

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 2018

**CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**Honorable Mayor and Members of the
City Commission of the City of Toccoa, Georgia
Toccoa, Georgia**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the **City of Toccoa, Georgia** (the "City") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Toccoa, Georgia as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Schedule of Changes in the City's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios, and the Schedule of City Contributions on pages 4-13, 53 and 54, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Toccoa, Georgia's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund statements and schedules, including the Schedule of Expenditures of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Proceeds (as required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated 48-8-121), as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund statements and schedules and the Schedule of Expenditures of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Proceeds are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund statements and schedules and the Schedule of Expenditures of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Proceeds are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Governmental Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 15, 2018 on our consideration of the City of Toccoa, Georgia'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 City of Toccoa'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 City of Toccoa, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia
November 15, 2018

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2018

As management of the City of Toccoa (the "City"), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. This narrative is intended to assist the reader in understanding significant issues and provide an overview of financial activities and identify changes in financial position. We encourage readers to consider this information presented herein, in conjunction with the additional information furnished in the financial statements, and the notes to the financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2018 by \$53,512,032 (net position). Of this amount, \$1,663,814 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. The City's total net position increased by \$104,229 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018; with an increase from business-type activities of \$363,371 and a decrease in governmental activities of (\$259,142).
- As of June 30, 2018, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$7,069,742 an increase of \$67,561 in comparison with the prior year. This increase is attributable mainly to transfers in to the General Fund from the Water & Sewer and Natural Gas Funds.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The annual financial statements consist of a series of financial statements. This narrative is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components:

- Government Wide Financial Statements
- Fund Financial Statements
- Notes to the Financial Statements

This report also contains required and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government Wide Financial Statements: The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances. They are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, which is the accounting method used in most private-sector companies. There are two government-wide statements, the statement of net position and the statement of activities, which are described below.

- 1) The "statement of net position" presents information on all of the City's assets, liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as an indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.
- 2) The "statement of activities" presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flow. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2018

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish between functions that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) and other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). Governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, public works, culture and recreation, and economic and community development. Business-type activities include water and sewer, solid waste, natural gas services, and the golf course.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 14 and 15 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements: A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Fund financial statements focus on the most significant funds, reporting on the City's operations in greater detail than the government-wide statements. All of the City's funds can be divided into two categories: governmental and proprietary.

Governmental Funds: Most of the basic services provided by the City are financed through governmental funds and are 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 the near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. These statements assist the reader in determining whether there are adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of the City.

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

The City maintains 7 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 balance for the four funds which are considered to be major funds. The remaining funds are aggregated and presented as non-major governmental funds; however, a combining schedule for the non-major governmental funds is presented as supplementary information to these financial statements.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for the General Fund and all special revenue funds. Project length budgets are adopted for all capital project funds. A budgetary comparison statement is provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 16-19 of this report.

Proprietary Funds: The City maintains one type of proprietary funds - enterprise funds. Enterprise funds charge a fee for services to outside customers. The City uses individual enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer, solid waste, natural gas, and golf course activities – each of which is considered to be a major fund. The City's enterprise fund statements are the same as the business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements, but provide more detail.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 20-22 of this report.

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2018

Notes to the Financial Statements: The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential for the reader in order to obtain a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 23-52 of this report.

Other Information: In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City's progress in funding its obligations to provide pension benefits to its employees.

The required supplementary information can be found on pages 53-54 of this report.

The "combining statements" referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information.

Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 55-59 of this report.

**CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2018**

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 City, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$53,512,032 and \$53,407,803 at June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The following is a condensed version of the government-wide statement of net position.

City of Toccoa – Net Position (\$000)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Assets:						
Current and other assets	\$ 8,898	\$ 8,278	\$ 3,407	\$ 3,525	\$ 12,305	\$ 11,803
Capital assets	12,892	13,355	48,613	50,527	61,505	63,882
Total assets	<u>21,790</u>	<u>21,633</u>	<u>52,020</u>	<u>54,052</u>	<u>73,810</u>	<u>75,685</u>
Deferred outflows						
of resources	<u>481</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>881</u>	<u>1,052</u>
Liabilities:						
Long-term liabilities						
outstanding	3,262	4,259	10,433	13,506	13,695	17,765
Other liabilities	1,457	760	4,153	4,059	5,609	4,819
Total liabilities	<u>4,719</u>	<u>5,019</u>	<u>14,586</u>	<u>17,565</u>	<u>19,304</u>	<u>22,584</u>
Deferred inflows						
of resources	<u>1,301</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>1,875</u>	<u>747</u>
Net position:						
Net investment in						
capital assets	12,004	12,566	36,505	36,001	48,509	48,567
Restricted	3,339	3,456	-	-	3,339	3,456
Unrestricted	908	488	756	897	1,664	1,385
Total net position	<u>\$ 16,251</u>	<u>\$ 16,510</u>	<u>\$ 37,261</u>	<u>\$ 36,898</u>	<u>\$ 53,512</u>	<u>\$ 53,408</u>

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2018

The largest portion of the City's net position (91%) reflects its net investment in capital assets such as land, buildings, plant, utility system, equipment, and infrastructure (roads, bridges, and other immovable assets), less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. These capital assets are used by the City to provide services to citizens. Although the City's net investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The restricted net position of \$3,339,416 is restricted by contracts or agreements with outside parties, by law, or by enabling legislation to be used for specific purposes such as capital projects.

The remaining balance of unrestricted net position \$1,663,814 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City was able to report positive balances in each category of net position for governmental activities and for business-type activities. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year.

Governmental activities decreased the City's net position by \$259,142 and business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$363,371. Much of the decrease in governmental activities net position came from depreciation of capital assets. The increase in business-type activities net position came predominately from the Natural Gas Fund as a result of a colder winter and increased gas consumption. The golf course had its second full year of operations and saw an increase in use by citizens and outside rentals. These increases were offset by declining water sales due to significant rainfall decreasing water consumption.

The table on the following page presents condensed financial information, derived from the government-wide statement of activities and summarizes changes in net position for the year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

**CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2018**

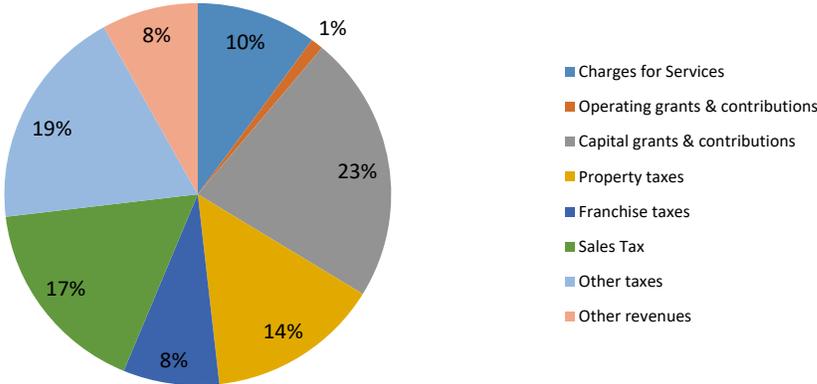
City of Toccoa – Changes in Net Position (\$000)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 692	\$ 619	\$ 19,791	\$ 18,899	\$ 20,482	\$ 19,518
Operating grants and contributions	72	60	62	-	134	60
Capital grants and contributions	1,553	4,169	-	137	1,553	4,306
General revenues:						
Property taxes	995	1,002	-	-	995	1,002
Franchise taxes	551	587	-	-	551	587
Sales tax	1,158	1,139	-	-	1,158	1,139
Other taxes	1,292	1,250	-	-	1,292	1,250
Other	555	560	-	-	555	560
Total revenues	<u>6,868</u>	<u>9,386</u>	<u>19,853</u>	<u>19,036</u>	<u>26,720</u>	<u>28,422</u>
Expenses						
General government	2,288	2,258	-	-	2,288	2,258
Public safety	4,188	3,946	-	-	4,188	3,946
Public works	2,710	3,136	-	-	2,710	3,136
Culture & recreation	211	203	-	-	211	203
Economic & community development	1,073	858	-	-	1,073	858
Interest on long term debt	29	24	-	-	29	24
Water and sewer	-	-	5,120	5,272	5,120	5,272
Solid waste	-	-	1,008	965	1,008	965
Natural gas	-	-	9,153	9,143	9,153	9,143
Golf course	-	-	836	715	836	715
Total expenses	<u>10,499</u>	<u>10,425</u>	<u>16,117</u>	<u>16,095</u>	<u>26,616</u>	<u>26,520</u>
Transfers	<u>3,372</u>	<u>(695)</u>	<u>(3,372)</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in net position	(259)	(1,734)	363	3,636	104	1,902
Net position-July 1	<u>16,510</u>	<u>18,244</u>	<u>36,898</u>	<u>33,262</u>	<u>53,408</u>	<u>51,506</u>
Net position-June 30	<u>\$ 16,251</u>	<u>\$ 16,510</u>	<u>\$ 37,261</u>	<u>\$ 36,898</u>	<u>\$ 53,512</u>	<u>\$ 53,408</u>

**CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2018**

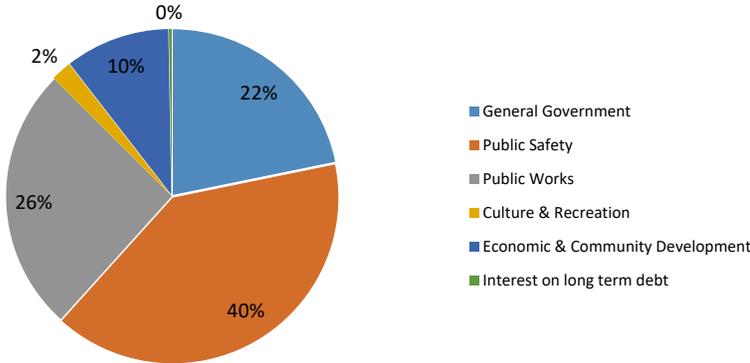
The following chart illustrates revenues of the governmental activities for the fiscal year:

Revenues by Source-Governmental Activities



The following chart illustrates the expenses of the governmental activities for the fiscal year:

Expenses-Governmental Activities



Governmental activities revenues totaled \$6,867,730 for fiscal year 2018. Capital grants and contributions, which included the grant revenue from an economic development grant, make up the largest portion of these revenues accounting for 23% of total revenues. Other taxes, which include insurance premium taxes, business taxes, and motor vehicle taxes, make up 19% of total revenues. Sales taxes, which include the proceeds from Stephens County for the City’s portion of the Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST), are also a large revenue source accounting for 17% of total revenues. Property taxes accounted for 14% of total revenues.

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2018

Governmental activities expenses totaled \$10,499,020 for fiscal year 2018. Of the expenses, 40% is related to public safety and 26% is related to public works. In addition, general government accounted for 22% of total governmental expenses for the year. Overall expenses increased at the City as a result of the streetscape project.

Business-type activities: Business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$363,371, due predominately from the Natural Gas Fund as a result of a colder winter and increased gas consumption. The golf course had its second full year of operations and saw an increase in use by citizens and outside rentals. These increases were offset by declining water sales due to significant rainfall decreasing water consumption.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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

As of the end of the current year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$7,069,742 an increase of \$67,561 or .9% in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 5% of the fund balance or \$319,034 is classified as nonspendable and includes amounts for inventory and long term advances. Restricted fund balance of \$4,727,307 or 67% is for spending on capital projects, grants, tourism, and the GMA lease pool. The remaining balance \$2,023,401 is considered unassigned.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. For the current fiscal year, the fund balance of the City's General Fund increased by \$183,695. This resulted primarily from transfers in from the Water and Sewer fund.

Proprietary Funds: The proprietary fund statements share the same focus as the government-wide statements, reporting both short-term and long-term information about the funds.

At the fiscal year end, the Water and Sewer Fund has unrestricted net position of \$217,658. Overall, net position of this fund decreased by \$497,028 due to expenses and transfers exceeding revenues. Operating income was \$1,505,995, a decrease of \$86,503 from the prior year.

The Solid Waste Fund has unrestricted net position of \$77,533 and total net position increased by \$138,380 from the prior year due to revenues exceeding expenses and transfers. Operating income was \$67,012, a decrease of \$100,686 from the prior year.

The Natural Gas Fund has unrestricted net position of \$366,226. Total net position increased by \$607,930 from the prior year primarily due to revenues exceeding expenses and transfers and increased natural gas consumption due to a colder winter. Operating income was \$3,028,792, an increase of \$928,080 from the prior year.

The Golf Course Fund has unrestricted net position of \$94,251. Total net position increased by \$114,089 from the prior year primarily due to revenues and transfers in exceeding expenses. Operating loss was \$(437,060) a decrease of \$41,248 from the prior year.

**CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2018**

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year several budget amendments were adopted by the City Commission, increasing budgeted revenues and transfers in and expenditures, but having no significant impact on the budgeted bottom line. The adjustments are included in the final budget column totals in the budgetary statement.

During the year, General Fund revenues were more than budgetary projections by \$13,270 while expenditures were \$37,469 less than budgetary projections.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital assets: The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2018, amounted to \$12,892,382 net of accumulated depreciation. The investment in capital assets includes land, plant and buildings, machinery, equipment and fixtures, and streets and drainage. The balance represents a \$463,012 decrease from the prior year, caused by depreciation expense exceeding acquisitions for the year. The business-type activities had net capital assets of \$48,613,277 at June 30, 2018, representing a decrease of \$1,914,097 caused by depreciation expense exceeding acquisitions for the year.

Capital assets held by the City at the end of the fiscal year are summarized as follows:

**City of Toccoa – Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation) (\$000)
Fiscal Year 2018 and 2017**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Land and improvements	\$ 761	\$ 701	\$ 505	\$ 505	\$ 1,266	\$ 1,206
Buildings	7,724	7,724	4,452	4,404	12,176	12,128
Urban Renewal parks	456	444	-	-	456	444
Machinery and equipment	5,472	5,059	7,827	7,328	13,299	12,387
Infrastructure	42,741	41,983	-	-	42,741	41,983
Utility systems	-	-	96,939	96,762	96,939	96,762
Construction in progress	443	236	274	103	717	339
Total	<u>57,597</u>	<u>56,147</u>	<u>109,997</u>	<u>109,102</u>	<u>167,594</u>	<u>165,249</u>
Accumulated depreciation	<u>44,705</u>	<u>42,792</u>	<u>61,384</u>	<u>58,575</u>	<u>106,089</u>	<u>101,367</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 12,892</u>	<u>\$ 13,355</u>	<u>\$ 48,613</u>	<u>\$ 50,527</u>	<u>\$ 61,505</u>	<u>\$ 63,882</u>

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 6 of these financial statements.

**CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2018**

Long-term debt: At June 30, 2018, the City had \$10,015,813 in Natural Gas bonded debt. Overall this is \$1,570,878 lower than the prior year due to repayment of bonds at scheduled maturity. The City's Water and Sewer fund also had \$2,200,000 in revenue bonds payable, which were issued in fiscal year 2013 to refund the City's notes payable with the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority, at the end of the fiscal year. The Water and Sewer bonds decreased \$810,000 from the prior year due to scheduled principal repayments. The City's net pension liability decreased by \$996,643 for governmental activities and \$645,103 for business type activities.

The City's governmental activities had certificates of participation of \$2,277,000 at June 30, 2018 and 2017, which relate to the GMA Lease Pool program in which the City participates. The certificates are due in a balloon payment in 2028.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 8 of this report. Additional information on the net pension liability can be found in Note 9 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

The City of Toccoa continues to experience modest growth in its economy. The department heads have produced a realistic fiscal year 2019 budget that reflects the goals of the Toccoa City Commission and remains conservative. The budget provides funds for continued replacement of the City's aging fleet of vehicles and equipment. No property tax millage increase for fiscal year 2019. Modest utility rate increases were incorporated into the fiscal year 2019 budget.

Request for information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Toccoa's finances for our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, creditors, and other interested parties. Questions concerning any of the information should be addressed to the City's Finance Department, 92 N. Alexander Street, Toccoa, Georgia 30577 or by phone at (706) 886-8451.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2018

ASSETS	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,275,772	\$ 1,470,409	\$ 7,746,181
Taxes receivable, net	181,623	-	181,623
Accounts receivable, net	82,398	1,484,816	1,567,214
Due from other governments	195,862	61,894	257,756
Internal balances	203,500	(203,500)	-
Inventory	115,534	593,336	708,870
Investments	1,387,891	-	1,387,891
Other assets	455,081	-	455,081
Capital assets, non-depreciable	1,204,463	778,913	1,983,376
Capital assets, depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	11,687,919	47,834,364	59,522,283
Total assets	21,790,043	52,020,232	73,810,275
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred charges on refunding	-	108,065	108,065
Pension related items	480,524	292,224	772,748
Total deferred outflows of resources	480,524	400,289	880,813
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	1,195,062	832,308	2,027,370
Accrued liabilities	113,838	98,564	212,402
Customer deposits payable	-	791,757	791,757
Compensated absences, due within one year	147,932	70,394	218,326
Compensated absences, due in more than one year	36,983	46,929	83,912
Bonds payable, due within one year	-	2,360,000	2,360,000
Bonds payable, due in more than one year	-	9,855,813	9,855,813
Certificates of participation, due in more than one year	2,277,000	-	2,277,000
Net pension liability, due in more than one year	947,879	529,986	1,477,865
Total liabilities	4,718,694	14,585,751	19,304,445
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Cumulative change in fair value of effective hedge	455,081	-	455,081
Pension related items	845,957	573,573	1,419,530
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,301,038	573,573	1,874,611
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	12,003,273	36,505,529	48,508,802
Restricted for:			
Capital construction	3,140,185	-	3,140,185
Grant programs	158,820	-	158,820
Tourism	40,411	-	40,411
Unrestricted	908,146	755,668	1,663,814
Total net position	\$ 16,250,835	\$ 37,261,197	\$ 53,512,032

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

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions		Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
			Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions			
Primary government:							
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 2,287,849	\$ 60,419	\$ 31,567	\$ 187,354	\$ (2,008,509)	\$ -	\$ (2,008,509)
Public safety	4,187,871	512,546	40,258	10,000	(3,625,067)	-	(3,625,067)
Public works	2,709,833	23,150	-	1,147,065	(1,539,618)	-	(1,539,618)
Culture and recreation	210,911	95,407	-	208,913	93,409	-	93,409
Economic and community development	1,072,521	-	-	-	(1,072,521)	-	(1,072,521)
Interest on long-term debt	30,035	-	-	-	(30,035)	-	(30,035)
Total governmental activities	10,499,020	691,522	71,825	1,553,332	(8,182,341)	-	(8,182,341)
Business-type activities:							
Water and sewer	5,119,644	6,586,831	-	-	-	1,467,187	1,467,187
Solid waste	1,008,033	1,075,045	-	-	-	67,012	67,012
Natural gas	9,153,469	11,732,409	-	-	-	2,578,940	2,578,940
Golf course	836,141	396,627	61,894	-	-	(377,620)	(377,620)
Total business-type activities	16,117,287	19,790,912	61,894	-	-	3,735,519	3,735,519
Total primary government	\$ 26,616,307	\$ 20,482,434	\$ 133,719	\$ 1,553,332	(8,182,341)	3,735,519	(4,446,822)
General revenues:							
Property taxes					994,980	-	994,980
Sales taxes					1,158,374	-	1,158,374
Franchise taxes					551,397	-	551,397
Insurance premium tax					567,444	-	567,444
Hotel/Motel occupancy tax					59,896	-	59,896
Business taxes					244,102	-	244,102
Other taxes					420,594	-	420,594
Unrestricted investment earnings					42,899	-	42,899
Other revenue					511,365	-	511,365
Transfers					3,372,148	(3,372,148)	-
Total general revenues and transfers					7,923,199	(3,372,148)	4,551,051
Change in net position					(259,142)	363,371	104,229
Net position, beginning of year					16,509,977	36,897,826	53,407,803
Net position, end of year					\$ 16,250,835	\$ 37,261,197	\$ 53,512,032

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

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

ASSETS	Major Governmental Funds				Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General	SPLOST IV Fund	SPLOST V Fund	SPLOST VI Fund		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,235,598	\$ 242,859	\$ 1,478,047	\$ 1,930,914	\$ 388,354	\$ 6,275,772
Taxes receivable, net	177,206	-	-	-	4,417	181,623
Accounts receivable	82,398	-	-	-	-	82,398
Intergovernmental receivable	-	-	-	169,262	26,600	195,862
Investments	1,387,891	-	-	-	-	1,387,891
Due from other funds	40,975	-	-	-	-	40,975
Advances to other funds	203,500	-	-	-	-	203,500
Inventory	115,534	-	-	-	-	115,534
Total assets	\$ 4,243,102	\$ 242,859	\$ 1,478,047	\$ 2,100,176	\$ 419,371	\$ 8,483,555
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES						
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$ 335,000	\$ -	\$ 90,962	\$ 686,299	\$ 82,801	\$ 1,195,062
Accrued salaries	104,825	-	-	-	-	104,825
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	40,975	40,975
Total liabilities	439,825	-	90,962	686,299	123,776	1,340,862
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	72,951	-	-	-	-	72,951
Total deferred inflows of resources	72,951	-	-	-	-	72,951
FUND BALANCES						
Fund balances						
Nonspendable:						
Inventory	115,534	-	-	-	-	115,534
Advances to other funds	203,500	-	-	-	-	203,500
Restricted:						
Capital construction	-	242,859	1,387,085	1,413,877	96,364	3,140,185
GMA Lease Pool participation	1,387,891	-	-	-	-	1,387,891
Tourism	-	-	-	-	40,411	40,411
Grant programs	-	-	-	-	158,820	158,820
Unassigned	2,023,401	-	-	-	-	2,023,401
Total fund balances	3,730,326	242,859	1,387,085	1,413,877	295,595	7,069,742
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 4,243,102	\$ 242,859	\$ 1,478,047	\$ 2,100,176	\$ 419,371	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	12,892,382
Some receivables are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds.	72,951
The deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and the net pension liability related to the City's pension plan are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(1,313,312)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(2,470,928)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 16,250,835

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

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Major Governmental Funds			Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General	SPLOST IV Fund	SPLOST V Fund		
Revenues					
Taxes:					
Property taxes	\$ 1,005,327	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,005,327
Sales taxes	1,158,374	-	-	-	1,158,374
Hotel/Motel occupancy taxes	-	-	-	59,896	59,896
Franchise taxes	551,397	-	-	-	551,397
Insurance premium tax	567,444	-	-	-	567,444
Business taxes	244,102	-	-	-	244,102
Other taxes	420,594	-	-	-	420,594
Licenses and permits	58,990	-	-	-	58,990
Intergovernmental	71,825	-	-	985,572	1,623,576
Fines and forfeitures	486,681	-	-	-	486,681
Charges for services	57,114	-	-	-	57,114
Investment earnings	42,899	119	647	768	44,480
Other revenues	600,102	-	-	-	600,102
Total revenues	<u>5,264,849</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>647</u>	<u>986,340</u>	<u>6,878,077</u>
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government	2,194,389	-	-	71,476	2,265,865
Judicial	235,362	-	-	-	235,362
Police	2,087,507	-	-	555	2,088,062
Fire	1,840,583	-	-	-	1,840,583
Streets and sanitation	593,764	-	-	249,526	843,290
Cemetery	64,038	-	-	-	64,038
Public building and grounds	788,088	-	-	-	788,088
Parks and recreation	173,184	-	-	-	173,184
Planning, building inspection, and development	698,351	-	-	380,598	1,078,949
Capital outlay	60,006	-	10,275	704,927	775,208
Debt service:					
Interest	30,035	-	-	-	30,035
Total expenditures	<u>8,765,307</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,275</u>	<u>704,927</u>	<u>10,182,664</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(3,500,458)</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>(9,628)</u>	<u>281,413</u>	<u>(3,304,587)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	4,151,145	-	-	-	4,151,145
Transfers out	(466,992)	-	(82,429)	(198,576)	(778,997)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>3,684,153</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(82,429)</u>	<u>(198,576)</u>	<u>3,372,148</u>
Net change in fund balances	183,695	119	(92,057)	82,837	(107,033)
Fund balances, beginning of year	<u>3,546,631</u>	<u>242,740</u>	<u>1,479,142</u>	<u>1,331,040</u>	<u>7,002,181</u>
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$ 3,730,326</u>	<u>\$ 242,859</u>	<u>\$ 1,387,085</u>	<u>\$ 1,413,877</u>	<u>\$ 7,069,742</u>

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

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	67,561
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.		(463,012)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(10,347)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		<u>146,656</u>
Change in net position - governmental activities	\$	<u><u>(259,142)</u></u>

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

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 1,035,000	\$ 1,035,000	\$ 1,005,327	\$ (29,673)
Sales taxes	1,200,000	1,159,000	1,158,374	(626)
Franchise taxes	597,000	560,500	551,397	(9,103)
Insurance premium taxes	527,000	527,000	567,444	40,444
Business taxes	235,000	235,000	244,102	9,102
Other taxes	443,200	426,000	420,594	(5,406)
Licenses and permits	64,000	58,990	58,990	-
Intergovernmental	64,000	71,870	71,825	(45)
Fines and forfeitures	374,000	486,750	486,681	(69)
Charges for services	54,300	57,124	57,114	(10)
Investment earnings	41,000	42,900	42,899	(1)
Other revenues	598,615	591,445	600,102	8,657
Total revenues	<u>5,233,115</u>	<u>5,251,579</u>	<u>5,264,849</u>	<u>13,270</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	2,234,021	2,263,825	2,254,395	9,430
Judicial	175,418	235,518	235,362	156
Police	1,958,226	2,087,507	2,087,507	-
Fire	1,810,356	1,842,582	1,840,583	1,999
Streets and sanitation	801,264	594,964	593,764	1,200
Cemetery	67,152	64,152	64,038	114
Public building and grounds	773,809	788,309	788,088	221
Parks and recreation	163,281	173,581	173,184	397
Planning, building inspection, and development	820,245	698,545	698,351	194
Debt service:				
Principal	87,759	20,672	-	20,672
Interest	22,186	33,121	30,035	3,086
Total expenditures	<u>8,913,717</u>	<u>8,802,776</u>	<u>8,765,307</u>	<u>37,469</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(3,680,602)</u>	<u>(3,551,197)</u>	<u>(3,500,458)</u>	<u>50,739</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	15,000	-	-	-
Proceeds from issuance of debt	99,750	-	-	-
Transfers in	4,068,797	4,151,397	4,151,145	(252)
Transfers out	(573,045)	(556,200)	(466,992)	89,208
Total other financing sources	<u>3,610,502</u>	<u>3,595,197</u>	<u>3,684,153</u>	<u>88,956</u>
Net change in fund balances	(70,100)	44,000	183,695	139,695
Fund balances, beginning of year	<u>3,546,631</u>	<u>3,546,631</u>	<u>3,546,631</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$ 3,476,531</u>	<u>\$ 3,590,631</u>	<u>\$ 3,730,326</u>	<u>\$ 139,695</u>

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

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

ASSETS	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Totals
	Water and Sewer Fund	Solid Waste Fund	Natural Gas Fund	Golf Course Fund	
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 404,124	\$ 32,728	\$ 986,003	\$ 47,554	\$ 1,470,409
Accounts receivable, net	680,269	119,329	685,218	-	1,484,816
Intergovernmental receivable	-	-	-	61,894	61,894
Inventory	240,358	-	326,073	26,905	593,336
Total current assets	1,324,751	152,057	1,997,294	136,353	3,610,455
NONCURRENT ASSETS					
Capital assets:					
Nondepreciable	358,627	-	328,978	91,308	778,913
Depreciable assets, net of accumulated depreciation	27,290,621	362,939	19,271,487	909,317	47,834,364
Total noncurrent assets	27,649,248	362,939	19,600,465	1,000,625	48,613,277
Total assets	28,973,999	514,996	21,597,759	1,136,978	52,223,732
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred charges on refunding	-	-	108,065	-	108,065
Pension related items	150,769	21,740	119,715	-	292,224
Total deferred outflows of resources	150,769	21,740	227,780	-	400,289
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	177,799	3,603	620,639	30,267	832,308
Accrued salaries	25,636	3,717	20,815	5,965	56,133
Accrued interest	8,525	-	33,906	-	42,431
Compensated absences payable, current	39,224	3,653	23,995	3,522	70,394
Customer deposits payable	326,627	-	465,130	-	791,757
Bonds payable, current	770,000	-	1,590,000	-	2,360,000
Total current liabilities	1,347,811	10,973	2,754,485	39,754	4,153,023
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES					
Compensated absences payable	26,149	2,435	15,997	2,348	46,929
Advances from other funds	85,836	-	117,664	-	203,500
Net pension liability	277,715	44,284	207,987	-	529,986
Bonds payable	1,430,000	-	8,425,813	-	9,855,813
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,819,700	46,719	8,767,461	2,348	10,636,228
Total liabilities	3,167,511	57,692	11,521,946	42,102	14,789,251
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension related items	290,351	38,572	244,650	-	573,573
Total deferred inflows of resources	290,351	38,572	244,650	-	573,573
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	25,449,248	362,939	9,692,717	1,000,625	36,505,529
Unrestricted	217,658	77,533	366,226	94,251	755,668
Total net position	\$ 25,666,906	\$ 440,472	\$ 10,058,943	\$ 1,094,876	\$ 37,261,197

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

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Totals
	Water and Sewer Fund	Solid Waste Fund	Natural Gas Fund	Golf Course Fund	
OPERATING REVENUES					
Charges for services	\$ 6,586,831	\$ 1,075,045	\$ 11,732,409	\$ 396,627	\$ 19,790,912
Total operating revenues	<u>6,586,831</u>	<u>1,075,045</u>	<u>11,732,409</u>	<u>396,627</u>	<u>19,790,912</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Personnel services and benefits	1,839,714	274,365	1,418,448	352,054	3,884,581
Purchased and contracted services	401,879	617,124	608,739	307,984	1,935,726
Supplies and equipment	1,258,921	52,760	5,410,353	90,062	6,812,096
Depreciation and amortization	1,493,280	63,725	1,170,784	83,587	2,811,376
Miscellaneous	87,042	59	95,293	-	182,394
Total operating expenses	<u>5,080,836</u>	<u>1,008,033</u>	<u>8,703,617</u>	<u>833,687</u>	<u>15,626,173</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>1,505,995</u>	<u>67,012</u>	<u>3,028,792</u>	<u>(437,060)</u>	<u>4,164,739</u>
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Interest and fiscal agent fees	(38,808)	-	(449,852)	(2,454)	(491,114)
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	61,894	61,894
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	<u>(38,808)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(449,852)</u>	<u>59,440</u>	<u>(429,220)</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	<u>1,467,187</u>	<u>67,012</u>	<u>2,578,940</u>	<u>(377,620)</u>	<u>3,735,519</u>
Transfers in	82,429	198,576	238,783	491,709	1,011,497
Transfers out	(2,046,644)	(127,208)	(2,209,793)	-	(4,383,645)
	<u>(1,964,215)</u>	<u>71,368</u>	<u>(1,971,010)</u>	<u>491,709</u>	<u>(3,372,148)</u>
Change in net position	(497,028)	138,380	607,930	114,089	363,371
NET POSITION, beginning of year	<u>26,163,934</u>	<u>302,092</u>	<u>9,451,013</u>	<u>980,787</u>	<u>36,897,826</u>
NET POSITION, end of year	<u>\$ 25,666,906</u>	<u>\$ 440,472</u>	<u>\$ 10,058,943</u>	<u>\$ 1,094,876</u>	<u>\$ 37,261,197</u>

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

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Total
	Water and Sewer Fund	Solid Waste Fund	Natural Gas Fund	Golf Course Fund	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 6,514,521	\$ 1,073,075	\$ 11,764,665	\$ 396,627	\$ 19,748,888
Payments to vendors	(1,656,348)	(671,014)	(6,150,820)	(402,401)	(8,880,583)
Payments to or on behalf of employees	(1,884,585)	(281,018)	(1,457,007)	(349,792)	(3,972,402)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>2,973,588</u>	<u>121,043</u>	<u>4,156,838</u>	<u>(355,566)</u>	<u>6,895,903</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Transfers from other funds	-	-	238,783	491,709	730,492
Transfers to other funds	(2,046,644)	(127,208)	(2,209,793)	-	(4,383,645)
Net cash provided by (used in) non-capital financing activities	<u>(2,046,644)</u>	<u>(127,208)</u>	<u>(1,971,010)</u>	<u>491,709</u>	<u>(3,653,153)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Principal payments on bonds payable	(810,000)	-	(1,540,000)	-	(2,350,000)
Principal payments on capital leases payable	-	-	-	(70,940)	(70,940)
Interest paid	(41,946)	-	(453,702)	(2,614)	(498,262)
Advance from other fund	25,495	-	47,259	-	72,754
Transfers from other funds specifically for capital purposes	82,429	198,576	-	-	281,005
Purchases of capital assets	(196,435)	(198,576)	(436,989)	(63,056)	(895,056)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(940,457)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,383,432)</u>	<u>(136,610)</u>	<u>(3,460,499)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(13,513)	(6,165)	(197,604)	(467)	(217,749)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>417,637</u>	<u>38,893</u>	<u>1,183,607</u>	<u>48,021</u>	<u>1,688,158</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 404,124</u>	<u>\$ 32,728</u>	<u>\$ 986,003</u>	<u>\$ 47,554</u>	<u>\$ 1,470,409</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$ 1,505,995	\$ 67,012	\$ 3,028,792	\$ (437,060)	\$ 4,164,739
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	1,493,280	63,725	1,170,784	83,587	2,811,376
Change in assets and liabilities:					
Accounts receivables	(72,310)	(1,969)	32,256	-	(42,023)
Inventory	(20,671)	-	(38,527)	(9,402)	(68,600)
Deferred outflows for pension items	27,634	3,660	22,847	-	54,141
Accounts payable	87,276	(1,071)	(37,883)	5,047	53,369
Accrued salaries	392	34	1,533	252	2,211
Compensated absences	2,906	(310)	(264)	2,010	4,342
Customer deposits payable	24,889	-	39,975	-	64,864
Net pension liability	(329,264)	(43,603)	(272,236)	-	(645,103)
Deferred inflows for pension items	253,461	33,565	209,561	-	496,587
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 2,973,588</u>	<u>\$ 121,043</u>	<u>\$ 4,156,838</u>	<u>\$ (355,566)</u>	<u>\$ 6,895,903</u>

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

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2018

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Toccoa, Georgia (the “City”) was incorporated, under the laws of the State of Georgia, in 1874 and operates under an elected Mayor-Commission form of government. The five commissioners each year elect the mayor from the elected commissioners. The City provides such services as police protection, fire services, parks and recreation amenities, planning and building inspection, municipal court services, public works, water and sewer services, natural gas services, solid waste services, and general and administrative services.

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting policies of the City are described below.

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements of the reporting entity include those of the City (the “primary government”) and its component units, an entity for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Based on these criteria, the Toccoa Downtown Development Authority is a component unit of the City; however, the Authority has no assets, liabilities or financial transactions as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018.

The Toccoa Housing Authority administers Federal funding and/or other financing for improvement of housing conditions in the City. The five citizens who serve as the governing board of the Authority are appointed by the City Commission; however, the City has no significant influence over the management, budget or policies of the Authority. As a result, the Authority is not a component unit of the City, but is considered a related organization and reports independently.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the City. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Government-wide financial statements do not provide information by fund, but distinguish between the City's governmental activities and business-type activities. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The statement of net position includes non-current assets and non-current liabilities. In addition, the government-wide statement of activities reflects depreciation expense on the City's capital assets.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segments 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. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The **General Fund** is the City's primary operating fund. It is used to account for resources traditionally associated with the City, which are not required legally or by sound financial management to be accounted for in a different fund.

The **SPLOST IV Fund** accounts for the acquisition and construction of capital expenditures which are financed by the special purpose local option sales tax program IV of the City, in an agreement with Stephens County.

The **SPLOST V Fund** accounts for the acquisition and construction of capital expenditures which are financed by the special purpose local option sales tax program V of the City, in an agreement with Stephens County.

The **SPLOST VI Fund** accounts for the acquisition and construction of capital expenditures which are financed by the special purpose local option sales tax program VI of the City, in an agreement with Stephens County.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The City aggregates other nonmajor governmental funds in a single column in the fund financial statements.

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

The **Water and Sewer Fund** accounts for the operation of the water and sewerage system including all revenues from sources applicable to the system's operations and all expenses of the operation.

The **Solid Waste Fund** accounts for the activities associated with the collection of residential and commercial garbage. Activity is rendered on a user charge basis.

The **Natural Gas Fund** accounts for the activities associated with distributing natural gas to customers, both inside and outside the City. Activity is rendered on a user charge basis.

The **Golf Course Fund** accounts for the activities associated with the City's golf course operations.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement* focus and the *modified accrual basis* of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and pension liabilities are recorded only when payment is due.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, hotel/motel occupancy taxes, business taxes, intergovernmental revenue, and interest associated with the current year are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current year if recognition criteria are met. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 33, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions," the corresponding assets (receivables) in non-exchange transactions are recognized in the period in which the underlying exchange occurs, when an enforceable legal claim has arisen, when all eligibility requirements have been met, or when resources are received, depending on the revenue source.

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the government's enterprise funds are charges to customers for goods and services applicable to the fund. Operating expenses of the enterprise funds include the cost of these goods and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Budgets

Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for all funds, except as noted below. The budgets for the proprietary funds are for management control purposes and are not required to be reported. Budgets are adopted on a modified accrual basis, which is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for governmental funds, except the capital projects funds, which adopt project-length budgets. All appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbrance accounting - under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation - is not employed by the City.

E. Deposits and Investments

Georgia statutes authorize the City to invest in the following: (1) obligations of Georgia or any other state; (2) obligations of the United States; (3) obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the United States Government or one of its agencies; (4) obligations of any corporation of the United States Government; (5) prime bankers' acceptances; (6) the State of Georgia local government investment pool; (7) repurchase agreements; and (8) obligations of any other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia. Any investment or deposit in excess of the federal depository insured amounts must be collateralized by an equivalent amount of state or U.S. obligations. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of less than 90 days are considered to be cash equivalents.

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and certificates of deposit with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

The City's investments are nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts and are recorded at cost.

F. Receivables

All receivables are reported at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible. Estimated unbilled revenues from the enterprise funds are recognized at the end of each fiscal year based on the amount of service provided prior to year end.

G. Interfund Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

H. Inventory

Inventories are valued at lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out method. The cost of governmental fund type inventory is recorded as an expenditure when consumed rather than when purchased.

I. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. In the case of donations, the government values these capital assets at the estimated acquisition value of the item at the date of its donation.

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

Capital assets of the primary government are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	20-40
Machinery and equipment	5-20
Utility plant and system	20-40
Infrastructure and urban parks	15-100

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

J. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused paid time off benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the City does not have a policy to pay any amounts when the employees separate from service with the City. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

K. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed in the year of issue.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond 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 expenditures in the year of issue.

L. Fund Equity and Net Position

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as "fund balance." Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as "net position."

Fund Balance – Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources under the current financial resources measurement focus of accounting. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are classified as follows:

- **Nonspendable** – Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., items that are not expected to be converted to cash) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

L. Fund Equity and Net Position (Continued)

- **Restricted** – Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.
- **Committed** – Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City Commission through the adoption of a resolution including the verbiage “committed for the purpose of”. Only the City Commission may modify or rescind the commitment through a subsequent resolution.
- **Assigned** – Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the City’s intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Through resolution, the City Commission has authorized the City Manager to assign fund balances through a written memorandum, in addition to the City Commission being able to assign fund balance through a motion at a public meeting.
- **Unassigned** – Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. The City reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the General Fund. Negative unassigned fund balances may be reported in all funds.

Flow Assumptions – When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the City’s policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, it is the City’s policy to use fund balance in the following order:

- Committed
- Assigned
- Unassigned

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

L. Fund Equity and Net Position (Continued)

Minimum Fund Balance Policy - The City Commission adopted a policy to maintain a reserve account of not less than \$2,000,000. This reserve account shall be in addition to any and all regular operating Fund Balances maintained in the General, Special Revenue and Enterprise Funds of the City. This account is to be set up as a separate bank account and maintained in the General Fund. This reserve account shall obtain its funding from the transfer of the employee health insurance payroll deductions, the sale of surplus and obsolete equipment, one-time general fund/enterprise revenues, allocations of annual budget transfers, unexpected revenues received and/or unexpected budget savings designated to be deposited into the account. This account is to be used solely for purposes approved by the City Commission. These uses are to be approved in a publicly held meeting and must be voted on by the City Commission.

Net Position - Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources in reporting which utilizes the economic resources measurement focus. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used (i.e., the amount that the City has spent) for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those capital assets. Net position is reported as restricted using the same definition as used for restricted fund balance as described in the section above. All other net position is reported as unrestricted. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed

M. Deferred Outflows of Resources/Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the business type activities on the statement of net position as well as statement of net position for major proprietary funds. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The second type of deferred outflow of resources relates to pensions. These amounts are described more fully on the following page.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

M. Deferred Outflows of Resources/Deferred Inflows of Resources (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has three types of deferred inflows of resources, one of which arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting and the other two which arise only under the accrual basis of accounting. For the governmental funds, under the modified accrual basis of accounting, the City reports unavailable revenues from property taxes and other sources as a deferred inflow of resources, as these amounts will not be recognized as an inflow of resources until the period that the amounts become available. Additionally, the governmental activities, in the government-wide financial statements, report a deferred inflow of resources for the cumulative changes in fair value related to the hedging derivative financial instrument which was determined to be an effective hedge as described in more detail in Note 8. The third type of deferred inflow of resources relate to pensions and are describe below.

Finally, the City has deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to the recording of changes in its net pension liability. Certain changes in the net pension liability are recognized as pension expense over time instead of all being recognized in the year of occurrence. Experience gains or losses result from periodic studies by the City's actuary which adjust the net pension liability for actual experience for certain trend information that was previously assumed, for example the assumed dates of retirement of plan members. These experience gains or losses are recorded as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. Changes in actuarial assumptions which adjust the net pension liability are also recorded as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. The difference between projected investment return on pension investments and actual return on those investments is also deferred and amortized against pension expense over a five year period. Additionally, any contributions made by the City to the pension plan before year end but subsequent to the measurement date of the City's net pension liability are reported as deferred outflows of resources.

N. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the City of Toccoa Retirement Plan (the "Plan") and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

O. Management Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2. Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between *fund balance – total governmental funds* and *net position – governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that “long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.” The details of this \$2,470,928 difference are as follows:

Certificates of participation (COPs) payable	\$ (2,277,000)
Fair value of interest swap agreement on COPs	455,081
Deferred inflow of resources effective hedge swap agreement	(455,081)
Accrued interest payable	(9,013)
Compensated absences	<u>(184,915)</u>
Net adjustment to reduce <i>fund balance- total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>net position - governmental activities</i>	<u><u>\$ (2,470,928)</u></u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that “deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and the net pension liability related to the City’s pension plan are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.” The details of this \$1,313,312 difference are as follows:

Net pension liability	\$ (947,879)
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension plan contributions subsequent to the measurement date	266,441
Pension plan experience differences	214,083
Deferred inflows of resources, difference between projected and actual investment earnings	(584,742)
Deferred inflows of resources, experience differences	(52,463)
Deferred inflows of resources, pension plan assumption changes	<u>(208,752)</u>
Net adjustment to reduce <i>fund balance- total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>net position - governmental activities</i>	<u><u>\$ (1,313,312)</u></u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between *net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds* and *change in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that “Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.” The details of this \$463,012 difference are detailed below:

Capital outlay	\$ 1,449,883
Depreciation expense	<u>(1,912,895)</u>
Net adjustment to decrease <i>net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>changes in net position of governmental activities</i>	<u>\$ (463,012)</u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that “Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.” The details of this \$146,656 difference are as follows:

Compensated absences	\$ 853
Net pension liability and related deferred inflows and outflows of resources	<u>145,803</u>
Net adjustment to increase <i>net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>changes in net position of governmental activities</i>	<u>\$ 146,656</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (Continued)

A. Budgetary Information

The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- a. Prior to July 1, the City Manager submits to the City Commission a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- b. Public hearings are conducted at City Hall to obtain taxpayer comments.
- c. Prior to July 1, the Commission approves the budget.
- d. The City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within departments within any fund; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any department must be approved by the City Commission.

Note 4. Deposits and Investments

The table below summarizes the City's cash and cash equivalents and investments by type as of June 30, 2018.

Investment	Maturities	Fair Value
Deposits with Financial Institutions	---	\$ 7,746,181
Guaranteed Investment Contract	June 1, 2028	1,387,891
Total		\$ 9,134,072
As reported in the Statement of Net Position:		
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 7,746,181
Investments		1,387,891
Total		\$ 9,134,072

Credit Risk – Georgia law and the City's Investment Policy allow investments in obligations of the State of Georgia or other states; obligations issued by the U.S. Government; obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or by a government agency of the United States; obligations of any corporation of the U.S. Government; prime banker's acceptances; the local government investment pool established by state law; repurchase agreements; and obligations of other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 4. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Interest rate risk: With regard to its investments, the City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Fair Value Measurements: The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 are significant unobservable inputs.

The City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2018:

<u>Investment</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Fair value hedging derivative: Interest rate swap agreement	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 455,081</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 455,081</u>

The interest rate swap agreement is more fully described in Note 8. The fair value of the interest rate swap agreement classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy is valued using an option-adjusted discounted cash flow model.

The Guaranteed Investment Contract classified as an investment in the amount of \$1,387,891 is a nonparticipating interest-earning investment contract and, accordingly, is recorded at cost.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits - Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. State statutes require all deposits and investments (other than federal or state government instruments) to be covered by depository insurance or pledged securities. Amounts that exceed standard depository insurance limits are required to be collateralized either (1) individually by the financial institutions through pledged obligations of the U.S. Government, obligations back by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, obligations of the State of Georgia or other states, or obligations of counties, municipalities, or public authorities of the State of Georgia, or (2) participation in the State of Georgia Secure Deposit Program. As of June 30, 2018, the financial institution holding the City's deposits is a participant of the State of Georgia Secure Deposit Program, which is administered by the Office of the State Treasurer, requires participating banks holding deposits of public funds to pledge collateral at varying rates depending on the tier assigned by the State.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5. Receivables

The City receives property tax assessments from Stephens County, Georgia. Property taxes are levied on property values assessed as of January 1. Tax bills were levied on all real and personal property and mailed to taxpayers in September. The due date for these taxes was in December, and after that date, both penalty and interest are accrued until the taxes are collected. Property taxes are recorded as receivables and deferred inflows of resources when assessed.

Accordingly, the January 1, 2017 Property Tax Digest was recognized as revenues for fiscal year 2018, if available (i.e. collected within sixty days subsequent to year-end).

Receivables as of year-end for the City's individual major funds and non-major funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	<u>General</u>	<u>SPLOST VI</u>	<u>Water and Sewer</u>	<u>Solid Waste</u>	<u>Natural Gas</u>	<u>Golf</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental</u>
Receivables:							
Taxes	\$ 200,344	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,417
Accounts	82,398	-	822,161	159,604	767,341	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	169,262	-	-	-	61,894	26,600
Less allowance for uncollectible	(23,138)	-	(141,892)	(40,275)	(82,123)	-	-
Net total receivable	<u>\$ 259,604</u>	<u>\$ 169,262</u>	<u>\$ 680,269</u>	<u>\$ 119,329</u>	<u>\$ 685,218</u>	<u>\$ 61,894</u>	<u>\$ 31,017</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2018 was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Transfers/ Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and improvements	\$ 701,075	\$ 60,006	\$ -	\$ 761,081
Construction in progress	236,038	1,117,815	(910,471)	443,382
Total assets, not being depreciated	<u>937,113</u>	<u>1,177,821</u>	<u>(910,471)</u>	<u>1,204,463</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	7,723,989	-	-	7,723,989
Urban renewal parks	444,157	12,313	-	456,470
Machinery and equipment	5,059,026	259,749	152,851	5,471,626
Infrastructure	41,983,144	-	757,620	42,740,764
Total assets, being depreciated	<u>55,210,316</u>	<u>272,062</u>	<u>910,471</u>	<u>56,392,849</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(3,446,577)	(154,749)	-	(3,601,326)
Urban renewal parks	(56,721)	(13,835)	-	(70,556)
Machinery and equipment	(3,945,160)	(258,267)	-	(4,203,427)
Infrastructure	(35,343,577)	(1,486,044)	-	(36,829,621)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(42,792,035)</u>	<u>(1,912,895)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(44,704,930)</u>
Total assets, being depreciated, net	<u>12,418,281</u>	<u>(1,640,833)</u>	<u>910,471</u>	<u>11,687,919</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 13,355,394</u>	<u>\$ (463,012)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,892,382</u>
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 504,735	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 504,735
Construction in progress	103,313	274,178	(103,313)	274,178
Total assets, not being depreciated	<u>608,048</u>	<u>274,178</u>	<u>(103,313)</u>	<u>778,913</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	4,404,595	47,030	-	4,451,625
Utility systems	96,761,759	74,402	103,313	96,939,474
Machinery and equipment	7,328,100	499,446	-	7,827,546
Total assets, being depreciated	<u>108,494,454</u>	<u>620,878</u>	<u>103,313</u>	<u>109,218,645</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(2,551,617)	(94,812)	-	(2,646,429)
Utility systems	(51,568,242)	(2,319,002)	-	(53,887,244)
Machinery and equipment	(4,455,269)	(395,339)	-	(4,850,608)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(58,575,128)</u>	<u>(2,809,153)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(61,384,281)</u>
Total assets, being depreciated, net	<u>49,919,326</u>	<u>(2,188,275)</u>	<u>103,313</u>	<u>47,834,364</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 50,527,374</u>	<u>\$ (1,914,097)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 48,613,277</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6. Capital Assets (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:		
General government	\$	150,695
Public safety		155,104
Public works		1,555,480
Culture and recreation		<u>51,616</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$	<u><u>1,912,895</u></u>
Business-type activities:		
Water and sewer	\$	1,493,280
Solid waste		63,725
Natural gas		1,168,561
Golf course		<u>83,587</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$	<u><u>2,809,153</u></u>

Note 7. Inter-fund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

The composition of inter-fund balances as of June 30, 2018, is as follows:

Advances from/to other funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General fund	Water and sewer fund	\$ 85,836
General fund	Natural gas fund	117,664
		<u>\$ 203,500</u>

The outstanding balances of advances between funds result from financing of equipment by the enterprise funds through the GMA lease pool for which the related assets and ultimate repayment are accounted for in the General Fund. See further discussion in Note 8.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Inter-fund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers (Continued)

Due from/to other funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 40,975
		\$ 40,975

All interfund balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) repayments between funds are made.

Inter-fund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2018:

Transfers In	Transfers Out	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 31,000
General fund	Water and sewer fund	2,033,144
General fund	Solid waste fund	127,208
General fund	Natural gas fund	1,959,793
Water and sewer fund	SPLOST V fund	82,429
Solid waste fund	SPLOST VI fund	198,576
Natural gas fund	General fund	238,783
Golf fund	General fund	228,209
Golf fund	Water and sewer fund	13,500
Golf fund	Natural gas fund	250,000
		\$ 5,162,642

Transfers are used to 1) make subsidies to the General Fund from the enterprise funds and 2) move unrestricted General Fund revenues to finance certain programs. Transfers from the SPLOST V Fund to the Water Fund and transfers from the SPLOST VI Fund to the Solid Waste Fund are for the reimbursement of purchases of SPLOST assets in the Water & Sewer and Solid Waste Funds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 8. Long-term Debt

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Certificates of participation	\$ 2,277,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,277,000	-
Compensated absences	185,768	201,631	(202,484)	184,915	147,932
Net pension liability	1,944,522	1,146,511	(2,143,154)	947,879	-
Governmental activity Long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 4,407,290</u>	<u>\$ 1,348,142</u>	<u>\$ (2,345,638)</u>	<u>\$ 3,409,794</u>	<u>\$ 147,932</u>
Business-type activities:					
Revenue bonds:					
Natural gas bonds	\$ 11,455,000	\$ -	\$ (1,540,000)	\$ 9,915,000	\$ 1,590,000
Add: Premium	131,691	-	(30,878)	100,813	-
Net Natural Gas	11,586,691	-	(1,570,878)	10,015,813	1,590,000
Water and sewer bonds	3,010,000	-	(810,000)	2,200,000	770,000
Capital lease obligation	70,940	-	(70,940)	-	-
Net pension liability	1,175,089	725,110	(1,370,213)	529,986	-
Compensated absences	112,981	130,820	(126,478)	117,323	70,394
Business-type activity Long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 15,955,701</u>	<u>\$ 855,930</u>	<u>\$ (3,948,509)</u>	<u>\$ 12,863,122</u>	<u>\$ 2,430,394</u>

For governmental activities, compensated absences and the net pension liability are predominately liquidated by the General Fund. For business-type activities, compensated absences are liquidated by the fund which funds the related personnel costs.

Governmental Activities

Certificates of Participation

In June 1998, the City entered into a lease pool agreement with the Georgia Municipal Association (the "Association"). The funding of the lease pool was provided by the issuance of \$150,126,000 Certificates of Participation by the Association. The Association passed the net proceeds through to the participating municipalities with the City's participation totaling \$2,277,000. The lease pool agreement with the Association provides that the City owns their portion of the assets invested by the pool and is responsible for the payment of their portion of the principal and interest of the Certificates of Participation. The principal is due in a lump sum payment on June 1, 2028. Interest is payable at a rate of 4.75% each year. The City draws from the investment to lease equipment from the Association. The lease pool agreement requires the City to make lease payments back into its investment account to fund the principal and interest requirements of the 1998 GMA Certificates of Participation.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 8. Long-term Debt (Continued)

Governmental Activities (Continued)

Certificates of Participation (Continued)

As part of the issuance of the certificates of participation, the City entered into an interest rate swap agreement. Under the Swap Agreement, the City is required to pay (1) a semiannual (and beginning July 1, 2003, a monthly) floating rate of interest based on the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) Municipal Swap Index (plus a 31 basis points spread) to, or on behalf of, the Swap Counterparty (the "Swap Payment"); and the Swap Counterparty will pay to, or on behalf of, the City a semi-annual payment based on a rate equal to the fixed rate on the certificates of participation (4.75%) times a notional amount specified in the Swap Agreement, but generally equal to the outstanding unpaid principal portion of such Contract, less the amount originally deposited in the Reserve Fund relating to the Contract, and (2) a one-time Swap Premium to be paid on the effective date of the Swap Agreement. The semiannual payments from the Swap Counterparty with respect to the City are structured, and expected, to be sufficient to make all interest payments due under the Contract, and related distributions of interest on the Certificates. Monthly interest payments between the City, the holders of the Certificates of Participation, and the Swap Counterparty can be made in net settlement form as part of this agreement. Under the Swap Agreement, the City's obligation to pay floating payments to the Swap Counterparty in any calendar year may not exceed an amount equal to the SIFMA Municipal Swap Index plus 5% to be determined on the first business day of December in the preceding year. This agreement matures on June 1, 2028, at the same time of the certificates of participation. This derivative qualifies as a fair market hedge.

In the unlikely event that the Swap Counterparty becomes insolvent, or fails to make payments as specified in the Swap Agreement, the City would be exposed to credit risk in the amount of the Swap's fair value. To minimize this risk, the City executed this agreement with counterparties of appropriate credit strength, with the counterparty being rated Aa3 by Moody's. At June 30, 2018, the floating rate being paid by the City is 1.82% and the market value of this agreement is \$455,081, a decrease of \$135,951 from the market value at the end of the previous fiscal year. The market value of the hedge was determined using settlement prices at the end of the day on June 30, 2018 based on the derivative contract. This fair value is reported as an other asset in the statement of net position. As this derivative is an effective hedge, qualifying for hedge accounting, the inflow from the hedge (any change in fair value from inception until fiscal year end) is deferred and reported as a deferred inflow of resources in the statement of net position.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 8. Long-term Debt (Continued)

Governmental Activities (Continued)

Certificates of Participation (Continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the certificates of participation are as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2019	\$ -	\$ 108,158	\$ 108,158
2020	-	108,158	108,158
2021	-	108,158	108,158
2022	-	108,158	108,158
2023	-	108,158	108,158
2024-2028	<u>2,277,000</u>	<u>540,788</u>	<u>2,817,788</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,277,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,081,578</u>	<u>\$ 3,358,578</u>

Business-type Activities

Revenue Bonds Payable – Natural Gas Fund

On March 1, 1999, the City entered into an agreement with the Municipal Gas Authority of Georgia whereby revenue bonds were issued, in two phases, through the Municipal Gas Authority of Georgia, for the City to construct a gas line from Toccoa, Georgia to Franklin, North Carolina. The two phases of bonds issued were Series 1999 in the amount of \$23,975,000 and Series 2000 in the amount of \$2,925,000. The revenues of the City's Natural Gas Fund were pledged as collateral for these bonds. The City has also agreed to levy a tax on the properties in the City, if necessary, to meet this obligation. Interest rates on these bonds range from 3.75% to 5% with annual maturities through fiscal year 2024. The Series 1999 and 2000 bonds were refunded in fiscal year 2011 with the Series 2011 bonds as discussed below.

On March 31, 2011, the City entered into an agreement with the Municipal Gas Authority of Georgia whereby revenue bonds were issued, through the Municipal Gas Authority of Georgia, to refund all of the \$20,625,000 outstanding Series 1999 and 2000 bonds. The Series 2011 Bonds were issued in the amount of \$20,630,000. Interest rates on the bonds range from 3.00% to 5.00% with annual maturities through fiscal year 2024. The net proceeds from the Series 2011 Bonds were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. The result of this transaction is a decrease in future debt service payments of \$1,644,885 and a present value savings, or economic gain, of \$1,290,747. The refunded bonds are considered defeased and thus the assets in the trust fund along with the \$10,245,000 in outstanding refunded bonds at June 30, 2018 are not reported in the City's financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 8. Long-term Debt (Continued)

Business-type Activities (Continued)

Revenue Bonds Payable – Natural Gas Fund (continued)

Annual debt service requirements, as of June 30, 2018, for the Series 2011 Bonds, are as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2019	\$ 1,590,000	\$ 406,869	\$ 1,996,869
2020	1,645,000	355,194	2,000,194
2021	1,705,000	294,619	1,999,619
2022	1,775,000	226,419	2,001,419
2023	1,865,000	137,669	2,002,669
2024	1,335,000	58,406	1,393,406
Total	<u>\$ 9,915,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,479,176</u>	<u>\$ 11,394,176</u>

Revenue Bonds Payable – Water and Sewer Fund

On May 22, 2013, the City issued the Series 2013 revenue bonds in the amount of \$6,133,000 which mature April 1, 2021, with an interest rate of 1.55%. The Series 2013 bonds were issued to refund the City's five (5) outstanding loans with the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority. The net revenues of the Water and Sewer Fund are pledged as collateral for the repayment of these bonds.

Remaining annual debt service requirements, as of June 30, 2018 are as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2019	\$ 770,000	\$ 29,636	\$ 799,636
2020	782,000	17,631	799,631
2021	648,000	5,796	653,796
Total	<u>\$ 2,200,000</u>	<u>\$ 53,063</u>	<u>\$ 2,253,063</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 8. Long-term Debt (Continued)

Business-type Activities (Continued)

Capital Lease Obligation

The City leased 30 golf carts from TCF Equipment Finance on July 22, 2015 in the amount of \$127,203. This lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and has been recorded at the net present value of its future minimum lease payments as of the date of its inception. This lease was for a period of 48 months and carried an interest rate of 3.24%. Monthly principal and interest payments totaled \$2,829. The lease was paid in full during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 9. Pension Plan

Plan Description

The City, as authorized by the City Commission, has established a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan (The City of Toccoa Retirement Plan), covering substantially all of the City's employees. The City's pension plan is administered through the Georgia Municipal Employee Benefit System (GMEBS), an agent multiple-employer pension plan administered by the Georgia Municipal Association. The Plan provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefits are provided by the Plan whereby retirees receive between 1% and 1.75% multiplied by the average of the five highest years of regular earnings multiplied by the total credited years of service. The City Commission, in its role as the Plan sponsor, has the governing authority to establish and amend from time to time, the benefits provided and the contribution rates of the City and its employees. The Georgia Municipal Association issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for GMEBS. That report may be obtained at www.gmanet.com or by writing to Georgia Municipal Association, Risk Management and Employee Benefit Services, 201 Pryor Street, NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303 or by calling (404) 688-0472.

Plan Membership. As of January 1, 2018, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, pension plan membership consisted of the following:

Inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	93
Inactive plan members entitled to but not receiving benefits	99
Active plan members	171
	<u>363</u>

Contributions. The Plan is subject to minimum funding standards of the Georgia Public Retirement Systems Standards law. The Board of Trustees of GMEBS has adopted a recommended actuarial funding policy for the plan which meets state minimum requirements and will accumulate sufficient funds to provide the benefits under the plan. The funding policy for the Plan, as adopted by the City Council, is to contribute an amount equal to or greater than the actuarially recommended contribution rate. This rate is based on the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The City is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of plan members, as determined by the City Council. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the City's contribution rate was 8.44% of annual payroll. City contributions to the Plan were \$519,862 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. Employees of the City of Toccoa do not contribute to the Plan.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the City

The City's net pension liability was measured as of September 30, 2017. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as January 1, 2017 with update procedures performed by the actuary to roll forward to the total pension liability measured as of September 30, 2017.

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the January 1, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	3.25% - 8.25%, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.5%, net of investment income, including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with sex-distinct rates, set forward two years for males and one year for females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010–June 30, 2014.

Cost of living adjustments were assumed to be 2.75% although the Plan allowance for annual cost of living adjustment is variable, as established by the City Council, in an amount not to exceed 4%.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of September 30, 2017 are summarized in the table on the following page.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the City (Continued)

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Target allocation</u>	<u>Long-term expected real rate of return*</u>
Domestic equity	45%	6.71%
International equity	20%	7.71
Real estate	10%	5.21
Global fixed income	5%	3.36
Domestic fixed income	20%	2.11
Cash	—%	
Total	<u>100%</u>	

* Rates shown are net of the 2.75% assumed rate of inflation

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50%. This represents a reduction from the discount rate of 7.75% which was utilized in the prior year. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that City contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan'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 of the projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the City (Continued)

Changes in the Net Pension Liability of the City. The changes in the components of the net pension liability of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 were as follows:

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at 6/30/17	\$ 19,830,860	\$ 16,711,249	\$ 3,119,611
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	323,707	-	323,707
Interest	1,505,983	-	1,505,983
Differences between expected and actual experience	(108,023)	-	(108,023)
Contributions—employer	-	481,078	(481,078)
Net investment income	-	2,496,179	(2,496,179)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(797,647)	(797,647)	-
Administrative expense	-	(41,931)	41,931
Changes in assumptions	(428,087)	-	(428,087)
Net changes	495,933	2,137,679	(1,641,746)
Balances at 6/30/18	\$ 20,326,793	\$ 18,848,928	\$ 1,477,865

The required schedule of changes in the City's net pension liability and related ratios immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multiyear trend information about whether the value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net pension liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the City's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that 1-percentage-point lower (6.50 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
City's net pension liability (asset)	\$ 4,244,981	\$ 1,477,865	\$ (820,250)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the City (Continued)

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. (continued) Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Calculations are based on the substantive plan in effect as of September 30, 2017 and the current sharing pattern of costs between employer and employee.

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

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the City recognized pension expense of \$279,688. At June 30, 2018, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 339,530	\$ 86,420
Changes in assumptions	-	342,468
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	990,642
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	433,218	-
Total	\$ 772,748	\$ 1,419,530

City contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$433,218 are reported as deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30:	
2019	\$ (218,166)
2020	(113,846)
2021	(397,776)
2022	(350,212)
	\$ (1,080,000)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 10. Joint Venture

Under Georgia law, the City, in conjunction with other cities and counties in the northeast Georgia area, is a member of the Georgia Mountains Regional Commission (RC) and is required to pay annual dues thereto. During the year ended June 30, 2018, the City paid \$9,111 in such dues. Membership in a RC is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-34, which provides for the organization structure of a RC. RC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of the RC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from the Georgia Mountains Regional Commission, P.O. Box 1720, Gainesville, Georgia 30503.

Note 11. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of losses related to: torts, thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City has joined together with other municipalities in the state as part of the Georgia Interlocal Risk Management Agency Property and Liability Insurance Fund and the Georgia Municipal Association Group Self-Insurance Workers Compensation Fund, public entity risk pools currently operating as common risk management and insurance programs for member local governments.

As part of these risk pools, the City is obligated to pay all contributions and assessments as prescribed by the pools, to cooperate with the pool's agents and attorneys, to follow loss reduction procedures established by the funds, and to report as promptly as possible, and in accordance with any coverage descriptions issued, all incidents which could result in the funds being required to pay any claim of loss. The City is also to allow the pool's agents and attorneys to represent the City in investigation, settlement discussions, and all levels of litigation arising out of any claim made against the City within the scope of loss protection furnished by the funds.

The funds are to defend and protect the members of the funds against liability or loss as prescribed in the member government contract and in accordance with the worker's compensation law of Georgia. The funds are to pay all cost taxed against members in any legal proceeding defended by the members, all interest accruing after entry of judgment, and all expenses incurred for investigation, negotiation or defense.

Settled claims in the past three (3) years have not exceeded insurance coverage.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 12. Contingent Liabilities

Litigation:

The City is involved in pending lawsuits in the normal course of the City's business. Liability, if any, which might result from these proceedings, would not, in the opinion of management and legal counsel, have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the City.

Grant Contingencies:

The City has received grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to the disallowance of certain expenditures previously reimbursed by those agencies. Based upon prior experience, management of the City believes such disallowances, if any, will not be significant.

Note 13. Economic Dependency/Commitments

The City has entered into a contract for the purchase of wholesale natural gas supplies and related services with the Municipal Gas Authority of Georgia (MGAG) that requires the City to purchase all of its natural gas from MGAG. The gas supply contract with MGAG authorizes MGAG to establish rates and charges so as to produce revenues sufficient to cover its operating costs and retire its bonds issued to acquire long-term gas supplies for sale to its members, including the City. In the event that revenues are insufficient to cover all costs and retire bonds issued by MGAG, the City is obligated to pay its obligation share of the costs of the gas supply and related services MGAG provides to the City, which costs include amounts equal to principal and interest on MGAG's bonds. These obligations, which extend through the year 2014, and may be extended through 2026, are general obligations of the City to which the City's full faith, credit and taxing powers are pledged. The City's obligation to MGAG for gas supply costs are based on MGAG's costs to provide such supply, including bonds issued to purchase long-term rights to bulk supply. Payments to MGAG are made monthly based on actual usage. The total payments under these contracts amounted to \$4,872,147 in 2018.

At June 30, 2018, the outstanding debt of MGAG was approximately \$207 million. The City's guarantee varies by individual projects undertaken by MGAG and totals approximately \$7.4 million at June 30, 2018.

Note 14. Hotel/Motel Occupancy Tax

The City imposes a hotel/motel tax on lodging facilities within the City. The tax is assessed at 5% and, in accordance with O.C.G.A. 48-13-51, the City is required to spend at least 40% of this for promoting tourism, conventions, and trade shows. Revenues were \$59,896 for the year ended June 30, 2018. Of this amount 53.8% was used to promote tourism.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

City of Toccoa, Georgia Required Supplementary Information

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE CITY'S NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Total pension liability				
Service cost	\$ 323,707	\$ 300,493	\$ 282,248	\$ 296,403
Interest on total pension liability	1,505,983	1,409,761	1,306,683	1,265,285
Differences between expected and actual experience	(108,023)	285,462	420,636	141,414
Changes of assumptions	(428,087)	-	-	(511,569)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	<u>(797,647)</u>	<u>(710,652)</u>	<u>(648,400)</u>	<u>(666,319)</u>
Net change in total pension liability	495,933	1,285,064	1,361,167	525,214
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>19,830,860</u>	<u>18,545,796</u>	<u>17,184,629</u>	<u>16,659,415</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 20,326,793</u>	<u>\$ 19,830,860</u>	<u>\$ 18,545,796</u>	<u>\$ 17,184,629</u>
Plan fiduciary net position				
Contributions - employer	\$ 481,078	\$ 423,545	\$ 410,064	\$ 355,014
Net investment income	2,496,179	1,698,818	184,601	1,604,126
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(797,647)	(710,652)	(648,400)	(666,319)
Administrative expenses	<u>(41,931)</u>	<u>(24,451)</u>	<u>(27,792)</u>	<u>(22,024)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	2,137,679	1,387,260	(81,527)	1,270,797
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>16,711,249</u>	<u>15,323,989</u>	<u>15,405,516</u>	<u>14,134,719</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 18,848,928</u>	<u>\$ 16,711,249</u>	<u>\$ 15,323,989</u>	<u>\$ 15,405,516</u>
City's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 1,477,865</u>	<u>\$ 3,119,611</u>	<u>\$ 3,221,807</u>	<u>\$ 1,779,113</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	92.7%	84.3%	82.6%	89.6%
Covered payroll	\$ 6,147,875	\$ 6,044,241	\$ 5,623,432	\$ 5,479,965
City's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	24.0%	51.6%	57.3%	32.5%

Notes to the Schedule

The schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

City of Toccoa, Georgia Required Supplementary Information

SCHEDULE OF CITY CONTRIBUTIONS

	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 519,862	\$ 473,321	\$ 413,590	\$ 409,359
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	519,862	473,321	413,590	409,359
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered payroll	6,188,833	5,730,278	5,125,031	5,194,911
Contributions as a percentage of Covered payroll	8.4%	8.3%	8.1%	7.9%

Notes to the Schedule

Valuation Date	January 1, 2017
Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit
Actuarial Asset Valuation Method	Sum of actuarial value at beginning of year and the cash flow during the year plus the assumed investment return, adjusted by 10% of the amounts that the value exceeds or is less than the market value at the end of the year. The actuarial value is adjusted, if necessary, to be within 20% of market value.
Assumed Rate of Return	
On Investments	7.50%
Projected Salary Increases	2.75% plus service based merit increases
Cost-of-living Adjustment	2.75%
Amortization Method	Closed level dollar for unfunded liability
Remaining Amortization Period	None remaining

The schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted or committed to expenditures for particular purposes.

Hotel/Motel Fund – This fund is used to account for the occupancy tax collected by the City from area hotels and motels, and distributed based upon state statute including a requirement for a portion to be spent on tourism.

Grant Fund – This fund is used to account for the funds received from external sources as they relate to and restricted by grants awarded to the City, not reported in other funds. Matching funds, which are the City's responsibility, are also recorded within this fund.

Capital Projects Funds

Capital projects funds are used to account for amounts set aside for capital outlay.

SPLOST II Fund – accounts for the acquisition and construction of capital expenditures which are financed by the Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Program II of the City, in an agreement with Stephens County.

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

ASSETS	Special Revenue Funds		Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Hotel/ Motel	Grant Fund	SPLOST II Fund	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35,994	\$ 255,996	\$ 96,364	\$ 388,354
Taxes receivable	4,417	-	-	4,417
Intergovernmental receivable	-	26,600	-	26,600
Total assets	\$ 40,411	\$ 282,596	\$ 96,364	\$ 419,371
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 82,801	\$ -	\$ 82,801
Due to other funds	-	40,975	-	40,975
Total liabilities	-	123,776	-	123,776
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted:				
Capital construction	-	-	96,364	96,364
Tourism	40,411	-	-	40,411
Grant programs	-	158,820	-	158,820
Total fund balances	40,411	158,820	96,364	295,595
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 40,411	\$ 282,596	\$ 96,364	\$ 419,371

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Special Revenue Funds		Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Hotel/ Motel	Grant Fund	SPLOST II Fund	
Revenues:				
Hotel/Motel taxes	\$ 59,896	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59,896
Intergovernmental	-	566,179	-	566,179
Investment earnings	-	-	47	47
Total revenues	59,896	566,179	47	626,122
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	-	71,476	-	71,476
Police	-	555	-	555
Streets and sanitation	-	249,526	-	249,526
Economic and community development	32,250	348,348	-	380,598
Total expenditures	32,250	669,905	-	702,155
Excess (deciciency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	27,646	(103,726)	47	(76,033)
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	(31,000)	-	-	(31,000)
Total other financing uses	(31,000)	-	-	(31,000)
Net change in fund balances	(3,354)	(103,726)	47	(107,033)
Fund balances, beginning of year	43,765	262,546	96,317	402,628
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 40,411	\$ 158,820	\$ 96,364	\$ 295,595

**CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
HOTEL/MOTEL FUND**

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Hotel/Motel taxes	\$ 57,000	\$ 59,000	\$ 59,896	\$ 896
Total revenues	<u>57,000</u>	<u>59,000</u>	<u>59,896</u>	<u>896</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Economic and community development	26,000	32,250	32,250	-
Total expenditures	<u>26,000</u>	<u>32,250</u>	<u>32,250</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>31,000</u>	<u>26,750</u>	<u>27,646</u>	<u>896</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	4,250	-	(4,250)
Transfers out	<u>(26,750)</u>	<u>(31,000)</u>	<u>(31,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing uses	<u>(26,750)</u>	<u>(26,750)</u>	<u>(31,000)</u>	<u>(4,250)</u>
Net changes in fund balances	4,250	-	(3,354)	(3,354)
Fund balances, beginning of year	<u>43,765</u>	<u>43,765</u>	<u>43,765</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$ 48,015</u>	<u>\$ 43,765</u>	<u>\$ 40,411</u>	<u>\$ (3,354)</u>

**CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA
GRANT FUND**

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 516,626	\$ 608,726	\$ 566,179	\$ (42,547)
Total revenues	<u>516,626</u>	<u>608,726</u>	<u>566,179</u>	<u>(42,547)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	180,000	87,900	71,476	16,424
Police	5,425	5,425	555	4,870
Streets and sanitation	446,349	446,349	249,526	196,823
Parks and recreation	99,200	99,200	-	99,200
Economic and community development	256,251	348,351	348,348	3
Total expenditures	<u>987,225</u>	<u>987,225</u>	<u>669,905</u>	<u>317,320</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(470,599)</u>	<u>(378,499)</u>	<u>(103,726)</u>	<u>274,773</u>
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	145,100	145,100	-	(145,100)
Total other financing sources	<u>145,100</u>	<u>145,100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(145,100)</u>
Net changes in fund balances	(325,499)	(233,399)	(103,726)	129,673
Fund balances, beginning of year	<u>262,546</u>	<u>262,546</u>	<u>262,546</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$ (62,953)</u>	<u>\$ 29,147</u>	<u>\$ 158,820</u>	<u>\$ 129,673</u>

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA

**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF
SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX PROCEEDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

	<u>Original Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Current Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Prior Years Cumulative Expenditures</u>	<u>Current Year Expenditures</u>	<u>Total Cumulative Expenditures</u>
SPLOST VI					
Water and Sewer Projects	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ 18,831	\$ 18,831
Road Resurfacing	2,000,000	2,000,000	166,736	593,369	760,105
Schaeffer Center Renovation	382,327	382,327	-	-	-
City Vehicle Replacement	500,000	500,000	85,775	279,952	365,727
Improvements to City Hall	300,000	300,000	169,138	-	169,138
Financial Software	200,000	200,000	188,538	11,351	199,889
City Pool	903,100	903,100	903,113	-	903,113
	<u>\$ 6,285,427</u>	<u>\$ 6,285,427</u>	<u>\$ 1,513,300</u>	<u>\$ 903,503</u>	<u>\$ 2,416,803</u>
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance					
			Total Expenditures	\$ 704,927	
			Transfers Out	198,576 (1)	
				<u>\$ 903,503</u>	
SPLOST V					
Highway 17 Sewer	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 999,999	\$ -	\$ 999,999
Meadow Lift Station	250,000	161,650	-	-	-
Eastanollee WWTP	500,000	356,343	356,343	-	356,343
Fire Equipment	750,000	750,000	749,808	-	749,808
Roads	2,260,000	1,300,000	1,299,999	-	1,299,999
Historical Society Building	270,000	270,000	270,000	-	270,000
Recreation	400,000	243,515	243,515	-	243,515
Water System Improvements	2,330,000	1,843,250	1,429,680	-	1,429,680
Inflow & Infiltration	1,300,000	720,326	65,810	92,704	158,514
	<u>\$ 9,060,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,645,084</u>	<u>\$ 5,415,154</u>	<u>\$ 92,704</u>	<u>\$ 5,507,858</u>
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance					
			Total Expenditures	\$ 10,275	
			Transfers Out	82,429 (2)	
				<u>\$ 92,704</u>	
SPLOST IV					
Water Improvements	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,393,750	\$ 2,310,076	\$ -	\$ 2,310,076
Sewer Improvements	945,000	754,100	569,348	-	569,348
Roads & Bridges	240,000	508,710	508,704	-	508,704
	<u>\$ 3,185,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,656,560</u>	<u>\$ 3,388,128</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,388,128</u>
SPLOST II					
Sewer Improvements	\$ 396,474	\$ 396,474	\$ 304,961	\$ -	\$ 304,961
	<u>\$ 396,474</u>	<u>\$ 396,474</u>	<u>\$ 304,961</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 304,961</u>
Total SPLOST	<u>\$ 18,926,901</u>	<u>\$ 16,983,545</u>	<u>\$ 10,621,543</u>	<u>\$ 996,207</u>	<u>\$ 11,617,750</u>

(1) Transfers out were recorded in order to properly transfer assets to the Solid Waste fund for purchases made on applicable SPLOST projects. Amounts are allowable under the SPLOST referendum.

(2) Transfers out were recorded in order to properly transfer assets to the Water and Sewer fund for purchases made on applicable SPLOST projects. Amounts are allowable under the SPLOST referendum.

COMPLIANCE SECTION



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER
FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS
BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

**Honorable Mayor and Members of the
City Commission of the City of Toccoa, Georgia
Toccoa, Georgia**

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Toccoa, Georgia (the "City") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 15, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting ("internal control") to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City'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 and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2018-001, that we consider to be a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

The City's Response to the Finding

The City's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The City's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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 result 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.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia
November 15, 2018

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Section I – Summary of Auditor’s Results

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weaknesses identified? yes no

Significant deficiencies identified? yes none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? yes no

Federal Awards

There was not an audit of major federal award programs as of June 30, 2018 due to the total amount of federal awards expended being less than \$750,000.

CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

Finding 2018-001 – Segregation of Duties

Criteria: Segregation of employee's duties is a common practice in an effective internal control structure. Segregation of duties is when specific employee functions related to important accounting areas (such as cash receipting or cash disbursements) are separated among different individuals to significantly reduce the risk that any one individual could intentionally or unintentionally misappropriate assets. Policies should be in place requiring the segregation of certain duties.

Condition/Context: During the course of our testwork, we noted several areas in which the segregation of duties could be improved. The following are controls or practices which should be in place to ensure adequate segregation of duties, but aren't at the City:

- Mail is opened and a list of daily receipts is prepared by two or more people independent of the cashier and accounts receivable bookkeeping.
- Individuals opening the mail prepare prenumbered cash receipts and attach remittance data to the cash receipts prior to forwarding the documentation to accounting.
- The list of daily cash receipts or lockbox listing from the bank is compared to postings to customer accounts, contribution records, and deposits and to a validated deposit slip by a person independent of the cash receipts and accounts receivable functions.
- Check signing (including control of mechanical check signers and signature plates) is independent of the initiator of purchases, approver of purchases, receiving, shipping, preparer of checks, cash receipts, accounts payable, and cash bookkeeping.
- Checks are not returned to the preparer after signing.
- Persons preparing payroll are independent of other payroll and personnel duties (for example, timekeeping, distribution of checks, and hiring employees) and restricted from access to other payroll data or cash.
- Bank statements are received directly by the appropriate level of management or another appropriate person (such as a governing body member) and reviewed prior to routing to accounting for reconciliation.
- The cash receipting and deposit function is performed by only one employee at the North Carolina location.

Effect: Without some segregation of duties within these functions; there is increased exposure that someone could intentionally or unintentionally misappropriate assets of the City.

Cause: The limited number of employees involved in the various offices and the resulting overlapping of duties causes segregation of duties to be difficult.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City review its processes and determine where it can cost-effectively segregate some of the duties in higher risk areas to alleviate the segregation of duties issues.

Response: The City agrees with this recommendation. Due to reduced work force, segregation of duties will continue to be an issue; however, the City will continue to look at possibilities to reduce the City's risks according to the controls and practices suggested by Mauldin & Jenkins.