The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 9 and 11 of this report and consist of the following two statements:

- 1. <u>Statement of Net Assets:</u> The statement of net assets presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.
- 2. Statement of Activities: The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused compensated absences).

<u>Fund Financial Statements:</u> A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

- 1. Governmental Funds: Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements. Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the City's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities. These reconciliations are on page 10 & 12. 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, Debt Service and Other Government Funds, all of which are considered to be major funds as defined by GASB Number 34. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 13 14 of this report.
- 2. <u>Proprietary Funds:</u> Proprietary (Enterprise) funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the stated intent is that of monitoring the cost of such programs for public policy. The City has no proprietary funds and therefore no statements for such funds are presented in the financial statements.
- 3. <u>Fiduciary Funds</u>: Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City and are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that of the proprietary funds. The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 16 of this report.

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Notes to the Financial Statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 17 - 32 of this report.

Other information: In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City's budget process. The City adopts an annual expenditure budget for the General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund as required supplementary information. The required supplementary information can be found beginning on page 33 of this report.

Other supplementary information includes combining statements of funds that present more detailed views of governmental, fiduciary and proprietary funds. Additionally, certain individual statements are provided which may interest the reader.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City, assets exceeded liabilities by \$4,700,477 as of June 30, 2009.

A portion of the City's net assets (49.4 %) or \$2,321,813 reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings and improvements, vehicles, furniture and equipment) less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to its City of Chester residents; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The City had no such debt as of June 30, 2009.

Additionally, 18.6% of the City's net assets or \$873,275 is restricted as to its uses by grantor/donors and therefore not available for general use by the City.

\$1,505,389 or 32.0% of net assets is unrestricted. This means that these funds may be used to meet the City's ongoing general obligations.

The City's financial position is the product of several financial transactions including the net results of activities, the acquisition and payment of debt, the acquisition and disposal of capital assets, and the depreciation of capital assets.

The following table presents a summary of the City's net assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 with comparative data for fiscal year ended June 30, 2008:

	Governmental Activit				
	FY2008-09	FY2007-08			
Current and other assets	\$ 3,040,909	\$ 3,486,778			
Capital assets, net	2,321,813	1,994,919			
Total assets	5,362,722	5,481,697			
Current liabilities	567,404	836,891			
Long term debt outstanding	94,841	86,821			
Total liabilities	662,245	923,712			
Net assets:					
Invested in capital assets - net of related debt	2,321,813	1,994,919			
Restricted for general government	873,275	751,130			
Unrestricted	1,505,389	1,811,936			
Total net assets	<u>\$ 4,700,477</u>	\$ 4,557,985			

Changes in net assets: The City's total revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, were \$5,560,257. The total cost of all programs and services was \$5,417,765. Therefore, the change in net assets was an increase of \$142,492. The following table presents a summary of the activity that resulted in changes in net assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 with comparative summary of the activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008:

Governmental Activities

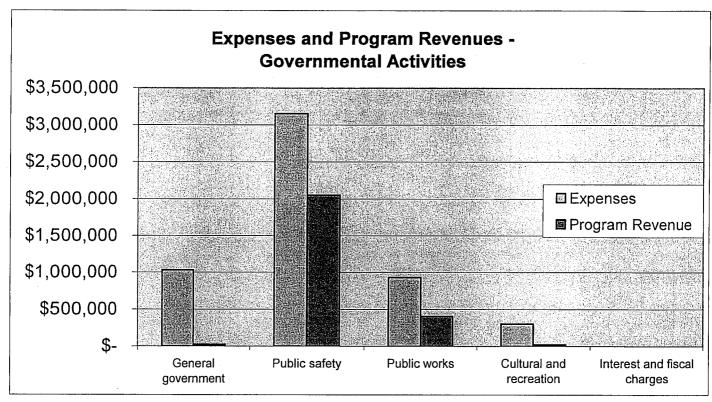
	Governmental Activities						
	F	Y2008-09	F	Y2007-08	N	et Change	% Net Change
Revenues:							. s Tvet Ondinge
Program revenues:							
Charges for services	\$	2,049,797	\$	2,100,647	\$	(50,850)	-2.42%
Operating grants/contributions		41,710		10,000	·	31,710	317.10%
Capital grants/contributions		417,317		12,352		404,965	3278.54%
General revenues:				•			3270.5470
Property taxes		1,163,341		1,133,733		29,608	2.61%
Accommodations tax		19,548		19,457		91	0.47%
Interest/investment income		27,046		66,058		(39,012)	-59.06%
Intergovernmental		1,044,036		1,058,162		(14,126)	-1.33%
Franchise fees		183,661		181,177		2,484	1.37%
Business licences		613,801		713,562		(99,761)	-13.98%
Total revenues		5,560,257		5,295,148		265,109	5.01%
Expenses:						······································	
General government		1,030,609		969,789		60,820	6.27%
Public safety		3,152,966		3,223,696		(70,730)	-2.19%
Public works		931,344		942,340		(10,996)	-1.17%
Cultural and recreation		302,647		331,564		(28,917)	-8.72%
Interest and fiscal charges		199		6,018		(5,819)	-96.69%
Total expenses		5,417,765		5,473,407		(55,642)	<u>-1.02</u> %
Increase (decrease) in net assets	<u>\$</u>	142,492	\$	(178,259)	\$	320,751	179.94%

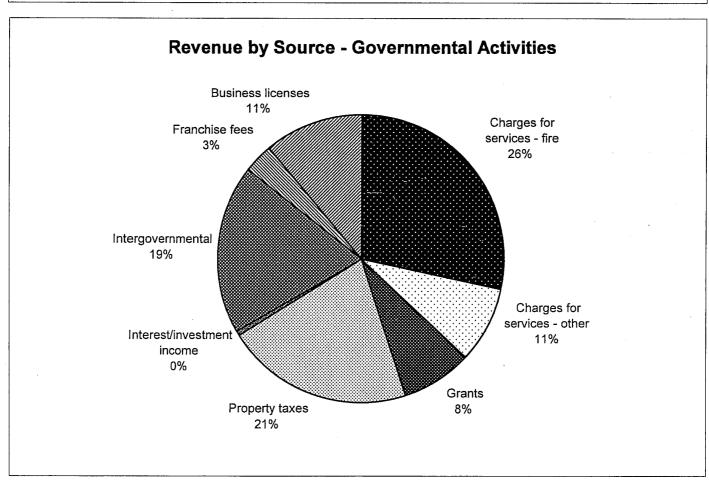
Governmental activities: The following table presents the cost of the five major functional activities: general government, public safety, public works, cultural and recreation and interest and fiscal charges. The table also shows each function's net cost (total cost less charges for services generated by the activities and intergovernmental aid provided for specific programs). The net cost shows the financial burden that was placed on the State and City's taxpayers by each of these functions.

•					Net Revenues (1	Expenses) and
	Expenses		Program	Revenue	Changes in Net Assets	
	FY2008-09	FY2007-08	FY2008-09	FY2007-08	FY2008-09	FY2007-08
General government	\$ 1,030,609	\$ 969,789	\$ 26,246	\$ 22,426	\$(1,004,363)	\$ (947,363)
Public safety	3,152,966	3,223,696	2,052,031	1,712,544	(1,100,935)	(1,511,152)
Public works	931,344	942,340	405,727	374,702	(525,617)	(567,638)
Cultural and recreation	302,647	331,564	24,820	13,327	(277,827)	(318,237)
Interest and fiscal charges	199	6,018	-	<u> </u>	(199)	(6,018)
Total expenses	\$ 5,417,765	\$ 5,473,407	\$ 2,508,824	\$ 2,122,999	\$(2,908,941)	<u>\$(3,350,408)</u>

- The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$5,417,765 a decrease of \$55,642 from the prior year.
- Net cost of governmental activities was (\$2,908,941) which was financed by general revenues. General revenues consist primarily of property taxes of \$1,163,341, state aid of \$1,063,584 and franchise fees, business licenses and interest of \$824,508, totaling \$3,051,433.

CITY OF CHESTER, SOUTH CAROLINA MANAGEMENTS ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION For The Year Ended June 30, 2009





FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

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

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

The financial performance of the City as a whole is reflected in its governmental funds. As the City completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$2,391,081. \$1,517,806 or 63.5% of the fund balance constitutes unreserved and undesignated fund balance, which is available for spending at the City's discretion. The remaining fund balance of \$873,275 is reserved or designated to indicate that it is not available for spending because it has already been committed to specific special and capital projects.

- The General Fund is the principal operating fund of the City. The decrease in fund balance in the General Fund for the fiscal year was \$295,846.
- The general fund approved budget revenues reflect that actual revenues for the year were short of projections by \$110,115.
- General fund actual expenditures were greater than the expenditure budget by \$163,325. The shortfall in revenues was from police fines/fees and solid waste fee collections being down. Expenditures were greater than projections caused by one time expenditures related to (1) transfer to the special revenue fund for fire equipment replacement of \$275,625 and (2) loss from TUFF program sponsorship of \$22,406, which were other financing sources and uses. Expenditures from normal operations were actually \$112,300 less than the approved revised expenditure budget.

Proprietary Fund: Proprietary Funds are used to account for operations that are financial and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The City has no Proprietary Funds.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets: As of June 30, 2009, the City had \$2,321,813 in capital assets – net of accumulated depreciation, including land, buildings and improvements, vehicles, computers, and other equipment. Capital asset purchases for the year totaled \$529,048, the largest of which was a fire truck. Total depreciation expense for the year was \$202,154.

The following schedule presents capital asset balances net of depreciation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 with comparative balance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008:

	Governmental Activities			Net Increase		
	F	Y2008-09	F	Y2007-08	Over Prior Year	
Land	\$	36,000	\$	36,000	\$	_
Buildings		1,977,073		1,977,073		_
Infrastructure - sidewalks		42,204		-		42,204
Improvements other than buildings		351,914		351,914		-
Construction in progress Machinery and equipment		2,832,683		22,741 2,323,098		(22,741) 509,585
Less accumulated depreciation		5,239,874 2,918,061 2,321,813		4,710,826 2,715,907 1,994,919	•	529,048 202,154
	Ψ	2,521,015	φ	1,774,919	Φ	326,894

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 7 on page 28 of this report.

<u>Debt Administration</u>: At June 30, 2009, the City no long term debt. The City paid off its one capital lease obligation during the year ended June 30, 2008. Other than the long term portion of compensated absences, the City had no long term debt as of June 30, 2009 or June 30, 2008.

State statutes currently limit the amount of general obligation debt a City may issue to 8 percent of its total property taxes assessed valuation. The current debt limitation for the City is approximately \$600,000. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 8 on page 29 of this report.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The City of Chester is located in the north central portion of South Carolina and is a near equal distance between Columbia and Charlotte along the I-77 corridor.

The City of Chester is in the mist of a recession as is the entire nation. The unemployment rate for Chester County is approximately 21%. Generally poor economic conditions are expected to continue to impact the City, particularly as are related to intergovernmental aid from the State of South Carolina and specifically, local option sales taxes. Current state projections could reflect a 10% decrease for the year 2009-10. State aid was reduced to FY2005-2006 levels for the year ending June 30, 2010 and this trend is expected to continue.

Some small businesses and a textile manufacturing plants operated by Springs Mill have discontinued operations in recent years. Census information reflects that the population in the City continues to decrease each year. These factors can only have a negative impact on the City's tax base.

South Carolina State government has eliminated or reduced programs that have required City government to assume some of the services. State government has funded programs with non-recurring funds that have caused a financial crisis that will continue for a number of years. We expect more State programs to be shifted to City government.

The City has applied for and will continue to increase its efforts toward acquiring Federal government grants and awards. The current administration in Washington has enacted a significant economic bailout program. To date, the City has been awarded some of this federal grant money but it has been less than anticipated. Furthermore, this funding assumes that the City will continue to fund theses services once the grants end, putting further strain on the City's future resources.

Prospects for significant economic development in the immediate future are not optimistic.

These detrimental economic factors will greatly challenge the City's management to continue to offer a high level of service without raising taxes. City Council will be forced to make some very difficult decisions in the coming years.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability for the resources it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Finance Director, City of Chester, 100 West End Street, Chester, South Carolina 29706 (Telephone # 803-581-2123).

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS AS OF JUNE 30, 2009

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,994,815
Receivables (net of allowance	
for uncollectibles):	
Property taxes	424,735
Intergovernmental	182,313
Other	143,123
Notes receivable, net	224,080
Capital lease receivable	71,843
Capital assets:	
Land	36,000
Buildings and improvements	1,977,073
Improvements, other than buildings	351,914
Infrastructure - sidewalks	42,204
Machinery and equipment	2,832,683
Accumulated depreciation	(2,918,061)
Total Assets	5,362,722
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	42,846
Accrued expenses	155,150
Deferred revenue	369,408
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	18,968
Due after one year	75,873
Total Liabilities	662,245
NET ASSETS	
Invested in capital assets - net of related debt	2,321,813
Restricted for general government	873,275
Unrestricted	1,505,389
Total Net Assets	\$ 4,700,477

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL

GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES AS OF JUNE 30, 2009

Total fund balances - governmental funds, June 30, 2009 (page 13)	\$ 2,391,081
Amounts reported for governmental activities in	
the statement of net assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are	
not financial resources and therefore are not	
reported in the funds:	
Capital assets	5,239,874
Accumulated depreciation	(2,918,061)
Some revenue will be collected after year-end but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:	
Property taxes	82,424
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable	
and accrued interest payable, are not due and	
payable in the current period and therefore	
are not reported in the funds:	
Compensated absences	(94,841)
Total net assets - governmental activities, June 30, 2009 (page 9)	\$ 4,700,477

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

See independent auditors' report and the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

4,700,477

Net Assets, ending

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Change in fund balances - governmental funds, June 30, 2009 (page 14)	\$ (173,700)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in	
the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures.	
In the government-wide statement of activities and changes	
in net assets, the cost of those assets is allocated over their	
estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the	
amount of capital assets recorded in the current period.	529,049
Depreciation expense on capital assets is reported in the	
government-wide statement of activities and changes in net assets,	
but they do not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore	
depreciation expense is not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(202,154)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to	
governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt	
consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither	
transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net	
effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	
Compensated absences	(8,020)
	(0,020)
Some property tax will not be collected for several months after the County's fiscal	
year end, they are not considered "available" revenues in the	
governmental funds.	(2,683)
	 (2,005)
Change in net assets - governmental activities, June 30, 2009 (page 11)	\$ 142,492

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 2009

	General Fund		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
ASSETS					***********	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,496,253	\$	498,562	\$	1,994,815
Receivables (net of allowance						
for uncollectibles):						
Taxes		424,735		-		424,735
Intergovernmental		182,313		-		182,313
Other		139,323		3,800		143,123
Notes receivable, net		-		224,080		224,080
Due from other funds		-		148,006		148,006
Capital lease receivable	Par-vinevascus-name	71,843		-		71,843
Total Assets	\$	2,314,467	\$	874,448	\$	3,188,915
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Accounts payable	\$	42,846	\$	_	\$	42,846
Accrued expenses		155,150		_		155,150
Deferred revenue		451,832		-		451,832
Due to other funds		146,833		1,173		148,006
Total Liabilities		796,661		1,173	•	797,834
FUND BALANCES		·				
Fund balances						
Reserved		-		873,275		873,275
Unreserved		1,517,806	<u></u>	<u>-</u>		1,517,806
Total Fund Balances		1,517,806		873,275		2,391,081
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	2,314,467	\$	874,448	\$	3,188,915

STATEMENT OF REVENUES , EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	General Fund	Other Governmental <u>Fund</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>	
REVENUES	_			
Taxes - property	\$ 1,123,644	\$ -	\$ 1,123,644	
Licenses and permits	797,462		797,462	
Intergovernmental	1,063,584	459,026	1,522,610	
Charges for services	2,023,412	18,862	2,042,274	
Investment earnings	17,108	9,939	27,047	
Payments in lieu of taxes	42,383	-	42,383	
Drug forfeitures		7,524	7,524	
Total Revenues	5,067,593	495,351	5,562,944	
EXPENDITURES				
Current:		•		
General government	860,464	101,898	962,362	
Public safety	3,036,871	28,073	3,064,944	
Public works	873,143	-	873,143	
Cultural and recreation	284,740	-	284,740	
Capital outlay	10,189	518,860	529,049	
Total Expenditures	5,065,407	648,831	5,714,238	
Excess revenue over (under) expenditures	2,186	(153,480)	(151,294)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Loss from sponsorship of TUFF program	(22,406)	_	(22,406)	
Operating transfers in (out)	(275,625)	275,625		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(298,031)	275,625	(22,406)	
Net change in fund balances	(295,845)	122,145	(173,700)	
Fund Balance, beginning of year	1,813,651	751,130	2,564,781	
Fund Balance, end of year	\$ 1,517,806	\$ 873,275	\$ 2,391,081	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES		Ф. 1.110.000	Ф. 1.102. <i>САА</i>	m 4.644
Taxes - property	\$ 1,134,000	\$ 1,119,000	\$ 1,123,644	\$ 4,644
Licenses and permits	855,300	855,300	797,462	(57,838)
Intergovernmental	1,035,466	977,866	1,063,584	85,718
Charges for services	2,118,543	2,141,768	2,023,412	(118,356)
Investment earnings	70,000	45,000	17,108	(27,892)
Payments in lieu of taxes	38,771	38,771	42,383	3,612
Total Revenues	5,252,080	5,177,705	5,067,593	(110,112)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	855,148	843,498	860,464	(16,966)
Public safety	3,162,810	3,143,685	3,036,871	106,814
Public works	955,450	914,061	873,143	40,918
Cultural and recreation	278,672	266,272	284,740	(18,468)
Capital outlay		10,189	10,189	-
Total Expenditures	5,252,080	5,177,705	5,065,407	112,298
Excess revenue over (under) expenditures	-	-	2,186	2,186
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Loss from sponsorship of TUFF program	-	<u>-</u>	(22,406)	(22,406)
Operating transfers in (out)		-	(275,625)	(275,625)
,	**************************************			
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	_		(298,031)	(275,625)
Net change in fund balances	-	-	(295,845)	(295,845)
Fund Balance, beginning of year			1,813,651	1,813,651
Fund Balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,517,806	\$ 1,517,806

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2009

	(Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund		Agency Funds	
ASSETS					
Cash	\$	174,241	\$	133,786	
Due from City of Chester		6,316			
Total Assets	_\$	180,557	\$	133,786	
LIABILITIES					
Due to City of Chester	\$	_	\$	79,309	
Due to SC State		_	Ψ	9,414	
Funds held in trust for others		180,557		45,063	
Total Liabilities	\$	180,557	\$	133,786	

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. General

The City of Chester is a municipality in the state of South Carolina that was initially incorporated on December 18, 1840. The City adopted the Council-Mayor form of government pursuant to the Home Rule Statute, Act. No. 283 of 1975. The Certificate of Incorporation was issued by the Secretary of State on October 28, 1975. The City provides services as authorized by its charter for public safety, public works, planning and development, streets and sanitation, licensing and regulation, recreation and general administrative services.

The financial statements of the City of Chester have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental and business-type activities and to its proprietary funds provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The most significant of the City accounting policies are described below.

In June 1999, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) unanimously approved Statement Number 34, *Basic Financial Changes – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*. Certain significant changes in the Statement include the following:

- A Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section providing an analysis of the City's overall financial position and results of operations.
- Financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the City's activities, including infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.).
- A change in the fund financial statements to focus on major funds.

These and other changes are reflected in the accompanying financial statements (including notes to financial statements).

B. Financial Reporting Entity

The City's basic financial statements include the accounts of all City (the Primary Government) operations. The criteria for including other organizations as component units within the City's reporting entity, as set forth in Section 2100 of GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, include whether:

- the organization is legally separate (can sue and be sued in their own name)
- the City holds the corporate powers of the organization
- the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's board
- the City is able to impose its will on the organization
- the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the City
- there is fiscal dependency by the organization on the City

Based on this criteria, the City has determined that no other governmental organizations operating within its city limits are deemed component units of the City of Chester.

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

C. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements that provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include all financial activities of the primary government, except for the fiduciary funds. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from the statements. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities for the City. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient for the goods or services offered by the programs, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

This government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the City as an entity and the change in City's net assets resulting from the current year's activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of the City are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Governmental fund types are used to account for the government's general government activities. Governmental funds include the following fund types:

The **general fund** of the City is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. All property taxes, intergovernmental revenues, charges for services, fines, forfeits and miscellaneous revenues are recorded in this fund except amounts that are specifically collected to service debt or for which the City Finance Director collects taxes and other funds in a fiduciary capacity.

Operational expenditures for general government, public safety, public works and other departments of the City are paid through the general fund. Governmental accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require the presentation of a combined statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual for general and special revenue funds. As no budget is legally adopted for the City's special revenue funds, only general fund information is included in the aforementioned statement.

The **special revenue fund** is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that include special projects requiring separate accounting because of legal or regulatory provisions and/or administrative action.

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

The **debt service fund** is used to account for the accumulation of resources and the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest and any related costs. The City has no debt service fund as its policy is to pay its long-term debt from the general fund.

Capital project funds account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

Proprietary fund types

Proprietary funds account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the City is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis are financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The City has no proprietary fund operations.

Fiduciary fund types

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the City on behalf of other organizations or activities not considered an activity of the City's fiduciary funds consist of a trust fund for the perpetual care of its cemetery and agency funds.

Trust Funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity. When the objectives of a trust fund can be achieved by spending both the principal and the earnings of the fund, the fund is referred to as an expendable trust fund. The City accounts for certain revenue from the cemetery care fees and expenditures for the cemetery in this fund.

Agency Funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

The emphasis in fund financial statements is on the major funds in either the governmental or business-type activities categories. GASB Statement Number 34 sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of the assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of either fund category or the governmental and enterprise combined) for the determination of major funds. Since by definition, the City has no major funds except the general fund, no distinction between major and non-major funds is reflected in the fund financial statements.

The City's fiduciary funds are presented in the fiduciary fund financial statements by type (the City has a trust fund and four agency funds). Since by definition, these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party (other local government or other entity) and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the City, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide financial statements.

D. Measurement Focus

Government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net assets.

Fund financial statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Therefore, governmental fund financial statements include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and statements for governmental funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for in a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net assets. The statement of changes in fund net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

Fiduciary funds are reported using the economic measurement focus.

E. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Governmental—wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue and the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - exchange and non-exchange transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: delinquent taxes collected within sixty days of fiscal year end, sales tax, grants, interest, fees and charges for service.

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2009 (all property owned by taxpayers are assessed as of December 31, 2007), but which were billed in October 2008 to finance fiscal year 2008-09 operations, have been recorded as revenue. That portion not expected to be collected within one year has been recorded as deferred revenue. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met have also been recorded as deferred revenue.

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period (which is defined as within 60 days of year end) have been reported as deferred revenue.

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

Expenses/expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

F. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Cash and investments

For purposes of the Statement of Net Assets, cash includes all demand, savings accounts and certificates of deposits of the City. For the purposes of the proprietary fund Statement of Cash Flows, "cash and cash equivalents" includes all demand and savings accounts, certificates of deposit or short-term investments (including restricted assets) with original maturity of three months or less.

Investments are carried at fair value, which is based on quoted market price.

Receivables and payables

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts. The allowance for trade accounts receivable is computed based upon an estimate of collections within each aging category. The allowance for property taxes receivable is based upon a composite average of each delinquent tax year's collections to the outstanding balance at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Property taxes become a lien on real estate and certain personal properties owned on the preceding December 31 of each City fiscal year ended June 30. These taxes are levied on or before October 31 and are due without penalty through January 15. Penalties are added to the taxes depending on the date paid as follows:

January 16 through February 1

3% of tax

February 2 through March 15

10% of tax

March 16 and thereafter

15% of tax plus collection cost

The lien and collection date for motor vehicles is the last day of the month in which the motor vehicle license expires. The City bills and collects its own real property taxes. Chester County bills and collects vehicle property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes and remits to the City its collections monthly following the month received. Property tax revenue is recognized when past due and collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter (defined as sixty days) to pay liabilities of the current period. An allowance is provided for an estimated amount of taxes billed that may ultimately prove to be uncollectible. Deferred revenue (property taxes) represents that portion of property taxes which is deemed not available to pay current expenses.

Interfund receivables and payables

Short-term amounts owed between funds are classified as "Due to/from other funds." Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the government—wide financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

Due from other governments

Amounts due from state and federal grants represent reimbursable costs that have been incurred by the City but have not been reimbursed by the grantor agency. Costs under grant programs are recognized as expenditures in the period in which the City incurs them.

Inventories

The general fund of the City has no significant inventories. The cost is recorded as expenditures at the time individual inventory items are purchased.

Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, water & sewer systems, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. The City defines capital assets as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$1,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Because City of Chester qualifies as a small governmental entity as defined by GASB 34 (governments with annual revenues less than \$10 million), the City has elected not to capitalize its infrastructure retroactively as large governmental entities are required to do. Prior to June 30, 2003, City of Chester has not capitalized infrastructure. Infrastructure with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years is being capitalized beginning July 1, 2003 and thereafter.

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

Major outlays for capital assets are capitalized as the projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of proprietary capital assets is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

All reported capital assets, except land, are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Land improvements	15 years
Buildings	30 years
Building improvements	15 years
Vehicles	5 years
Furniture and equipment	3 to 10 years
Machinery and equipment	5 to 10 years
Public domain infrastructure	40 years

Compensated absences

City employees earn from one day to two days each month, depending on longevity, for vacation and one day a month for sick leave. If an employee leaves the employment of the City, he/she is entitled to be paid for up to six weeks of unused vacation. There is no liability for sick pay since it is the City's policy to only pay sick leave when it is used. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. Expenditures for these fringe benefits are recorded at the time the benefits are paid for governmental fund types and accrued currently for proprietary fund types.

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

Fund equity - reservations and designations of fund balances

Reservations represent the portions of fund balances that are not appropriated for expenditures or have been segregated for specific future uses by legal mandate. Designations represent tentative plans by the City for financial resource utilization in a future period. Such plans are subject to change and may never result in expenditures.

Net assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those net assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws, or regulations of other governments.

The City applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

G. Revenues, Expenditures and Expenses

Property taxes

The City follows Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 33, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions to account for non-exchange revenues that primarily consist of imposed non-exchange revenues or ad valorem taxes. Under the standard, a receivable is recorded when an enforceable legal claim for property taxes has arisen and revenue is recognized when the resources are available.

Operating revenues and expenses

Operating revenues and expenses for proprietary funds are those that result from providing services and producing or delivering goods and/or services. It also includes all revenues and expenses not related to capital and related financing, non-capital financing or investing activities.

Expenditures/expenses

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function for both governmental and business-type activities.

In the fund financial statements, expenditures are classified as follows:

Governmental Funds – By Character:

Current (further classified by function)

Debt service

Capital outlay

Proprietary Fund – By Operating and Non-operating

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report expenditures of financial resources. Proprietary funds report expenses relating to use of economic resources.

Interfund transfers

Reallocations of resources between funds of the reporting entity are classified as interfund transfers and are reported as operating transfers. For purposes of the Statement of Activities, all interfund transfers between individual governmental funds have been eliminated.

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

Use of estimates

The financial statements include estimates and assumptions that affect the City's financial position and results of operations and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

H. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgetary information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for the General Fund. Certain Special Revenue funds and Capital Projects funds are budgeted over the life of the grant or project but are not formally approved by City Council. Therefore, Special Revenue and Capital Projects fund budget comparisons to actual expenditures are not presented herein.

All departments of the City submit their requests for appropriations for the coming year to the Council Administrator by March 15 along with revenue estimates so that a budget may be prepared. By May 1, the proposed budgets are presented to City Council for review. The Council holds public hearings and adopts the final budgets by July 1 through passage of an ordinance.

City Council, at the individual fund level, determines the legal level of budgetary control. Expenditures by department, sub-organizational level and major category (i.e. personnel, non-personnel and capital outlay) are further defined in the budget document and are subject to City Administrator approval. The City Administrator is authorized to make transfers between major expenditure categories within departments and between departments within the same fund. The budget ordinance must be amended by council to effect changes in fund totals.

Budgets, as reported in the financial statements, are originally passed by ordinance and may be subsequently amended. During the year, no supplementary appropriations were enacted. All annual appropriations lapse at year end.

Encumbrance accounting is employed in the governmental funds. Encumbrances (e.g., purchase orders, contracts) outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be reappropriated and honored during the subsequent year. There were no encumbrances reserved as of June 30, 2009.

Budget Basis of Accounting

The City has legally adopted a budget for the general fund. The City's budgetary process is based primarily upon the cash basis of accounting.

It is the opinion of the City that a meaningful comparison of actual results to budget can be presented for the General Fund due to the fact that there is no material difference between actual results on the GAAP basis and actual results on a budget basis.

Excess of Expenditures Over Budget Appropriations in Individual Department of the General Fund

Expenditures exceeded budget appropriations for the following department for the fiscal year:

Finance \$60,557
 Recreation \$18,468

Expenditures were authorized by City Council; however the budget was not formally amended.

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

Note 2 - Cash and Investments

The City's investments are invested pursuant to statutes established by the State of South Carolina. The statutes allow the City to invest City monies in the most prudent manner possible. At June 30, 2009, the City had no investments.

At year end, the carrying amount of the City's cash deposits (checking accounts, savings accounts and certificates of deposit), was \$1,994,666 and the bank balances were \$1,909,774. Of the bank balances, \$394,199 was covered by federal depository insurance (FDIC). The bank balances are classified in three categories of credit risk. Category 1 includes deposits that are insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or by its agent in the City's name. Category 2 includes deposits that are collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the City's name. Category 3 includes deposits that are uncollateralized. All cash is in either Category 1 or 2; the City has no cash in Category 3.

Note 3- Capital Lease Receivable and Sewer Escrow

The City entered into a lease in 1978 with the Chester Sewer District to lease the municipal sewer and sewage disposal systems to the District through the year 2040. Terms provide for rental payments totaling \$5,000 per year. The District is also required to pay \$5,000 per year into an escrow account to be maintained under the joint control of the Mayor of the City of Chester and the Executive Director of the District. The agreement does not address the disposition of these escrow funds upon the termination of the lease. These escrow funds are recorded in the special revenue fund of the City. The escrow funds are to be used for the sole purpose of making extensions and improvements to the system.

Due to the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenue from the lease is not recognized until it is available. A deferred revenue account has been established to offset the lease receivable. Revenue will be recognized yearly as it becomes available.

Note 4- Notes Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Notes receivable in the special revenue fund are composed of various loans made in prior years from Community Developments Block Grant funds.

Four of the City's Rehabilitation Notes Receivable are doubtful as to whether they can be collected. The notes receivable in the special revenue fund is shown net of a \$43,775 allowance.

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

Note 5 - Receivables and Deferred Revenue

Property taxes receivables at June 30, 2009 including penalties, are as follows:

Real property (2000 - 2009) Vehicle taxes (through Chester County)	\$	434,279 12,170
		446,449
Less allowance for doubtful accounts		(21,714)
Total manager to you was included a fallowing for your live till.		
Total property taxes receivable - net of allowance for uncollectibles	<u>\$</u>	424,735
Intergovernmental receivables at June 30, 2009 are as follows:		
State of South Carolina for		
Aid to Local Governments	\$	49,466
Accommodations taxes		17,713
Local Option Sales Taxes		114,424
Chester County		
Payments in lieu of taxes		710
Total intergovernmental receivables	\$	182,313
Other receivables at June 30, 2009 are as follow:		
General Fund		
Solid waste disposal fees	\$	27,929
Police fines escrow account	Ψ	79,309
Housing Authority reimbursement		28,515
Business licenses		1,288
South Carolina Employment Security Commission		2,282
		139,323
Special Revenue		139,323
Due from citizens		3,800
		. —
Total other receivables	<u>\$</u>	143,123
Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with taxes receivable for rev	venues that are not cons	sidered to be

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with taxes receivable for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of deferred revenue and unearned revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

Delinquent property taxes Received but not earned	\$ 379,989
Total deferred revenues related to property taxes Deferred revenue - capital lease of sewage plant	 379,989 71,843
Total deferred revenue	\$ 451,832

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

Note 6 - Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2009, is as follows:				
•		nterfund		nterfund
	Re	eceivables	I	Payables
General Fund	\$		\$	146,833
Special Revenue Fund - Community Development		5,441		, -
Special Revenue Fund - Sewer Escrow		17,000		-
Special Revenue Fund - Grant Projects		27,867		1,173
Capital Projects Fund - Capital Improvement		97,698		-
Total Other Governmental Funds		148,006		1,173
Totals	\$	148,006	\$	148,006
		nterfund ransfer In		nterfund ansfers Out
General Fund	\$		\$	275,625
Special Revenue Fund - Special Projects		68,824		-
Special Revenue Fund - Community Development		25,000		-
Special Revenue Fund - Grant Projects Fund		-		20,000
Special Revenue Fund - Fire Equipment Replacement Fund		305,625		-
Capital Projects Fund - Capital Improvement Fund		-		103,824
Total Other Governmental Funds	••••	399,449		123,824
Totals	\$	399,449	\$	399,449

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

Note 7 - Capital Assets

Primary government capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2009 is as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Balance 06/30/08	Additions	Retirements	Balance 06/30/09
Capital assets, not being depreciated:			rectionions	00/30/09
Land	\$ 36,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,000
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	36,000		<u> </u>	
•	,		-	36,000
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	1,977,073	_		1,977,073
Improvements other than buildings	351,914			351,914
Infrastructure	-	42,204	· _	42,204
Construction in progress	22,741	-	22,741	42,204
Machinery and equipment	2,323,098	509,585	22,741	2,832,683
Total capital assets, being depreciated	4,674,826	551,789	22,741	
	.,07.1,020	331,707	22,741	5,203,874
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	<u>.</u>	703		702
Buildings	842,587	40,664	-	703
Improvements other than buildings	131,503	9,898	_	883,251
Machinery and equipment	1,741,817	150,889	_	141,401 1,892,706
Total accumulated depreciation	2,715,907	202,154		
•	2,713,707	202,134	-	2,918,061
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	1,969,693	349,635		2 205 010
				2,285,812
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,005,693	\$ 349,635	\$ -	\$
Depreciation expense was charged as direct expe	enses to programs	of the City govern	nment og fellesser	
	enses to programs	of the City govern	innent as follows:	
Governmental Activities:	•			
General government				\$ 43.297
Public safety				,,
Public works				54,807
Culture and recreation				87,713
				16,337

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

Note 8 - Long-Term Debt

Long-term liability activity for the year was comprised of obligations for accrued compensated absences only. The City has no other long term debt.

Activity for the fiscal year is as follows:

	 Balance 06/30/08	A	dditions	<u>F</u>	Retirements	 Balance 06/30/09
Accrued compensated absences	\$ 86,821	\$	23,305	\$	15,285	\$ 94,841
Total general long-term debt	\$ 86,821	\$	23,305	\$	15,285	\$ 94,841

Long-term debt is reflected in the Statement of Net Assets based on the maturity of the debt as follow:

	Accrued Compensated Absences	Total
Due within one year Due after one year	\$ 18,968 75,873	18,968 75,873
Total general long-term debt	\$ 94,841	\$ 94,841

There was no interest expense for the year related to long term debt.

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

Note 9 - Employee Pension Plans

A. *Plan Description* -- The City is a member of the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS) and the South Carolina Police Officer's Retirement System (PORS), two of four defined benefit retirement systems maintained by the Retirement Division of the State Budget and Control Board of South Carolina. Each system publishes its own component unit financial statement report.

The systems provide retirement, death and disability benefits to State employees, public school employees, and employees of counties, municipalities, and certain other State political subdivisions. Each system is independent. Assets may not be transferred from one system to another or used for any purpose other than to benefit each system's participants.

A comprehensive annual report containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the South Carolina Retirement System and Police Officers' Retirement System is issued and publicly available on their website at www.retirement.sc.gov or by writing the South Carolina Retirement System, P.O. Box 11960, Columbia, SC 29211-1960.

B. Funding and Benefit Policies -- Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws of 1976 (as amended) prescribes requirements relating to membership, benefits, and employee/employer contributions for each system. The following paragraphs summarize the requirements for SCRS and PORS.

SCRS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer pension system that benefits employees of public schools, the State and its political subdivisions, such as municipalities. Membership is required as a condition of employment. Both employers and employees must contribute. Employees contributed at 6.5% and employers at 9.24% during the year ended June 30, 2009. In addition to the above rates, participating employers of SCRS contribute .15% of payroll to provide group life insurance benefit for their participants. Benefits vest after five years of service. Vested members, who retire at age sixty-five or with twenty-eight years of service at any age, receive an annual benefit, payable for life. The benefit is based on length of service and on average final compensation, an annualized average of the employee's highest twelve consecutive quarters of compensation. The annual benefit amount is 1.82% of average final compensation times years of credited service. Reduced benefits are payable as early as age sixty with 5% reduction for each year under age 65 and at age 55 with 25 years of service, reduced by 4% for each year of service under 28 years.

PORS is a cost-sharing multiple employer pension system that benefits all full-time City employees whose principal duties are the preservation of public order, protection, or prevention and control of property destruction by fire. Membership is required as a condition of employment. Both employers and employees must contribute. Employees contributed at 6.5% and employers at 10.65% for the year ended June 30, 2009. In addition to the above rates, participating employers of PORS contribute .20% of payroll to provide a group life insurance benefit and another .20% to provide accidental death coverage for their participants. Employees who retire at age 55 or with 25 years of credited service are entitled to a retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, equal to 2.14% of average final compensation multiplied by the number of years of credited service. Benefits fully vest on reaching 5 years of service. PORS has no provision for early retirement.

C. Funding Status and Progress -- The pension benefit obligation is a standardized disclosure measure of the present value of pension benefits (adjusted for the effects of projected salary increases and step-rate benefits) estimated to be payable in the future as a result of employee service to date. The State discloses this measure to help users of these financial statements to: (1) assess the system's funding status on a going-concern basis, (2) assess progress toward accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due, and (3) compare various public employee retirement systems and employers. The measure is the actuarial present value of credited projected benefits. This method is independent of the funding methods the State's consulting actuary uses to determine contributions to the system. A 8.0% interest rate (compounded annually) was used to compute the pension benefit obligation.

The South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS) and the South Carolina Police Officers' Retirement System (PORS) do not separately measure assets and pension benefit obligations for individual employers. The total unfunded accrued liability obligation expressed in millions at July 1, 2008 for SCRS was \$10,964 and for PORS was \$956.

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

D. Contributions Required and Contributions Made — The State's consulting actuary determines employer contributions for all four systems. The systems use the projected benefit method with entry age normal cost and benefits and allocate pension cost to each year as a level percentage of salary. In determining funding requirements, the actuary uses the same actuarial assumptions as those used to calculate the pension benefit obligation, with the following assumptions: (1) post-retirement benefit increases were projected for retired members and members eligible to retire (2) net assets attributable to group life insurance were excluded. At July 1, 2008 (latest data available), the unfunded liability liquidation period in years for SCRS was 29 years and for PORS was 30 years.

Both employees and employers are required to contribute to the Plan at rates established under the authority of Title 9 Code of Laws.

The following provides a summary of the City's retirement Plan Contributions at June 30, 2009 (includes group life insurance for both plans and accidental death insurance for the Police Plan) with comparative data at June 30, 2008 and 2007.

Year Ended		Employee	Employer	Total
June 30,	Plan	Contributions	Contributions	Contributions
2009	Regular	\$ 63,189	\$ 89,826	\$ 153,015
	Police	111,106	182,044	293,150
2008	Regular	63,892	90,944	154,836
•	Police	114,525	181,272	295,797
2007	Regular	61,141	78,674	139,815
	Police	111,583	176,677	288,260

Employer contributions are recorded to departments corresponding to the locations where the covered employee works and are called "Retirement" in the financial statements.

Note 10 – Post-Employment Benefits

The City policy is to provide postretirement health care benefits to all employees who are eligible to retire from the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS) and who have 20 years of credited service with the City of Chester and who have at least 10 years of medical coverage with the South Carolina Local Government Assurance Group. Currently, there are 16 eligible participants receiving benefits. During the years ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008, the City paid \$68,474 and \$62,702, respectively, in premiums for retired employees.

Note 11 - Commitments

The City has committed to provide fire protection services within the Chester Fire District for a total fee of \$1,536,454 for the period July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.

Note 12 - Contingent Liability - Self Insured Unemployment Claims

The City has elected to be self insured for unemployment claims. The City reimburses the South Carolina Employment Security Commission for legitimate claims paid to former employees. Historically, claims have been minimal and the City expects this to continue. The liability from future claims is indeterminable and, as such, no liability has been accrued in these financial statements for future claims.

Note 13 - Contingent Liability - Legal Claims

The City is a defendant in various lawsuits arising from the conduct of normal business. Although any litigation has an element of uncertainty, it is management's opinion that the outcome of any litigation pending or threatened, or combination thereof, will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the City.

Notes to the Financial Statements -- continued June 30, 2009

Note 14 - Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss and maintains insurance coverage for each of those risks (except unemployment claims as described in Note 13). The City pays insurance premiums to cover risks that may occur in normal operations. The insurers promise to pay to or on behalf of the insured for covered economic losses sustained during the period in accordance with insurance policy and benefits program limits except for the deductibles.

The City pays premiums to the South Carolina State Retirement System for the claims of covered employees for long-term disability and group-life benefits. Premiums are paid to the South Carolina Local Government Assurance Group for employee health, dental and life insurance coverage. Premiums are paid to the South Carolina Municipal Insurance Trust for worker's compensation insurance.

The City, as do other South Carolina municipalities, pays premiums to the South Carolina Municipal Insurance Reserve Fund (SCMIRF) which issues policies, accumulates assets to cover risks of loss, and pays claims incurred for covered losses related to the following assets, activities and/or events:

- 1. Theft of, damage to or destruction of assets.
- 2. Real property, its contents, and other equipment.
- 3. Motor vehicles.
- 4. Torts.
- Natural disasters.

The SCMIRF is a self-insurer and purchases reinsurance to obtain certain services and specialized coverage and to limit extreme losses in all of the activities listed above. The SCMIRF's rates are determined actuarially.

The City maintains employee fidelity bond insurance with coverage up to \$20,000 per occurrence on certain employee for losses arising from theft or mismanagement. The City self-insures above this amount.

The City has recorded insurance premium expenditures in the applicable department where assets are used and employees work.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

DETAILED BUDGETARY COMPARISON - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Original Budget		Final Budget	Actual	Fi F	riance With nal Budget 'avorable nfavorable)
REVENUES		-	8			- Autorabic)
TAXES:						
Property taxes - current	\$ 953,000	\$	937,500	\$ 911,111	\$	(26,389)
Property taxes - delinquent	181,000		181,500	212,533		31,033
	1,134,000		1,119,000	 1,123,644		4,644
LICENSES, FINES, FEES AND PE	RMITS:					
Business licenses	673,300		673,300	613,801		(59,499)
Franchise fees	182,000		182,000	183,661		1,661
	855,300	-	855,300	 797,462		(57,838)
INTERGOVERNMENTAL:						,
State shared revenues:						
Local government revenue	245,000		245,000	201,745		(43,255)
Local option sales tax	564,000		507,600	635,897		128,297
Homestead exemption	170,000		170,000	170,456		456
Accommodations tax	19,500		18,300	19,548		1,248
Merchant's inventory tax	34,566		34,566	34,567		1
Manufacturing depreciation tax	2,400		2,400	1,371		(1,029)
	1,035,466		977,866	 1,063,584		85,718
CHARGES FOR SERVICES:						
Chester Fire District contract	1,571,968		1,571,968	1,571,968	-	-
Police fines and fees	135,000		163,100	56,209		(106,891)
Solid waste fees - commercial	72,000		72,000	67,160		(4,840)
Solid waste fees - residential	305,200		305,400	290,958		(14,442)
Public Works fees	2,000		2,000	1,851		(149)
Cemetery fees	20,425		9,500	10,446		946
Recreation Department fees	11,950		17,800	 24,820		7,020
	2,118,543		2,141,768	2,023,412		(118,356)
INVESTMENT EARNINGS:						
Interest income	65,000		40,000	11,473		(28,527)
Lease income	5,000		5,000	5,500		500
Other income	-			 135		135
	70,000		45,000	17,108		(27,892)
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES:						
Payments in lieu of taxes	38,771		38,771	 42,383		3,612
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 5,252,080	\$	5,177,705	\$ 5,067,593	\$	(110,112)

DETAILED BUDGETARY COMPARISON - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Variance With

		Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual	Fin. Fa	ance with al Budget tvorable favorable)
EXPENDITURES	-		 				
GENERAL GOVERNMENT:							
CITY COUNCIL							
Salaries	\$	51,700	\$ 51,700	\$	51,693	\$	7
Payroll taxes		3,955	3,955		3,865		90
Retirement		4,785	4,785		4,937		(152)
Employee insurance and benefits		27,751	27,751		29,980		(2,229)
Mayor's meeting expenses		2,000	2,100		1,315		785
Council conferences and travel		19,500	11,870		6,764		5,106
Tourism and accommodations		7,000	7,000		6,610		390
Supplies and materials		1,000	600		645		(45)
Municipal elections		4,000	4,000		4,114		(114)
Agency support expenses		1,800	1,845		1,983		(138)
		123,491	115,606		111,906		3,700
ADMINISTRATION							, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Salaries		116,445	98,297		87,021		11,276
Payroll taxes		8,909	7,926		6,625		1,301
Retirement		10,777	9,612		8,216		1,396
Employee insurance and benefits		15,847	15,430		24,023		(8,593)
Supplies and materials		250	550		1,078		(528)
Postage		200	200		197		3
Travel and training		5,950	6,425		6,235		190
Dues and subscriptions		3,500	4,800		4,730		70
Auto repairs and maintenance		1,600	2,300		1,949		351
Advertising and printing		1,700	4,585		4,761		(176)
Utilities		119,100	127,300		138,962		(11,662)
Repairs and maintenance		1,880	2,880		2,824		56
Communications		4,330	6,030		5,784		246
General and miscellaneous		1,050	4,620		4,505		115
Contracted services		600	1,068		878		190
Insurance		5,697	5,697		5,661		36
Juror's fees		5,000	5,000		5,174		(174)
Contingency		45,412	 45,412		-		45,412
TD LAYOT		348,247	348,132		308,623		39,509
FINANCE		100 000	160 556		160.054		202
Salaries		179,356	160,756		160,374		.382
Payroll taxes		13,721	12,536		12,129		407
Retirement		16,599	15,149		15,021		128
Employee insurance and benefits		42,828	35,128		31,659		3,469
Supplies and materials		7,850	7,870	•	20,906		(13,036)
Postage		4,760	8,450		8,474		(24)
Travel and training		2,050	4,520		4,475		45

DETAILED BUDGETARY COMPARISON - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
Dues and subscriptions	550	350	285	65
Advertising and printing	5,000	9,625	10,158	(533)
Utilities	7,400	2,150	1,707	443
Repairs and maintenance	19,656	22,181	23,175	(994)
Communications	4,700	4,700	5,164	(464)
General and miscellaneous	1,000	700	639	61
Contracted services	3,000	21,105	71,699	(50,594)
Insurance	7,640	7,240	7,152	88.
	316,110	312,460	373,017	(60,557)
HUMAN RESOURCES	,	,	373,017	(00,337)
Salaries	45,118	45,118	45,559	(441)
Payroll taxes	3,452	3,452	3,170	282
Retirement	4,176	4,176	4,288	(112)
Employee insurance and benefits	6,380	6,380	6,357	23
Supplies and materials	1,300	1,150	1,207	(57)
Postage	240	90	94	(4)
Travel and training	1,550	1,580	1,272	308
Dues and subscriptions	150	370	494	(124)
Repairs and maintenance	2,474	2,724	2,625	99
Communications	2,460	2,260	1,852	408
	67,300	67,300	66,918	382
Total General Government	855,148	843,498	860,464	(16,966)
PUBLIC SAFETY:				
POLICE DEPARTMENT				
Salaries	927,820	927,820	925,005	2,815
Payroll taxes	71,743	71,743	69,092	2,651
Retirement	100,253	100,253	100,780	(527)
Employee insurance and benefits	273,524	273,524	261,091	12,433
Supplies and materials	19,585	13,410	22,697	(9,287)
Postage	500	500	458	42
Travel and training.	7,100	4,150	3,064	1,086
Dues and subscriptions	1,000	1,175	1,205	(30)
Auto repairs and maintenance	115,500	101,572	73,140	28,432
Advertising and printing	1,000	2,030	2,266	(236)
Utilities	7,700	6,225	4,273	1,952
Repairs and maintenance	13,880	12,390	8,557	3,833
Communications	22,600	27,700	28,658	(958)
General and miscellaneous	5,500	5,588	5,213	375
Uniforms	9,000	9,000	9,514	(514)
Contracted services	36,750	37,250	37,850	(600)
Insurance	32,387	32,387	32,180	207
	1,645,842	1,626,717	1,585,043	41,674

DETAILED BUDGETARY COMPARISON - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Variance With

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
FIRE DEPARTMENT	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		(CHIATOTADIC)
Salaries	897,334	897,334	875,353	21,981
Payroll taxes	68,644	68,644	64,456	4,188
Retirement	95,926	95,926	96,098	(172)
Employee insurance and benefits	225,739	224,339	211,000	13,339
Supplies and materials	37,070	38,470	39,054	(584)
Postage	500	500	267	233
Travel and training	11,750	11,750	9,935	1,815
Dues and subscriptions	2,000	2,000	2,029	(29)
Auto repairs and maintenance	43,900	43,900	32,944	10,956
Advertising and printing	1,350	1,350	610	740
Utilities	25,500	25,500	22,948	2,552
Repairs and maintenance	19,230	19,230	16,077	3,153
Communications	9,000	9,000	8,248	752
General and miscellaneous	4,400	4,400	4,460	(60)
Uniforms	13,900	13,900	14,174	(274)
Contracted services	31,600	31,600	25,237	6,363
Insurance	29,125	29,125	28,938	187
	1,516,968	1,516,968	1,451,828	65,140
Total Public Safety	3,162,810	3,143,685	3,036,871	106,814
PUBLIC WORKS:				
PUBLIC WORKS - COMMERICIAL				
Salaries	318,512	311,512	304,865	6,647
Payroll taxes	24,366	23,866	22,504	1,362
Retirement	26,979	26,979	26,608	371
Employee insurance and benefits	89,900	85,900	84,559	1,341
Supplies and materials	27,969	17,655	15,661	1,994
Postage	1,550	1,810	1,892	(82)
Travel and training	1,200	700	381	319
Dues and subscriptions	200	200	-	200
Auto repairs and maintenance	76,500	70,015	68,092	1,923
Advertising and printing	2,050	850	416	. 434
Utilities	6,700	7,700	5,813	1,887
Repairs and maintenance	1,530	1,330	1,179	151
Communications	2,600	2,850	3,192	(342)
Contracted services	2,200	1,600	973	627
Insurance	15,000	15,000	14,750	250
Solid waste - yard	30,000	30,000	32,196	(2,196)
Solid waste - commericial	54,000	48,000	35,989	12,011
	681,256	645,967	619,070	26,897

DETAILED BUDGETARY COMPARISON - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
PUBLIC WORKS - RESIDENTIAL				
Salaries	114,980	112,980	110,918	2,062
Payroll taxes	8,796	8,646	8,222	424
Retirement	10,456	10,456	10,411	45
Employee insurance and benefits	37,562	37,562	35,974	1,588
Supplies and materials	2,650	3,300	2,346	954
Postage	200	200	177	23
Travel and training	650	100	-	100
Dues and subscriptions	200	100	85	15
Auto repairs and maintenance	20,000	16,300	8,051	8,249
Contracted services	700	450	60	390
Solid waste - residential	78,000	78,000	77,829	171
	274,194	268,094	254,073	14,021
Total Public Works	955,450	914,061	873,143	40,918
CULTURE AND RECREATION:				
RECREATION DEPARTMENT				
Salaries	144,370	144,370	146,411	(2,041)
Payroll taxes	11,044	11,044	10,804	240
Retirement	11,512	11,512	10,443	1,069
Employee insurance and benefits	24,926	22,426	30,880	(8,454)
Supplies and materials	12,975	11,105	10,611	494
Postage	275	235	274	(39)
Travel and training	2,950	850	943	(93)
Dues and subscriptions	350	300	295	5
Auto repairs and maintenance	6,250	7,805	11,482	(3,677)
Advertising and printing	1,800	200	414	(214)
Utilities	29,500	24,477	26,027	(1,550)
Repairs and maintenance	11,930	12,743	17,093	(4,350)
Communications	5,100	4,200	4,087	113
General and miscellaneous	1,540	1,305	1,213	92
Uniforms	1,500	1,300	2,151	(851)
Contracted services	1,450	1,750	1,390	360
Insurance	2,000	1,750	1,609	141
Programs and services	9,200	8,900	8,613	287
	278,672	266,272	284,740	(18,468)
Total Culture and Recreation	278,672	266,272	284,740	(18,468)
CAPITAL OUTLAY				
Public Works Department		10,189	10,189	_
Total Capital Outlay	-	10,189	10,189	-

DETAILED BUDGETARY COMPARISON - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Variance With

_	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
DEBT SERVICE				
None	-	-	-	-
OTHER FINANCING (SOURCES) US	ES			
Loss from sponsorship of TUFF program	_	-	22,406	(22,406)
Transfer in (out)			275,625	(275,625)
Total Other Financing (Sources) Uses		_	298,031	(298,031)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5,252,080	\$ 5,177,705	\$ 5,363,438	\$ (185,733)
EXCESS EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUES	<u> </u>	\$ -	\$ (295,845)	\$ (295,845)

CITY OF CHESTER, SOUTH CAROLINA COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 2009

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

					7		DI ECENTE IN VENOE I ONDS	TAIN						
	Col	Community Develorment	McAliley Project	ភូ	Grant	Drug		Fire Equipment		Sewer	> ;	Victim		Special
ASSETS		партисти	nafarr		Jecus	3	g	Kepiacement	4	ESCrow	Ad	Advocate	2	Projects
Cash	69	7,402	· \$9	89	5,468	\$ 5.	25,487	\$ 242,845	€9	74,231	69	14,617	↔	41,549
Kecelvable - other		1	•		1		1	ı		t		1		3,800
Notes receivable, net		16,080	208,000		1		1			1		•		•
Due from other funds		5,441	-		27,867		,	l		17,000				;
Total Assets	69	\$ 28,923	\$ 208,000	es	33,335	\$ 25,487	5,487	\$ 242,845	6-5	\$ 91,231	€3	\$ 14,617	64	\$ 45,349
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE Due to other funds	6-9	ı	· 69	€3	1,173	€9	t		€9	•	€9	ı	69	1
Fund balance .		28,923	208,000	3	32,162	25	25,487	242,845		91,231		14,617		45,349
o Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	8	\$ 28,923	\$ 208,000	€9	33,335	\$ 25	25,487	\$ 242,845	69	\$ 91,231	€9	\$ 14,617	6-5	45,349

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 2009

											Ü	CAPITAL PROJECTS)ECT	
				S	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS	VENU	E FUNDS					FUND		
	Water			_	Homeland		DHEC		Police	T	T Harrison	Capital		
	Works		SCALEN		Security		State	Be	Benevolent	Z	Memorial	Improvement	ent	
	Fund		Grant		Grant		Grant		Fund		Fund	Fund		Totals
ASSETS		 		<u> </u>										
Cash	\$ 26,219	69	1	69	1	59	1	8	556	69	10,513	\$ 49,675	75	\$ 498,562
Receivable - other	•		1		1		1		ı		•	•	ı	3,800
Notes receivable, net	ı		3		•		ı		•		1			224,080
Due from other funds		. 1	ı		,		ı		'		1	94,698	86	148,006
Total Assets	\$ 26.219	•		69	1	69	1	643	556	64	\$ 10513	\$ 147.373	73	\$ 874 448
		' 				,		,		•	212621	267.1	 }	0 1 1 1 1
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE														
Due to other funds	↔		1	69	1	↔		69	1	€9	•	€9	ı	\$ 1,173
Fund balance	26,219	ا ۔	1				1		556		10,513	147,373	73	873,275
40														
' Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 26,219	~ 		ļ	ı	8	•	€9	556	ક્ક	10,513	\$ 147,373	73	\$ 874,448

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

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	Community Development	unity	McAliley Project	. . •4	Grant Projects	- 	Drug Fund		Fire Equipment Replacement		Sewer Escrow	Victim Advocate	fim ocate	Special Projects
REVENUES Intergovernmental:								•		 	-			
Federal sources	69	ı	69	1	69		69	ı	<u>~</u>	69	t	69	ı	i 6 9
State sources		1		ı	ຕ໌	3,988		1	ŀ		ı		1	1
Local sources		9,800		ı		1			264,629		Ī		ı	4,000
Charges for services		ı		ı		,		ı	•		ı		18,862	1
Investment earnings		161				21		31	2,925		6,361		13	55
Drug forfeitures		۱		•		! '	7	7,524	-		1		1	ı
Total Revenues		9,961		ı	4,	4,867	7	,555	267,554		6,361		18,875	4,055
EXPENDITURES														
General government	5	51,914		,	11,	11,077		ı	1		Ī		t	31.342
Public safety		1		ı		ı	33	3,728	12,976		•	-	11,085	1
Cultural and recreation		1		ı		1		1	1		ı			t
Capital outlay		19,463		,			21	21,520	312,509		1		1	ı
Total Expenditures	7	71,377		· 	11,0	1,077	25	25,248	325,485		1		11,085	31,342
Excess (deficiency) of revenues														
over expenditures	9)	(61,416)		ı	(6,	(6,210)	(17	(17,693)	(57,931)		6,361		7,790	(27,287)
Other financing sources														
Transfers in	7	25,000		1		,		,	305,625		1		1,	68,824
Transfers (out)		1			(20,	(20,000)		•	(2,880)		•		,	
,	2.	25,000		,	(20,	(000			302,745		•		1	68,824
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and														
ould migneting sources over	Š	71			,	6	Ţ	60			,		i I	1
expenditures	ř)	(30,410)		ı	(70,	(70,210)	(1)	(17,693)	244,814		6,361		7,790	41,537
Fund Balance, June 30, 2008	9	65,339	208,000	000	58,	58,372	43,	43,180	(1,969)		84,870		6,827	3,812
Fund Balance June 30, 2009	\$6	78 973	308	טטנ	32 162	\$ CY		75 187	313 015	E	01 221	5	0 L17 0	
		27.50	000,000	." }]] :		 		9	71,431		14,017	47,349

CITY OF CHESTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

			CDECTAT DEVIENTE ETHING	ENTITE ET INTO				
			VILLALING IN.	LINOL FOINDS			FUND	
	Water Works Fund	SCALEN	Homeland Security Grant	DHEC State Grant	Police Benevolent Fund	T Harrison Memorial Fund	Capital Improvement Fund	Totals
REVENUES Intergovernmental: Federal sources	·	· ·	000 56		£	e	₩	0.70.70
State sources	,	21,520		37,000	· ·	, , ,	, , 9	62,508
Local sources	1	1	2,120	1	840	10,513	8,758	300,660
Charges for services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18,862
Investment earnings	320	•	1	1	ı	3	52	6,939
Drug forfeitures Total Revenues	320	21,520	97,120	37,000	840	10,513	8.810	7,524
SAGITITIONAGES								•
General government	1	. 1	1	ı	t	ı	595 L	101 808
Public safety	•	1	ı	•	284	1	יייי י	28.073
Cultural and recreation	1	1	ı	1	•	1	ı	C 10,04
Capital outlay	1	21,520	100,000	37,000	ŀ	1	6.848	518 860
Total Expenditures	1	21,520	100,000	37,000	284	1	14,413	648,831
Excess (deficiency) of revenues	320		686		723	, r		
וחוווופא	320	ı	(7,000)	1	336	10,513	(5,603)	(153,480)
Other financing sources Transfers in	1	ı	2,880	ı	1		,	402.329
Transfers (out)	F			•	1	1	(103,824)	(126,704)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and	1	ı	7,880	1	•	•	(103,824)	275,625
other financing sources over expenditures	320	i	1	ı	556	10,513	(109,427)	122,145
Fund Balance, June 30, 2008	25,899		3	1		1	256,800	751,130
Fund Balance, June 30, 2009	\$ 26,219	- -	€	, 59	\$ 556	\$ 10,513	\$ 147,373	\$ 873,275

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITES ALL AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Balance ly 1, 2008	A	dditions	De	eductions		Salance une 30, 2009
Tax Sale Escrow Fund								une 50, 2007
ASSETS								
Cash	_\$	34,382	\$	-	\$	8,467	_\$	25,915
Total Assets	\$	34,382	\$	-	\$	8,467	\$	25,915
LIABILITIES	•					e Jen		
Funds held in trust for others	\$	34,382	\$	-	\$	8,467	_\$	25,915
Total Liabilities	\$	34,382	\$		\$	8,467	\$	25,915
Fireman's Fund ASSETS								
Cash	\$	12,731	_\$	23,117	\$	23,099	_\$	12,749
Total Assets	\$	12,731	\$	23,117	\$	23,099	\$	12,749
LIABILITIES								
Funds held in trust for others	\$	12,731	\$	23,117	\$	23,099	\$	12,749
Total Liabilities	\$	12,731	\$	23,117	\$	23,099	\$	12,749
Teen United for the Future ASSETS								
Cash	\$	86,235	\$	64,123	\$	150,358	\$	
Total Assets	\$	86,235	\$	64,123	\$	150,358	\$	_
LIABILITIES								
Due to City of Chester Funds held in trust for others	\$	125,665 (39,430)	\$	64,123	\$	125,665 24,693	\$	· -
Total Liabilities	\$	86,235	\$	64,123		150,358	\$	

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITES ALL AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Balance July 1, 2008		Additions		Deductions		Balance June 30, 2009	
Police Fines Escrow								
ASSETS								
Cash	\$	282,375		131,480		318,733	\$	95,122
Total Assets	\$	282,375	\$	131,480		318,733	\$	95,122
LIABILITIES								
Due to City of Chester	\$	248,129	\$	-	\$	168,820	\$	79,309
Due to SC State		16,856		_		7,442		9,414
Funds held in trust for others		17,390		131,480		142,471		6,399
Total Liabilities	\$	282,375	\$	131,480	\$	318,733	\$	95,122
Totals - All Agency Funds ASSETS	Ф	415 (702)	Ф		ď.	500 (57	ď	122 7797
Cash		415,723		218,720		500,657		133,786
Total Assets	\$	415,723	\$	218,720	\$	500,657	\$	133,786
LIABILITIES								
Due to City of Chester	\$	373,794	\$	-	\$	294,485	\$	79,309
Due to SC State		16,856		-		7,442		9,414
Funds held in trust for others		25,073		218,720	-	198,730		45,063
Total Liabilities	\$	415,723	\$	218,720	\$	500,657	\$	133,786

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITES EVERGREEN CEMETERY TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Balance July 1, 2008		Additions		Deductions		Balance June 30, 2009	
ASSETS								
Cash	\$	177,650	\$	1,591	\$	5,000	\$	174,241
Due from City of Chester		6,316	***************************************	-		-		6,316
Total Assets	\$	183,966	\$	1,591	\$	5,000	\$	180,557
LIABILITIES								
Funds held in trust for others		183,966	\$	1,591	\$	5,000	\$	180,557
Total Liabilities	\$	183,966	\$	1,591	\$	5,000	\$	180,557

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF MUNICIPAL COURT FEES AND FINES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

AMOUNT RETAINED BY CITY OF CHESTER		
Fines	\$	19,256
Fees		31,172
Total retained by City of Chester		50,428
		_
AMOUNT REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER		
Assessments		51,959
Surcharges		23,207
The late of the Control of the Contr		75 166
Total remitted to State Treasurer		75,166
AMOUNT ALLOCATED TO VICTIM'S SERVICES		
Court Assessments		6,527
Court Surcharges		3,200
	,	
Total allocated to Victim's Services	\$	9,727

COMPLIANCE SECTION

CAMP, MORING & CANNON, L.L.C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

1418 LAUREL STREET COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201 PHONE (803) 252-9375 FAX (803) 252-9378

JOHN F. CAMP, CPA WALTER L. MORING, JR., CPA CONNIE M. CANNON, CPA DARRELL N. NEWSOME, JR., CPA MEMBERS:
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
S.C. ASSOCIATION
OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council for City of Chester, South Carolina

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Chester, South Carolina as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 3, 2009. 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered City of Chester, South Carolina's internal control over financial reporting in order to design our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements but not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion of the effectiveness of the City of Chester's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described previously and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the City's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the City's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the City's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the City's internal controls.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. We identified no material weaknesses, as defined above, in internal control over financial reporting.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Chester, South Carolina's financial statements are free of 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*.

We noted no other matters that should be reported to management.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, others within the City, City Council of City of Chester and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Camp. Maring & Cannon, LLC
Columbia, South Carolina

November 3, 2009

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS Year Ended June 30, 2009

Summary of Auditors' Results:

- 1. The audit report issued on the financial statements was unqualified.
- 2. The audit disclosed no instances of noncompliance that is material to the financial statements.
- 3. A compliance report for major federal programs was not necessary because the City did not reach the threshold required for reporting.
- 4. The audit discloses no audit findings that are required to be reported. No separate Management Letter was issued.
- 5. No major program was determined because total Federal Awards amount did not exceed the threshold of \$500,000.
- 6. Because of the small amount of Federal Programs, there was no threshold needed to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs.
- 7. The City was determined not to be a low risk auditee.

Generally Accepted Governmental Auditing Standards Findings and Questioned Costs:

NONE

DISPOSITION OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS Year Ended June 30, 2009

As part of procedures performed during our audit of the financial statements of the City of Chester for the year ended June 30, 2009, we investigated the disposition of the findings for the year ended June 30, 2008. We determined that corrective action had been taken for each finding as follows:

Finding Number 08-01: Police Fines are Not Correctly Reconciled with the State Treasurer Deposits

Condition

There is a persistent error in the reporting amounts to the State Treasurer. Amounts reported and paid to the State Treasurer appear much less that those amounts that are actually collected. No periodic reconciliation is prepared between amounts collected and amounts reported to the State Treasurer. The error appears to be the result of an inconsistency between fines paid and cases closed, however the amount continues to accumulate and has not been resolved.

Corrective Action Taken By Auditee

This condition was corrected during the current fiscal year.

Controls were implemented to insure that police fines and fees that are due to the State Treasurer are correctly reported and paid each month. Total police fines and fees collected each month are reconciled to the amounts reported and the differences are evaluated as to their disposition. All collections are classified as amounts (1) to be retained by the City, (2) designated for Victim's Assistance, (3) retained as bonds (4) open cases prior to court date or (5) to be remitted to citizens.

Furthermore, the City has stepped up the number of Jury Trials being held to deal with the backlog of cases. Controls have been implemented to monitor unclosed cases and the overall management of the LawTrak system.

Finding Number 08-02: Poor Administration of Teens United For the Future

Condition

The City has accepted responsibility to serve as the fiscal agent of the Teens United For the Future (TUFF), a program unrelated to the City's normal mission and activities. The City accounts for TUFF activities in an agency fund; therefore the City's responsibility is custodial in nature and does not involve measurement of results of operations. The City has agreed to serve as the fiscal agent of this program only to the extent that it is self supporting.

As of June 30, 2008, the TUFF program owes the City \$125,665. As of June 30, 2008, there was \$88,351 in the TUFF bank account. It appears that there may be insufficient funds to fully reimburse the City. Also, the Program Director, who is considered a City employee, receives expanded health care coverage for family members at no additional cost to the employee that is not available to any other City employee.

Corrective Action Taken By Auditee

This condition was corrected during the current fiscal year.

The City Council voted to eliminate its sponsorship of the Teens United For the Future program effective February 28, 2009. Only salaries and fringe benefits of the program director were paid during the last several months of operations, prior to February 28, 2009. The City received payment for most of the costs it incurred in support of the program except \$22,406. The City recognized this as "Loss from TUFF program sponsorship" for the year ended June 30, 2009.