SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

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PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

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SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT

Pelzer, South Carolina

A Special Purpose District

created by

South Carolina Legislature

1965

BOARD OF FIRE CONTROL AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

Jim Darby, Chairman

Jimmy Brashier, Vice Chairman

Bubba Bagwell, Commissioner

Terry Creamer, Commissioner

John Jennings, Commissioner

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Fire Control
South Greenville Fire District
Pelzer, South Carolina

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the South Greenville Fire District, South Carolina ("District"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of December 31, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the financial statements. The other information, as listed in the table of contents, does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 9, 2026 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Greene Finney Cauley, LLP

Greene Finney Cauley, LLP
Mauldin, South Carolina
April 9, 2026

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SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

This discussion and analysis of South Greenville Fire District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2025 ("2025") compared to the year ended December 31, 2024 ("2024"). The intent of this management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is to present the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the financial statements, the notes to the financial statements, the required supplementary information, the supplementary information, and the other information to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2025 are as follows:

- On the government-wide financial statements, the assets and deferred outflows of resources of the District exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2025 by approximately $15,159,000. Of this amount, approximately $7,950,000 is unrestricted and may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- On the government-wide financial statements, the total net position of the District increased by approximately $2,897,000 in 2025, compared to an increase of approximately $2,698,000 in the prior year.
- As of the close of the current year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of approximately $12,991,000, an increase of approximately $1,634,000 from the prior year ending fund balances primarily due to an excess of revenues over expenditures of approximately $1,306,000 and the sale of capital assets of approximately $328,000.
- As of December 31, 2025, the District had approximately $164,000 in fund balance that was nonspendable relating to the District's prepaid insurance. Approximately $239,000 of the fund balance is restricted for the Firefighters' 1% costs, approximately $154,000 is restricted for debt service, $1,951,000 is assigned for use in the 2026 budget, $549,000 is assigned for capital improvement plan, approximately $1,465,000 is assigned for new apparatus, and approximately $8,471,000 is unassigned.
- At the end of the current year, the unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was approximately $8,471,000, which was approximately 92% of total General Fund expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2025.
- The District's net capital assets were approximately $9,456,000 at the close of the current year, which was an increase of approximately $871,000 from the prior year. This increase was due to additions of approximately $1,502,000, partially offset by depreciation expense of approximately $630,000 and net disposals of approximately $1,000.
- The District's long-term debt decreased by approximately $196,000 during 2025 to approximately $2,636,000 at December 31, 2025, due to regularly scheduled principal payments.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements. The financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District. The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide a broad overview of the District's overall financial status, in a manner similar to a private-sector enterprise.

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

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, for some items, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement that will only result in cash flows in future periods (e.g., uncollected taxes, compensated absences, etc.).

The government-wide financial statements may distinguish functions of the District that are principally supported by taxes and other revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the District include fire protection and emergency response services. The District does not have any business-type activities.

The government-wide financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Fund Financial Statements. The remaining financial statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the District, reporting operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements.

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related requirements. There are three categories of funds that are typically used by state and local governments: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. The District utilizes only governmental funds in reporting its operations.

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 uses of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

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

The District maintains three individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, which is the District's only major fund, and for the Firefighters' 1% Fund and Debt Service Fund, which are considered nonmajor funds. The governmental fund financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

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

Required Supplementary Information. The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund has been provided as required supplementary information. Required pension schedules have been included which provide relevant information regarding the District's participation in the South Carolina Retirement System and the South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System. Required supplementary information can be found as listed in the table of contents.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Supplementary and Other Information. In addition to the financial statements, notes, and required supplementary information, this report includes certain supplementary and other information. Supplementary and other information, which includes a detailed budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund, a schedule of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances – governmental funds – ten years comparative, and a schedule of assessed values of the District and general bond indebtedness incurred and outstanding – ten years comparative, is presented immediately following the required supplementary information. The supplementary and other information can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Major Features of the District's Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

	Government-Wide Financial Statements	Governmental Fund Financial Statements
Scope	Entire District	The activities of the District that are governmental in nature
Required financial statements	▪ Statement of Net Position ▪ Statement of Activities	▪ Balance Sheet ▪ Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus
Type of balance sheet information	All balance sheet elements – both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Generally, only assets and deferred outflows of resources (if any) expected to be used and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that come due during the year or soon thereafter. No capital assets or long-term obligations are included
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources (net position) by approximately $15,159,000 and $12,262,000 at the close of the most recent two years, respectively. Table 1 provides a summary of the District's net position for 2025 and 2024:

Table 1 - Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2025	2024
Assets:		
Current and Other Assets	$ 14,039,675	$ 12,479,932
Capital Assets, Net	9,455,785	8,584,816
Total Assets	23,495,460	21,064,748
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,525,060	1,144,145
Liabilities:		
Other Liabilities	402,410	420,815
Net Pension Liability	5,699,129	5,680,114
Long-Term Liabilities	2,862,685	3,029,824
Total Liabilities	8,964,224	9,130,753
Deferred Inflows of Resources	897,454	815,951
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,820,066	5,753,551
Restricted	388,475	355,473
Unrestricted	7,950,301	6,153,165
Total Net Position	$ 15,158,842	$ 12,262,189

The District's total assets and deferred outflows of resources at December 31, 2025 were approximately $25,021,000, which is an increase of approximately $2,812,000 from the prior year. This was due to an increase in current and other assets and an increase in capital assets. The increase in current and other assets of approximately $1,560,000 was primarily due to an increase in cash and cash equivalents and property tax receivable (due to the strong year). The increase in capital assets of approximately $871,000 is due to capital asset additions exceeding depreciation expense and net disposals.

The District's total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2025 were approximately $9,862,000, which is a decrease of approximately $85,000 from the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in long-term obligations due to regularly scheduled principal payments. The changes in the net pension liability and deferred outflows and inflows of resources were primarily due to differences between expected and actual liability/investment experience, change in the overall net pension liability, changes in assumptions, and changes in the percentage of the District's share of the net pension liability in the State retirement plans.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

Governmental accounting principles require the District to classify its net position in up to three categories. The District uses the following categories to classify its net position:

- Net investment in capital assets – This represents amounts invested in capital assets (less accumulated depreciation on those assets) less any related outstanding debt used to acquire these assets. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the net investment in capital assets was approximately $6,820,000 (45%) and $5,754,000 (47%), respectively, of total net position.

- Restricted – This represents funds restricted for (a) Firefighters' 1% costs (revenues that are received from the state to be used for the betterment and maintenance of skilled and efficient fire departments) and (b) debt service. The balance of restricted net position for Firefighters' 1% costs as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was approximately $248,000 (2%) and $201,000 (2%), respectively, of total net position. The balance of the restricted net position for debt service as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was approximately $141,000 (1%) and $154,000 (1%), respectively, of total net position.

- Unrestricted – This represents the portion of net position that can be used to finance the daily operations of the District for which no restrictions are imposed. The balance of unrestricted net position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was approximately $7,950,000 (52%) and $6,153,000 (50%), respectively, of total net position.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for 2025 and 2024:

Table 2 - Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2025	2024
Revenues:		
Program Revenue:		
Charges for Services	$ 136,642	$ 93,146
Operating Grants and Contributions	220,387	191,524
General Revenue:		
Property Taxes	10,005,410	9,160,636
Investment Earnings	338,706	317,923
Miscellaneous Revenue	40,142	40,124
Gain from Sale and Disposal of Assets	326,731	335
Total Revenues	11,068,018	9,803,688
Program Expenses:		
Fire Protection and Emergency Response	8,085,997	7,033,947
Interest and Other Charges	85,368	72,052
Total Program Expenses	8,171,365	7,105,999
Change in Net Position	2,896,653	2,697,689
Net Position, Beginning of Year	12,262,189	9,564,500
Net Position, End of Year	$ 15,158,842	$ 12,262,189

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

The District's net position increased in 2025 by approximately $2,897,000. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Total revenues increased approximately $1,264,000 from the prior year primarily due to greater property tax collections of approximately $845,000 (primarily due to higher assessed values of 11%) and an increase in gain from sale of assets of approximately $326,000.

- Program expenses increased approximately $1,065,000 from the prior year primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits (i.e. 8% COLA increase, promotions, new positions, etc.).

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

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

Governmental Funds

The analysis of the governmental funds serves the purpose of determining available fund resources, how they were spent and what is available for future expenditures. Did the government generate enough revenue to pay for current obligations? What is available for spending at the end of the year?

The District has three governmental funds – the General Fund, the Firefighters' 1% Fund, and the Debt Service Fund.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the District's General Fund reported fund balance of approximately $12,590,000, an increase of approximately $1,601,000 over the prior year. Revenues of approximately $10,433,000 were higher in 2025 by approximately $1,036,000 primarily due to higher property taxes of approximately $971,000 (due to higher assessed values of 11% and the timing of collections). Expenditures of approximately $9,159,000 were higher in 2025 by approximately $2,045,000, primarily due to an increase in capital outlay expenditures of approximately $1,233,000 (due to a new fire truck and purchase of property) and an increase in fire protection and emergency response expenditures of approximately $888,000 (higher salaries and benefits).

In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the year. At December 31, 2025, the District's unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was approximately $8,471,000. The District has assigned fund balance of approximately $1,951,000, $549,000 and $1,465,000 appropriated for use in the 2026 budget, capital improvement plan, and new apparatus, respectively. The remaining balance of approximately $155,000 is nonspendable and relates to the District's prepaid insurance.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the District's Firefighters' 1% Fund reported fund balance of approximately $248,000, an increase of approximately $47,000 over the prior year. The increase is primarily attributable to revenues of approximately $221,000 exceeding expenditures of approximately $174,000.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the District's Debt Service Fund reported fund balance of approximately $154,000, a decrease of approximately $14,000 over the prior year. The decrease is attributable to regularly scheduled debt service payments of approximately $157,000 exceeding property tax and interest revenues of approximately $143,000.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT’S FUNDS (CONTINUED)

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The District’s budget is prepared according to South Carolina law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The only budgeted fund of the District is the General Fund. Actual revenues and other financing sources of approximately $10,760,000 were higher than budgeted amounts by approximately $1,496,000, primarily due to higher than budgeted property tax collections, interest income, and sale of capital assets, partially offset by lower than budgeted financed purchase proceeds. Actual expenditures of approximately $9,159,000 were lower than budgeted expenditures by approximately $245,000, primarily due to lower than budgeted fire protection and emergency response expenditures. The District did not amend or revise its original budget.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The District had approximately $9,456,000 and $8,585,000 in net capital assets at the close of 2025 and 2024, respectively, as detailed in Table 3 below:

Table 3 - Capital Assets

	Governmental Activities	
	2025	2024
Land	$ 734,009	$ 267,704
Construction in Progress	1,053,558	292,512
Buildings and Improvements	5,998,769	5,998,769
Vehicles	6,744,548	6,613,606
Equipment	621,028	478,349
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(5,696,127)	(5,066,124)
Totals	$ 9,455,785	$ 8,584,816

The total increase in the District’s capital assets for 2025 was approximately $871,000 and consisted of the following:

- Capital asset additions of approximately $1,502,000 which consisted of:
  - Acquisition of land of approximately $467,000
  - Construction in progress on a truck of approximately $761,000
  - Acquisition of two vehicles of approximately $131,000
  - Acquisition of equipment of approximately $143,000
- Depreciation expense of approximately $630,000
- Net disposals of $1,000

More detailed information about the District’s capital assets is included in the notes to the financial statements.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (CONTINUED)

Debt Administration

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the District had outstanding debt of approximately $2,636,000 and $2,831,000, respectively. Table 4 shows long-term debt balances at the end of 2025 and 2024:

Table 4 - Long-Term Debt

	Governmental Activities	
	2025	2024
GOB - Series 2018	$ 2,220,000	$ 2,300,000
Financed Purchase - 2021	415,719	531,265
Total	$ 2,635,719	$ 2,831,265

The decrease in the District's long-term debt was approximately $196,000 and was due to regularly scheduled principal payments.

More detailed information about the District's long-term debt is included in the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The District is a fire protection area created by an ordinance from Greenville County Council, South Carolina in 1965. The District provides fire protection and emergency response services within its boundaries. The District is continuing to experience positive population growth.

NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Many factors were considered by the District's administration during the process of developing the year ended December 31, 2026 ("2026") budget. The District's 2026 budget was prepared to continue the vision and mission of the District. The District has budgeted revenues of approximately $8,899,000, appropriated fund balance of approximately $1,951,000 (primarily to fund capital outlay), and budgeted expenditures for 2026 of approximately $10,850,000.

CONTACTING DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide those interested with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the District at 8305 Augusta Road, Pelzer, SC 29669 or by telephone at 864-243-5650.

Basic Financial Statements

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2025

		PRIMARY GOVERNMENT Governmental Activities
ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$	5,895,926
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents		239,106
Restricted Cash and Investments Held by County Treasurer		75,569
Due from County Treasurer		1,281,384
Property Taxes Receivable, Net		6,115,695
Lease Receivable		245,934
Other Receivables		22,500
Prepaids		163,561
Capital Assets:		
Non-Depreciable		1,787,567
Depreciable, Net		7,668,218
TOTAL ASSETS		**23,495,460**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Pension Charges		1,525,060
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable		93,862
Accrued Salaries and Benefits		289,445
Accrued Interest		19,103
Non-Current Liabilities:		
Long-Term Obligations - Due Within One Year		211,420
Long-Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year		2,651,265
Net Pension Liability - Due in More Than One Year		5,699,129
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**8,964,224**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Pension Credits		651,520
Deferred Lease Revenue		245,934
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		**897,454**
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		6,820,066
Restricted for Firefighters' 1% Costs		247,895
Restricted for Debt Service		140,580
Unrestricted		7,950,301
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$**	**15,158,842**

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

		PROGRAM REVENUES			NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS					Governmental Activities
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:	**Expenses**	**Charges for Services**	**Operating Grants and Contributions**	**Capital Grants and Contributions**	**Totals**
Governmental Activities:					
Fire Protection and Emergency Response	$ 8,085,997	136,642	220,387	-	$ (7,728,968)
Interest and Other Charges	85,368	-	-	-	(85,368)
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	**$ 8,171,365**	**136,642**	**220,387**	**-**	**(7,814,336)**

General Revenues:	
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes	9,865,868
Property Taxes Levied for Debt Service	139,542
Investment Earnings	338,706
Miscellaneous Revenue	40,142
Gain from Sale and Disposal of Assets	326,731
Total General Revenues	10,710,989
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	**2,896,653**
NET POSITION, Beginning of Year	12,262,189
NET POSITION, End of Year	**$ 15,158,842**

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2025

	GENERAL FUND	NONMAJOR FUNDS: FIREFIGHTERS' 1% FUND	NONMAJOR FUNDS: DEBT SERVICE FUND	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 5,895,926	-	-	$ 5,895,926
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	239,106	-	239,106
Restricted Cash and Investments Held by County Treasurer	-	-	75,569	75,569
Due from County Treasurer	1,281,384	-	-	1,281,384
Property Taxes Receivable, Net	6,031,793	-	83,902	6,115,695
Lease Receivable	245,934	-	-	245,934
Other Receivables	22,500	-	-	22,500
Prepaid Items	154,772	8,789	-	163,561
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 13,632,309**	**247,895**	**159,471**	**$ 14,039,675**
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	$ 93,862	-	-	$ 93,862
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	289,445	-	-	289,445
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**383,307**	**-**	**-**	**383,307**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	413,279	-	5,744	419,023
Deferred Lease Revenue	245,934	-	-	245,934
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**659,213**	**-**	**5,744**	**664,957**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**1,042,520**	**-**	**5,744**	**1,048,264**
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable - Prepaid Items	154,772	8,789	-	163,561
Restricted for Firefighters' 1% Costs	-	239,106	-	239,106
Restricted for Debt Service	-	-	153,727	153,727
Assigned for:				
Appropriated for Use in 2026 Budget	1,950,525	-	-	1,950,525
Capital Improvement Plan	549,231	-	-	549,231
New Apparatus	1,464,504	-	-	1,464,504
Unassigned	8,470,757	-	-	8,470,757
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	**12,589,789**	**247,895**	**153,727**	**12,991,411**
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	**$ 13,632,309**	**247,895**	**159,471**	**$ 14,039,675**

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2025

TOTAL FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	**$**	**12,991,411**
Amounts reported for the governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because of the following:		
Outstanding property taxes which will be collected in the future, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, are deferred in the governmental funds.		419,023
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of the assets was $15,151,912 and the accumulated depreciation was $5,696,127.		9,455,785
The District's proportionate shares of the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to its participation in the State retirement plans are not recorded in the governmental funds but are recorded in the Statement of Net Position.		(4,825,589)
Accrued interest on the District's debt is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported as a liability in the governmental funds but is on the Statement of Net Position.		(19,103)
Long-term obligations, including financed purchases and debt premiums are not due or payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds. Long-term obligations at year-end are reported in the Statement of Net Position and consisted of the following:		
Long-Term Debt		(2,635,719)
Compensated Absences		(226,966)
TOTAL NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	**$**	**15,158,842**

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

		NONMAJOR FUNDS		
	GENERAL FUND	FIREFIGHTERS' 1% FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
REVENUES				
Property Taxes	$ 9,920,312	-	140,512	$ 10,060,824
Interest Income	335,590	144	2,972	338,706
Dispatch Income	136,642	-	-	136,642
Tower Lease Income	9,655	-	-	9,655
Extrication Income	15,544	-	-	15,544
One Percent Income	-	220,387	-	220,387
Miscellaneous	14,943	-	-	14,943
TOTAL REVENUES	**10,432,686**	**220,531**	**143,484**	**10,796,701**
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Fire Protection and Emergency Response	7,481,887	173,822	-	7,655,709
Capital Outlay	1,552,637	-	-	1,552,637
Debt Service:				
Principal	115,546	-	80,000	195,546
Interest and Fiscal Charges	9,206	-	77,021	86,227
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**9,159,276**	**173,822**	**157,021**	**9,490,119**
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	**1,273,410**	**46,709**	**(13,537)**	**1,306,582**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Sale of Capital Assets	327,731	-	-	327,731
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	**327,731**	**-**	**-**	**327,731**
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	**1,601,141**	**46,709**	**(13,537)**	**1,634,313**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year	10,988,648	201,186	167,264	11,357,098
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$ 12,589,789**	**247,895**	**153,727**	**$ 12,991,411**

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

TOTAL NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	**$**	**1,634,313**
Amounts reported for the governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:		
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental fund. They are considered revenues in the Statement of Activities.		(55,414)
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position.		195,546
Interest on long-term obligations in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recognized as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due.		859
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		(28,407)
Changes in the District's proportionate shares of the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources for the current year related to its participation in the State retirement plans are not reported in the governmental funds but are reported in the Statement of Activities.		278,787
Governmental funds report only proceeds received from the sale or involuntary conversion of capital assets, without any consideration for the net book value of the asset(s) that were sold/disposed. The Statement of Activities reports gains or losses based on the proceeds received less the net book value of the asset(s) sold/disposed.		(1,000)
The governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities capital outlay expenditures that qualify as capital assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital asset additions of $1,501,972 exceeded depreciation expense of $630,003 in the current period.		871,969
TOTAL CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	**$**	**2,896,653**

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

South Greenville Fire District (the "District") is a special purpose district create in 1965 by the South Carolina legislature to provide fire protection and emergency response services to a specified geographical district within the boundaries of Greenville County in South Carolina. The District operates under a commission form of government. The board of fire control (the "Board") consists of five elected members who establish policy for the District. The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. The Reporting Entity

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

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

In order to be considered fiscally independent, an entity must have the authority to do all of the following: (a) determine its budget without the District having the authority to approve or modify that budget; (b) levy taxes or set rates or charges without approval by the District; and (c) issue bonded debt without approval by the District. An entity has a financial benefit or burden relationship with the District if, for example, any one of the following conditions exists: (a) the District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the entity's resources, (b) the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance the deficits or, or provide financial support to, the entity, or (c) the District is obligated in some manner for the debt of the entity. Finally, an entity could be a component unit even if it met all the conditions described above for being fiscally independent if excluding it would cause the District's financial statements to be misleading.

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

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

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the District (the primary government). *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes, fees, and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The governmental activities of the District include fire protection and emergency response services. The District does not have any business-type activities.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Taxes and other items not properly included with program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment, or governmental function, is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

Government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

Governmental funds financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting.* Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Property taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and interest associated with the current period are all considered to be measurable and susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current period. For this purpose, the government generally considers its revenues to be available if they are collected within 30 days of the end of the current period with the exception of certain reimbursement expenditure grants for which a twelve-month availability period is generally used. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures and expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments are recorded only when payments are due and payable. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as capital outlay expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of long-term debt are reported as other financing sources.

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. The District has one major fund and two nonmajor funds.

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

Governmental funds are those through which all of the governmental functions of the District are financed. The District's expendable financial resources and related assets, deferred outflows of resources (if any), liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are accounted for through governmental funds. Governmental funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Following are the District's governmental funds:

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

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Basis of Presentation (Continued)

The ***Firefighters' 1% Fund, a nonmajor special revenue fund,*** is used to account for the District's Firemen's Insurance and Inspection Fund, commonly referred to as 1% money, allocation and expenditures. These resources are to be used for the betterment and maintenance of skilled and efficient fire departments. This is an unbudgeted fund.

The ***Debt Service Fund, a nonmajor fund,*** is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, all principal and interest, related to the District's general obligation debt. This is an unbudgeted fund.

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

1. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Investments

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

(a) Obligations of the United States and its agencies, the principal and interest of which is fully guaranteed by the United States;

(b) Obligations issued by the Federal Financing Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, the Bank of Cooperatives, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Government National Mortgage Association, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Farmers Home Administration, if, at the time of investment, the obligor has a long-term, unenhanced, unsecured debt rating in one of the top two ratings categories, without regard to a refinement or gradation of rating category by numerical modifier or otherwise, issued by at least two nationally recognized credit rating organizations;

(c) (i) General obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units; or (ii) revenue obligations of the State of South Carolina or its political units, if at the time of investment, the obligor has a long-term, unenhanced, unsecured debt rating in one of the top two ratings categories, without regard to a refinement or gradation of rating category by numerical modifier or otherwise, issued by at least two nationally recognized credit rating organizations;

(d) Savings and Loan Associations to the extent that the same are insured by an agency of the federal government;

(e) Certificates of deposit where the certificates are collaterally secured by securities of the type described in (a) and (b) above held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, of a market value not less than the amount of the certificates of deposit so secured, including interest; provided, however, such collateral shall not be required to the extent the same are insured by an agency of the federal government;

(f) Repurchase agreements when collateralized by securities as set forth in this section; and

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

1. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

(g) No load open-end or closed-end management type investment companies or investment trusts registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, where the investment is made by a bank or trust company or savings and loan association or other financial institution when acting as trustee or agent for a bond or other debt issue of that local government unit, political subdivision, or county treasurer if the particular portfolio of the investment company or investment trust in which the investment is made (i) is limited to obligations described in items (a), (b), (c), and (f) of this subsection, and (ii) has among its objectives the attempt to maintain a constant net asset value of one dollar a share and to that end, value its assets by the amortized cost method.

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

- SCLGIP are invested with the South Carolina State Treasurer's Office, which established the South Carolina Pool pursuant to Section 6-6-10 of the South Carolina Code. The Pool is an investment trust fund, in which public monies in excess of current needs, which are under the custody of any city treasurer or any governing body of a political subdivision of the State, may be deposited. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31 "*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*" and GASB Statement No. 72 "*Fair Value Measurement and Application*", investments are carried at fair value determined annually based upon (a) quoted market prices for identical or similar investments or (b) observable inputs other than quoted market prices. The total fair value of the Pool is apportioned to the entities with funds invested on an equal basis for each share owned, which are acquired at a cost of $1.00. Funds may be deposited by Pool participants at any time and may be withdrawn upon 24 hours' notice. Financial statements for the Pool may be obtained by writing the Office of State Treasurer, Local Government Investment Pool, P.O. Box 11778, Columbia, SC 29211-1960.

- Cash and Investments held by the County Treasurer - which are either (a) property taxes collected by the District's fiscal agent that are held for the District's general obligation debt service payments or (b) unspent bond proceeds that will be used for capital improvements. The County Treasurer invests these funds in investments authorized by state statute as outlined above. All interest and other earnings gained are added back to the fund.

2. Receivables and Payables

All property taxes and other receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Lease receivables are comprised of amounts due from lessees and are recorded at the net present value of future lease payments.

3. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method (if material). A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which goods/assets are received or services are consumed.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the governmental fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost). Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value (as estimated by the District) at the date of donation. The District maintains an individual capitalization threshold of $5,000 and a group purchase capitalization threshold of $25,000. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

All reported capital assets, except land and construction in progress (if any), are depreciated. Construction projects begin being depreciated once they are complete, at which time the complete costs of the project are transferred to the appropriate capital asset category. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Governmental activities depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	10-30
Vehicles	8-30
Equipment	5-10

5. Compensated Absences

It is the District's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused paid time off ("PTO") and compensatory time ("CT"). PTO is earned in varying amounts based on years of service. CT is earned for hour worked over the normal work week. Upon termination of employment, employees are paid for their CT but are not paid for their unused PTO.

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 101 "*Compensated Absences.*" Accumulated annual leave is accrued based on each employees current pay rate and expected usage. The entire compensated absence liability and expense is reported in the government-wide financial statements. The governmental funds will only recognize compensated absences for amounts that have matured, for example, as a result of disability notifications, retirements, and terminations that occurred prior to year-end that are expected to be paid within a short time subsequent to year end, if they are material. The District estimates what will be paid out related to its compensated absences liability based on a last-in first-out basis. The District reflects changes to its compensated absences liability each year on a net basis on its long-term obligation rollforward.

6. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from the governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, long-term obligations that will be paid from the governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they have matured (i.e. due and payable).

In the government-wide financial statements for the District, long-term debt and other obligations are reported as liabilities on the Statement of Net Position. Debt premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt using the straight-line method that approximates the effective interest method (if any). Debt is reported net of the applicable debt premiums or discounts (if any). Issuance costs are expensed when incurred.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

6. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

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

7. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

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

8. Fund Balance

In accordance with GAAP, the District classifies fund balance in its governmental funds as follows:

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

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

Committed – includes amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action made by the highest level of decision-making authority before the end of the reporting period. For purposes of the District, the Board must commit fund balance by formal resolution or ordinance before the end of the reporting period for fund balance to qualify in this category. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes or changes the specified use of the committed fund balance by the same action (resolution or ordinance).

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

8. Fund Balance (Continued)

Assigned – includes amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed and that such assignments are made by the highest level of decision making authority, or by parties delegated this authority, before the report issuance date. For purposes of the District, the Board assigns fund balance by an approved motion by the Board before report issuance for fund balance to qualify in this category.

Unassigned – includes amounts that do not qualify to be accounted for and reported in any of the other fund balance categories. This classification represents the amount of fund balance that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

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

The District's Board has formally adopted a minimum fund balance policy that requires the District to maintain reserves in the General Fund of at least 10% of the current year's total budgeted operating expenditures.

9. Net Position

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

10. Pensions

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

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

11. Fair Value

The fair value measurement and disclosure framework provides for a three-tier fair value hierarchy that gives highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

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

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

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

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

- Fair value is often based on developed models in which there are few, if any, observable inputs.

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

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

12. Accounting Estimates

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

13. Comparative Data

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

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

Budgetary Practices – Budgets are presented in the required supplementary information section of the financial statements for the General Fund. The budget is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Prior to January 1 each year, the Board adopts an annual budget ordinance for the General Fund. The presented budgetary information is as originally adopted and as revised. The Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budgets and Actual – General Fund that follows the notes to the financial statements contains the original budget and the revised budget.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES

A. Deposits and Investments

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits: Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits might not be recovered. The District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but follows the investment policy statutes of the State of South Carolina. As of December 31, 2025, none of the District's bank balances of approximately $1,156,000 (with a carrying value of approximately $894,000 due to outstanding checks) were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments

As of December 31, 2025, the District had the following cash and investments and maturities:

Investment Type	Fair Value Level (1)	Credit Rating	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity
Cash and Investments Held by County Treasurer	N/A	Unrated	$ 75,569	1 - 3 Years
South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool	N/A	Unrated	5,240,800	< 1 Year
			$ 5,316,369	

(1) See Note I.C.11 for details of the District's fair value hierarchy.

Interest Rate Risk: The District does not have a formal policy limiting investment maturities that would help manage its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates.

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

Certain cash, cash equivalents and investments of the District are restricted for specified purposes. The major types of restrictions at December 31, 2025 are those imposed by the revenue source (i.e. special revenue, debt service, etc.).

B. Receivables and Unavailable and Deferred Revenues

Property Taxes and Unavailable Revenues

Greenville County, South Carolina (the "County") is responsible for levying and collecting sufficient property taxes to meet its funding obligation for the District. This obligation is established each year by the Greenville County Council and does not necessarily represent actual taxes levied or collected. The property taxes are considered both measurable and available for purposes of recognizing revenue and a receivable from the County at the time they are collected by the County.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

B. Receivables and Unavailable and Deferred Revenues (Continued)

Property taxes are levied and billed by the County on real and business personal properties on October 1 based on (a) assessed values of the District – which before and after reassessment were approximately $177.1 million and $214.2 million, respectively ($160.1 million in the prior year) and (b) rates of 36.2 mills and 0.5 mills (42.5 mills and 0.6 mills in the prior year) for the General Fund and Debt Service Fund, respectively. These taxes are due without penalty through January 15. Penalties are added to taxes depending on the date paid as follows:

January 16 through February 1	-	3% of tax
February 2 through March 15	-	10% of tax
After March 15	-	15% of tax plus collection costs

Current year real and business personal taxes become delinquent on March 16. Unpaid property taxes become a lien against the property as of June 1 of the calendar year following the levy date. The levy date for motor vehicles is the first day of the month in which the motor vehicle license expires and taxes are due by the last day of the same month.

The District has recorded uncollected property taxes at December 31, 2025 of approximately $6,116,000 (net of allowance for estimated uncollectible portion of approximately $53,000). Property taxes of approximately $5,697,000 have been recognized as revenue at December 31, 2025 because they were collected within 30 days of year end. The remaining amount of approximately $419,000 has been recorded as unavailable revenue (component of deferred inflows of resources) on the governmental funds financial statements because they were not collected within 30 days of year end and thus is not considered available.

Lease Receivable and Deferred Lease Revenue

The District entered into a lease with a tenant for the use of its cell tower. The lease had an initial term of five years with four (4) five-year (5) options beginning in January 1998. The lease was modified in October 2007 which extended the lease term by providing six (6) five (5) year renewal options (which would extend the lease through 2052). Annual lease payments for the cell tower are currently approximately $10,000. The lease payments for the cell tower are indexed after each five year term and will reach approximately $19,000 in the final five-year option period.

The District implemented GASB Statement No. 87 "*Leases*" ("GASB #87") for the year ended December 31, 2022, using future lease payments to be received to measure the lease receivable discounted to a net present value using a 3.25% interest rate, a reasonable incremental borrowing rate for the District at the modification date of the lease. At December 31, 2025, the District reported a lease receivable and a corresponding deferred lease revenue of approximately $246,000 as required by GASB #87. The District is amortizing the deferred lease revenue over the life of the full lease term. The District recognized lease revenue of approximately $10,000 for the year ended December 31, 2025. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the District received approximately $10,000 from the tenant, consisting of approximately $8,000 in lease interest and approximately $2,000 in lease principal. Future lease payments due to the District under the agreement are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	$ 1,662	7,993	$ 9,655
2027	1,716	7,939	9,655
2028	3,220	7,883	11,103
2029	3,324	7,778	11,102
2030	3,432	7,670	11,102
2031-2035	24,069	36,440	60,509
2036-2040	37,903	31,683	69,586
2041-2045	55,585	24,439	80,024
2046-2050	78,000	14,028	92,028
2051-2052	37,023	1,814	38,837
Totals	$ 245,934	147,667	$ 393,601

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

C. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the District for the year ended December 31, 2025 was as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable:					
Land	$ 267,704	467,305	1,000	-	$ 734,009
Construction in Progress	292,512	761,046	-	-	1,053,558
Total Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable	560,216	1,228,351	1,000	-	1,787,567
Capital Assets, Depreciable:					
Buildings and Improvements	5,998,769	-	-	-	5,998,769
Vehicles	6,613,606	130,942	-	-	6,744,548
Equipment	478,349	142,679	-	-	621,028
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable	13,090,724	273,621	-	-	13,364,345
Less: Accumulated Depreciation for:					
Buildings and Improvements	2,448,433	191,243	-	-	2,639,676
Vehicles	2,455,304	372,862	-	-	2,828,166
Equipment	162,387	65,898	-	-	228,285
Total Accumulated Depreciation	5,066,124	630,003	-	-	5,696,127
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable, Net	8,024,600	(356,382)	-	-	7,668,218
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 8,584,816	871,969	1,000	-	$ 9,455,785

The District's only function is fire protection and emergency response and thus all depreciation expense is charged to that function.

D. Long-Term Obligations

The District may issue debt to provide funds primarily for the acquisition and/or construction of major capital projects, vehicles, and equipment. General Obligation Bonds ("GOB") are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the District. Financed Purchases ("FP") are special obligations of the District payable from the general revenues of the District. The full faith, crediting and taxing powers of the District are not generally pledged for the payment of financed purchase obligations nor the interest thereon. The District's outstanding debt are either publicly traded ("PT") or have been issued/obtained through direct borrowings/placements ("DBP"). Obligations through direct borrowings/placements are generally secured/collateralized by the underlying capital assets and are subject to acceleration clauses in case of an event of default (i.e. nonpayment, etc.).

Details on the District's long-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2025 are as follows:

General Obligation Bond

$2,720,000 General Obligation Bond (PT) issued in 2018 ("GOB – Series 2018"), due in annual installments of $55,000 to $170,000 beginning April 2019 through April 2043, plus interest at 3.00% to 5.00% due semi-annually. The proceeds from this issue were primarily used to construct new station 74 and to purchase two pumper trucks.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

D. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Financed Purchase

$925,000 financed purchase (DBP) entered into in June 2021 ("FP – 2021"), due in semi-annual installments of approximately $55,000 to $60,000 beginning December 2021 through June 2029, plus interest at 1.21% due bi-annually. The proceeds from this issue were primarily used to purchase a rescue truck, a platform truck, and related equipment.

Presented below is a summary of changes in the District's long-term obligations for the year ended December 31, 2025:

Long-Term Obligations	Type of Issue	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:						
Debt:						
Bonds:						
GOB - Series 2018	PT	$ 2,300,000	-	80,000	2,220,000	$ 85,000
Total Bonds		2,300,000	-	80,000	2,220,000	85,000
Financed Purchases:						
FP - 2021	DBP	531,265	-	115,546	415,719	116,968
Total Financed Purchases		531,265	-	115,546	415,719	116,968
Total Debt		2,831,265	-	195,546	2,635,719	201,968
Compensated Absences		198,559	28,407	-	226,966	9,452
Total Governmental Activities		$ 3,029,824	28,407	195,546	2,862,685	$ 211,420

The Debt Service Fund has been used to pay all debt service requirements for the District's general obligation bonds. All other long-term obligations have been liquidated in the past with resources from the District's General Fund.

Debt service requirements on the District's outstanding debt are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Publicly Traded Debt		Direct Borrowing/Placement Debt		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	$ 85,000	73,863	116,968	4,741	$ 280,572
2027	90,000	70,363	118,407	3,301	282,071
2028	90,000	66,763	119,858	1,851	278,472
2029	95,000	63,538	60,486	370	219,394
2030	100,000	60,613	-	-	160,613
2031-2035	575,000	252,491	-	-	827,491
2036-2040	700,000	147,103	-	-	847,103
2041-2043	485,000	25,988	-	-	510,988
	$ 2,220,000	760,722	415,719	10,263	$ 3,406,704

The State limits the amount of bonded debt that Districts can issue to 8% of the assessed value of all taxable property within the District's corporate limits. The District's total outstanding debt subject to the 8% debt limit is significantly below the legal debt limit of approximately $14,168,000.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Retirement Plan

The District participates in the State of South Carolina's retirement plans. The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority ("PEBA"), created July 1, 2012, is the state agency responsible for the administration and management of the retirement systems and benefit programs of the state of South Carolina, including the State Optional Retirement Program and the S.C. Deferred Compensation Program, as well as the state's employee insurance programs. As such, PEBA is responsible for administering the South Carolina Retirement Systems' ("Systems") five defined benefit pension plans. PEBA has an 11-member Board of Directors ("PEBA Board"), appointed by the Governor and General Assembly leadership, which serves as custodian, co-trustee and co-fiduciary of the Systems and the assets of the retirement trust funds. The Retirement System Investment Commission (Commission as the governing body, RSIC as the agency), created by the General Assembly in 2005, has exclusive authority to invest and manage the retirement trust funds' assets. The Commission, an eight-member board, serves as co-trustee and co-fiduciary for the assets of the retirement trust funds. By law, the State Fiscal Accountability Authority ("SFAA"), which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the actuary of the Systems.

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

The PEBA issues an Annual Comprehensive Financial Report ("ACFR") containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems' Pension Trust Funds. The ACFR is publicly available through the PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223. The PEBA is considered a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina and therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the ACFR of the state.

Plan Description

The South Carolina Retirement System ("SCRS"), a cost–sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established effective July 1, 1945, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-1-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement and other benefits for teachers and employees of the state and its political subdivisions. SCRS covers employees of state agencies, public school districts and participating charter schools, public higher education institutions, other participating local subdivisions of government and individuals first elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012.

The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System ("PORS"), a cost–sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established effective July 1, 1962, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-11-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement and other benefits to police officers and firefighters. The PORS also covers peace officers, coroners, probate judges, and magistrates.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Plan Membership

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

- SCRS – Generally, all employees of covered employers are required to participate in and contribute to the system as a condition of employment. This plan covers general employees and teachers and individuals first elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012. A member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. A member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

- PORS – To be eligible for PORS membership, an employee must be required by the terms of his employment, by election or appointment, to preserve public order, protect life and property, and detect crimes in the state; to prevent and control property destruction by fire; be a coroner in a full-time permanent position; or be a peace officer employed by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Mental Health. Probate judges and coroners may elect membership in the PORS. Magistrates are required to participate in the PORS for service as a magistrate. PORS members, other than magistrates and probate judges, must also earn at least $2,000 per year and devote at least 1,600 hours per year to this work, unless exempted by statute. A member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. A member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

Plan Benefits

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

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

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

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Plan Benefits (Continued)

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

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

Plan Contributions

Actuarial valuations are performed annually by an external consulting actuary to ensure applicable contribution rates satisfy the funding parameters specified in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Under these provisions, the SCRS and PORS ("Plans") contribution requirements must be sufficient to maintain an amortization period for the financing of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability ("UAAL") over a period that does not exceed the number of years scheduled in state statute. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased and capped at 9.00 percent for the SCRS and 9.75 percent for the PORS. The legislation also increased employer contribution rates beginning July 1, 2017 for both the SCRS and PORS until reaching 18.56 percent for the SCRS and 21.24 percent for the PORS. The legislation included a further provision that if the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set in state statute, the PEBA Board would increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year.

Pension reform legislation modified the statute such that the employer contribution rates for the SCRS and PORS can be further increased, not to exceed one-half of one percent in any one year if necessary, in order to improve the funding of the plans. The statute set rates intended to reduce the unfunded liability of the SCRS and PORS to the maximum amortization period of 20 years from 30 years over a ten-year schedule, as determined by the annual actuarial valuations of the Plans. Finally, under the revised statute, the contribution rates for the SCRS and PORS may not be decreased until the Plans are at least 85 percent funded.

As noted earlier, both employees and the District are required to contribute to the Plans at rates established and as amended by the PEBA. The District's contributions are actuarially determined but are communicated to and paid by the District as a percentage of the employees' annual eligible compensation. Required employer and employee contribution rates for the past year are as follows:

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Plan Contributions (Continued)

	SCRS Rates	PORS Rates
	2025	2025
Employer Contribution Rate: ^		
Retirement	18.41%	20.84%
Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.20%
Accidental Death Contributions	0.00%	0.20%
	18.56%	21.24%
Employee Contribution Rate ^	9.00%	9.75%

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

The actual and required contributions to the SCRS and PORS were approximately $66,000, and $878,000, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial valuations of the plan involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and future salary increases. Amounts determined regarding the net pension liability are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. South Carolina state statute requires that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. The GASB No. 67 valuation report prepared as of June 30, 2025 is based on the experience study report for the period ending June 30, 2023.

The June 30, 2025 total pension liability (“TPL”), net pension liability (“NPL”), and sensitivity information shown in this report were determined by the consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company, and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2024. The TPL was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the Plans' fiscal year end, June 30, 2025, using generally accepted actuarial principles. There was no legislation enacted during the 2025 legislative session that had a material change in the benefit provisions for any of the systems.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (Continued)

The following tables provide a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the TPL as of June 30, 2025 (measurement date) for the SCRS and PORS.

	SCRS	PORS
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Investment Rate of Return*	7.00%	7.00%
Projected Salary Increases*	3.0% to 11.25% (varies by service)	3.5% to 11.0% (varies by service)
Benefit Adjustments	Lesser of 1% or $500 annually	Lesser of 1% or $500 annually

* Includes inflation at 2.25%.

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. The base mortality assumptions, the 2020 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table (“2020 PRSC”), were developed using the Systems' mortality experience. These base rates are adjusted for future improvement in mortality using 80% of Scale UMP projected from the year 2020.

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

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2025 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the following table. For actuarial purposes, the 7.00 percent assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the TPL includes a 4.75 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return (Continued)

Allocation/Exposure	Policy Target	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Public Equity	**46.0%**	5.87%	2.70%
Bonds	**26.0%**	3.20%	0.83%
Private Equity	**9.0%**	8.50%	0.77%
Private Debt	**7.0%**	7.40%	0.52%
Real Assets	**12.0%**		
Real Estate	9.0%	5.00%	0.45%
Infrastructure	3.0%	7.70%	0.23%
Total Expected Real Rate of Return	100.0%		5.50%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
Total Expected Nominal Return			7.75%

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

The NPL is calculated separately for each System and represents that particular System's TPL determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less that System's fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of the June 30, 2025 measurement date, for the SCRS and PORS, are presented in the following table:

System	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Employers' Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
SCRS	$ 63,956,318,760	42,347,352,061	$ 21,608,966,699	66.2%
PORS	$ 10,857,734,777	8,092,430,248	$ 2,765,304,529	74.5%

The TPL is calculated by the Systems' actuary, and each Plans' fiduciary net position is reported in the Systems' financial statements. The NPL is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB No. 67 in the Systems' notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information. Liability calculations performed by the Systems' actuary for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of GASB Nos. 67 and 68 are not applicable for other purposes, such as determining the Plans' funding requirements.

At December 31, 2025, the District reported liabilities of approximately $506,000 and $5,193,000 for its proportionate share of the NPL for the SCRS and PORS, respectively. The NPL were measured as of June 30, 2025, and the TPL for the Plans used to calculate the NPL were determined based on the most recent actuarial valuation report of July 1, 2024 that was projected forward to the measurement date. The District's proportion of the NPL were based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the Plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating South Carolina state and local governmental employers, actuarially determined. At the June 30, 2025 measurement date, the District's SCRS proportion was 0.002343 percent, which was an increase of 0.000070 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2024. At the June 30, 2025 measurement date, the District's PORS proportion was 0.18779 percent, which was an increase of 0.01621 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2024.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the District recognized pension expense of approximately $42,000 and $623,000 for the SCRS and PORS, respectively. At December 31, 2025, the District reported deferred outflows of resources (deferred pension charges) and deferred inflows of resources (deferred pension credits) related to pensions from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
SCRS		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 23,750	$ -
Change in Assumptions	5,983	-
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	-	32,500
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between the Employer's Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	13,437	4,964
Employer Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	33,692	-
Total SCRS	76,862	37,464
PORS		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	609,653	-
Change in Assumptions	69,010	-
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	-	489,052
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between the Employer's Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	327,570	125,004
Employer Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	441,965	-
Total PORS	1,448,198	614,056
Total SCRS and PORS	$ 1,525,060	$ 651,520

Approximately $34,000 and $442,000 that were reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date to the SCRS and PORS, respectively, will be recognized as a reduction of the NPL in the year ended December 31, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources (deferred pension charges) and deferred inflows of resources (deferred pension credits) related to the SCRS and PORS will increase (decrease) pension expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	SCRS	PORS	Total
2026	$ 18,798	418,127	$ 436,925
2027	3,004	134,066	137,070
2028	(8,602)	(48,644)	(57,246)
2029	(7,494)	(111,372)	(118,866)
Total	$ 5,706	392,177	$ 397,883

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Discount Rate

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

Sensitivity Analysis

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

System	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the SCRS	$ 684,056	506,205	$ 358,206
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the PORS	7,903,860	5,192,924	2,968,867
Total	$ 8,587,916	5,699,129	$ 3,327,073

Plans Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information regarding the fiduciary net position of the Plans administered by the PEBA is available in the separately issued ACFR containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the SCRS and PORS. The ACFR is publicly available through the PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223.

Payable to Plans

The District reported a payable of approximately $102,000 to the PEBA as of December 31, 2025, representing required employer and employee contributions for the month of December 2025 for the SCRS and PORS. This amount is included in Accrued Salaries and Benefits on the financial statements and was paid in February 2026.

B. Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees' and natural disasters. The District continues to carry commercial insurance coverage for property and casualty insurance and has effectively managed risk through various employee education and prevention programs. All risk management activities are accounted for in the General Fund. Expenditures and claims are recognized when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In determining claims, events that might create claims, but for which none have been reported, are considered. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the last three years. There were no significant reductions of coverage compared to the prior year.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

C. Health Insurance

The District maintains a fully-insured health insurance program for its employees. The District pays the required monthly premium and the insurer is responsible for all eligible claims. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the last three years. There were no significant reductions of coverage compared to the prior year.

D. Commitments and Contingencies

In November 2023, the District entered into a purchase commitment to buy a Pierce Fire Truck for approximately $1,563,000. The District expects to receive the truck in 2026.

In January 2025, the District entered into a purchase commitment to buy a Pierce/Kenworth Fire Truck and related equipment for approximately $719,000. The District expects to receive the truck in 2027.

E. Tax Abatements

District's Tax Abatements

The District does not have any of its own tax abatement agreements.

Greenville County's Tax Abatements

The District's property tax revenues were reduced by approximately $2,811,000 under agreements entered into by Greenville County.

Required Supplementary Information

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGETS AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	BUDGET AMOUNTS			
	ORIGINAL	**REVISED**	**ACTUAL**	**VARIANCE**
REVENUES				
Property Taxes	$ 8,014,883	8,014,883	9,920,312	$ 1,905,429
Interest Income	3,000	3,000	335,590	332,590
Dispatch Income	116,642	116,642	136,642	20,000
Tower Lease Income	10,104	10,104	9,655	(449)
Extrication Income	15,000	15,000	15,544	544
Miscellaneous Income	6,000	6,000	14,943	8,943
TOTAL REVENUES	**8,165,629**	**8,165,629**	**10,432,686**	**2,267,057**
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Fire Protection and Emergency Response	7,713,937	7,713,937	7,481,887	232,050
Capital Outlay	1,490,177	1,490,177	1,552,637	(62,460)
Debt Service:				
Principal	200,494	200,494	115,546	84,948
Interest	-	-	9,206	(9,206)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**9,404,608**	**9,404,608**	**9,159,276**	**245,332**
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	**(1,238,979)**	**(1,238,979)**	**1,273,410**	**2,512,389**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Issuance of Financed Purchase	1,099,177	1,099,177	-	(1,099,177)
Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	327,731	327,731
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	1,099,177	1,099,177	327,731	(771,446)
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	**(139,802)**	**(139,802)**	**1,601,141**	**1,740,943**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year	10,988,648	10,988,648	10,988,648	-
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$ 10,848,846**	**10,848,846**	**12,589,789**	**$ 1,740,943**

Note: The District's original and revised budgets reflected an expected use of fund balance of approximately $140,000.

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION PLAN SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Year Ended December 31,									
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.002343%	0.002273%	0.002253%	0.002368%	0.002074%	0.002088%	0.001812%	0.001678%	0.001526%	0.001752%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 506,205	533,047	544,735	574,133	448,867	533,415	413,686	375,916	343,527	$ 374,225
District's Covered Payroll	$ 344,335	312,362	284,858	282,019	234,461	232,899	191,313	173,855	153,953	$ 167,983
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	147.01%	170.65%	191.23%	203.58%	191.45%	229.03%	216.24%	216.22%	223.14%	222.78%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	66.21%	61.79%	58.65%	57.06%	60.75%	50.71%	54.40%	54.10%	53.34%	52.91%

Notes to Schedule:

The amounts presented for each year were determined as of June 30th of the year presented.
The discount rate was lowered from (a) 7.25% to 7.00% beginning with the year ended June 30, 2021 measurement date and (b) 7.50% to 7.25% beginning with the year ended June 30, 2017 measurement date.

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION PLAN SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Year Ended December 31,									
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 66,216	61,240	53,530	46,996	41,366	37,012	33,352	24,939	20,503	$ 16,638
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution:										
Contributions from the District	66,216	61,240	53,530	46,996	41,366	37,012	33,352	24,939	18,610	16,638
Contributions from the State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,893	-
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -
District's Covered Payroll	$ 356,766	329,958	296,212	275,329	256,414	237,865	220,828	177,247	162,306	$ 146,865
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	18.56%	18.56%	18.07%	17.07%	16.13%	15.56%	15.10%	14.07%	12.63%	11.33%

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION PLAN SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
SOUTH CAROLINA POLICE OFFICERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Year Ended December 31,									
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.18779%	0.17158%	0.17867%	0.18353%	0.17389%	0.16218%	0.15829%	0.16067%	0.15451%	0.16058%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 5,192,924	5,147,067	5,438,855	5,503,879	4,474,023	5,378,231	4,536,479	4,552,664	4,233,032	$ 4,073,198
District's Covered Payroll	$ 3,943,682	3,385,635	3,130,446	2,904,995	2,644,199	2,449,961	2,295,848	2,223,920	2,086,656	$ 2,044,318
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	131.68%	152.03%	173.74%	189.46%	169.20%	219.52%	197.59%	204.71%	202.86%	199.24%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	74.53%	70.53%	67.79%	66.45%	70.37%	58.79%	62.69%	61.73%	60.94%	60.44%

Notes to Schedule:

The amounts presented for each year were determined as of June 30th of the year presented.
The discount rate was lowered from (a) 7.25% to 7.00% beginning with the year ended June 30, 2021 measurement date and (b) 7.50% to 7.25% beginning with the year ended June 30, 2017 measurement date.

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION PLAN SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
SOUTH CAROLINA POLICE OFFICERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Year Ended December 31,									
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 878,125	758,007	692,341	573,771	512,054	493,944	408,474	378,355	334,789	$ 283,603
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution:										
Contributions from the District	878,125	758,007	692,341	573,771	512,054	493,944	408,474	378,355	313,741	283,603
Contributions from the State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,048	-
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -
District's Covered Payroll	$4,134,298	3,568,772	3,336,315	2,904,152	2,724,967	2,708,026	2,301,867	2,258,516	2,193,383	$2,027,101
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	21.24%	21.24%	20.75%	19.76%	18.79%	18.24%	17.75%	16.75%	15.26%	13.99%

Supplementary Information

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - DETAILED BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REVISED BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	REVISED BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	$ 8,014,883	9,920,312	$ 1,905,429
Interest Income	3,000	335,590	332,590
Dispatch Income	116,642	136,642	20,000
Tower Lease Income	10,104	9,655	(449)
Extrication Income	15,000	15,544	544
Miscellaneous Income	6,000	14,943	8,943
TOTAL REVENUES	**8,165,629**	**10,432,686**	**2,267,057**
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Personnel Services:			
Salaries/Wages	6,016,517	4,486,203	1,530,314
Employee Benefits	533,000	1,977,001	(1,444,001)
Employee Physicals	27,500	36,356	(8,856)
Office Supplies and Expenses	16,400	11,054	5,346
Utilities	74,200	78,738	(4,538)
Fuel	90,000	84,607	5,393
Operational Equipment and Expenses	577,300	424,269	153,031
Extrication	15,000	15,592	(592)
Training	39,500	38,723	777
Uniforms	43,520	56,609	(13,089)
Insurance	242,000	236,470	5,530
Commissioner Expenses	14,500	7,773	6,727
Professional Services	24,500	28,492	(3,992)
Total Current	7,713,937	7,481,887	232,050
Capital Outlay	1,490,177	1,552,637	(62,460)
Debt Service:			
Principal	200,494	115,546	84,948
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	9,206	(9,206)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**9,404,608**	**9,159,276**	**245,332**
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	**(1,238,979)**	**1,273,410**	**2,512,389**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Issuance of Financed Purchase	1,099,177	-	(1,099,177)
Sale of Capital Assets	-	327,731	327,731
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	1,099,177	327,731	(771,446)
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	**(139,802)**	**1,601,141**	**1,740,943**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year	10,988,648	10,988,648	-
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$ 10,848,846**	**12,589,789**	**$ 1,740,943**

Note: The District's revised budget reflected an expected use of fund balance of approximately $140,000.

Other Information

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

OTHER INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - TEN YEARS COMPARATIVE

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
REVENUES										
Property Taxes	$ 4,408,873	4,178,795	4,430,894	5,197,922	5,401,785	6,864,181	7,331,642	8,199,324	9,093,538	$ 10,060,824
Interest Income	1,790	1,759	8,415	25,973	5,781	4,949	12,521	161,369	317,923	338,706
Dispatch Income	-	-	-	19,500	20,000	26,000	32,500	50,188	93,146	136,642
Tower Lease Income	-	-	-	8,395	8,395	8,395	8,395	9,655	9,655	9,655
Extrication Income	17,528	8,089	-	7,109	10,992	11,418	21,537	23,623	10,324	15,544
MDA Boot Drive Income	-	-	-	940	-	-	-	-	-	-
One Percent Income	-	-	-	68,945	71,289	122,879	133,556	145,291	191,524	220,387
Miscellaneous Income	25,969	51,601	121,236	46,055	26,765	19,738	53,213	20,695	20,145	14,943
Grant Revenue	-	365,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES	**4,454,160**	**4,606,044**	**4,560,545**	**5,374,839**	**5,545,007**	**7,057,560**	**7,593,364**	**8,610,145**	**9,736,255**	**10,796,701**
EXPENDITURES										
Current:										
Personnel Services	2,626,562	2,897,437	2,960,539	3,576,546	3,969,104	4,217,353	4,519,124	5,135,830	5,511,098	6,499,560
Office Supplies and Expenses	-	-	-	45,298	28,439	12,012	19,410	19,246	12,855	11,054
Utilities	104,585	106,202	108,847	82,372	68,160	56,680	61,576	67,149	77,420	78,738
Fuel	-	-	-	48,897	42,270	59,601	91,197	82,320	82,532	84,607
Operational Equipment and Expenses	-	-	-	168,263	247,307	299,740	383,493	458,247	600,250	424,269
Training	8,938	18,814	9,025	19,160	6,564	15,760	19,788	22,172	28,109	38,723
Uniforms	-	-	-	15,596	15,478	14,062	18,048	26,542	35,872	56,609
Insurance	571,374	554,098	509,191	167,668	141,159	159,311	178,928	154,893	217,958	236,470
MDA Boot Drive Donations	-	-	-	940	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional Services	5,100	7,470	18,400	11,243	22,506	25,903	18,145	14,985	17,677	28,492
One Percent Expenses	-	-	-	54,800	48,697	92,591	128,793	139,230	149,407	173,822
Commissioner Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,773
Administration	9,575	14,363	16,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment	289	410,038	1,219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extrication	-	-	27,692	-	-	-	-	22	9,737	15,592
Maintenance	80,558	98,611	108,451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies	30,244	52,816	54,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current	3,437,225	4,159,849	3,814,816	4,190,783	4,589,684	4,953,013	5,438,502	6,120,636	6,742,915	7,655,709
Capital Outlay	-	-	1,038,774	2,660,956	596,030	213,950	1,576,184	1,860,746	319,925	1,552,637
Debt Service:										
Principal	242,856	251,822	389,829	123,938	135,489	197,551	260,081	263,110	271,171	195,546
Interest and Fiscal Charges	37,185	29,054	20,648	114,581	102,883	103,301	103,182	96,222	91,684	86,227
Bond Issuance Costs	-	-	84,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**3,717,266**	**4,440,725**	**5,348,762**	**7,090,258**	**5,424,086**	**5,467,815**	**7,377,949**	**8,340,714**	**7,425,695**	**9,490,119**
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	**$ 736,894**	**165,319**	**(788,217)**	**(1,715,419)**	**120,921**	**1,589,745**	**215,415**	**269,431**	**2,310,560**	**$ 1,306,582**

(Continued)

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

OTHER INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - TEN YEARS COMPARATIVE

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)										
Issuance of General Obligation Bonds	$ -	-	2,720,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -
Bond Premiums	-	-	21,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of Financed Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	925,000	-	-	-	-
Sale of Capital Assets	10,500	2,798	-	48,120	118,815	-	74,589	29,226	31,100	327,731
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	10,500	2,798	2,741,758	48,120	118,815	925,000	74,589	29,226	31,100	327,731
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	**747,394**	**168,117**	**1,953,541**	**(1,667,299)**	**239,736**	**2,514,745**	**290,004**	**298,657**	**2,341,660**	**1,634,313**
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year, as Previously Reported	1,076,666	1,824,060	1,992,177	3,945,718	5,672,296	5,912,032	8,426,777	8,716,781	9,015,438	11,357,098
Cumulative Change in Accounting Principle - GASB #84	-	-	-	80,038	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Period Adjustments	-	-	-	3,313,839	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year, Restated	1,076,666	1,824,060	1,992,177	7,339,595	5,672,296	5,912,032	8,426,777	8,716,781	9,015,438	11,357,098
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	**$ 1,824,060**	**1,992,177**	**3,945,718**	**5,672,296**	**5,912,032**	**8,426,777**	**8,716,781**	**9,015,438**	**11,357,098**	**$ 12,991,411**

SOUTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT
PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

OTHER INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

SCHEDULE OF ASSESSED VALUES OF THE DISTRICT AND GENERAL BOND INDEBTEDNESS INCURRED AND OUTSTANDING - TEN YEARS COMPARATIVE

ASSESSED VALUES OF THE DISTRICT

Year Ended December 31	Real Property ^	Personal Property ^	Total ^
2016	$ 59,850,540	24,614,425	$ 84,464,965
2017	61,904,620	27,596,986	89,501,606
2018	64,824,381	29,111,129	93,935,510
2019	69,408,770	31,102,560	100,511,330
2020	73,907,700	30,940,350	104,848,050
2021	81,375,670	31,713,380	113,089,050
2022	94,594,420	35,157,880	129,752,300
2023	105,855,220	35,516,020	141,371,240
2024	120,908,350	39,179,180	160,087,530
2025	$ 134,688,180	42,415,435	$ 177,103,615

GENERAL BOND INDEBTEDNESS INCURRED AND OUTSTANDING $ 2,200,000

The District incurred no new general bond indebtedness in 2025.

^ The assessed values are based on reports received from Greenville County as of June 30th of each year.

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*

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Fire Control
South Greenville Fire District
Pelzer, South Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States ("*Government Auditing Standards*"), the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the South Greenville Fire District, South Carolina ("District"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 9, 2026.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of This Report

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

Greene Finney Cauley, LLP

Greene Finney Cauley, LLP
Mauldin, South Carolina
April 9, 2026