## **CITY OF BLAKELY, GEORGIA**

Financial Statements and Supplemental Information For the year ended December 31, 2014

And Auditor's Report

## City of Blakely, Georgia

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# Geer & Associates Certified Public Accountants, P.C.

## **Independent Auditors' Report**

Mayor and Council Members City of Blakely Blakely, Georgia

Mayor and Council Members:

#### **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 Blakely, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Blakely, Georgia'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 response 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 of 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 Blakely Georgia, as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund for the then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matters**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis (pages 3-9) and the budgetary comparison information (pages 41-43) 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 Blakely, Georgia's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules 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 additional combining, individual fund financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 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 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, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

### Other Reporting Required by Governmental Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Governmental Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 5, 2015, on our consideration of the City of Blakely, 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 to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Governmental Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Blakely, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Respectfully submitted,

## Geer & Associates

Geer & Associates Albany, Georgia June 5, 2015

Our discussion and analysis of the City of Blakely financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2014. Please read it in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which begin on page 10.

#### **USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT**

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (on pages 10 - 11) provide information about the activities of the City as a whole and present a longer-term view of the City's finances. Fund financial statements start on page 12. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the City's most significant funds. The remaining statements provide financial information about activities for which the City acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the government.

#### Reporting the City as a Whole

#### The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

Our analysis of the City as a whole begins on page 3. One of the most important questions asked about the City's finances is, "Is the City as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the City as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net position and changes in them. You can think of the City's net position—the difference between assets and liabilities—as one way to measure the City's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other non-financial factors, however, such as changes in the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's roads, to assess the overall health of the City.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we divide the City into two kinds of activities:

Governmental activities- Most of the City's basic services are reported here, including the police, fire, general administration, streets, and sanitation when applicable. Sales taxes, franchise fees, fines, and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.

Business-type activities- The City charges a fee to customers to help it cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. The City's water and sewer, electric, landfill, and gas systems are reported here.

## Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds Fund Financial Statements

Our analysis of the City's major funds begins on page 12. The fund financial statements begin on page 12 and provide detailed information about the most significant funds—not the City as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law and by bond covenants. However, the City Council establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes (like the Sinking Funds) or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money (like grants received from the Department of Agriculture). The City's two kinds of funds—governmental and proprietary—use different accounting approaches.

Governmental funds-

Most of the City's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in reconciliation at the bottom of the fund financial statements.

Proprietary funds-

When the City charges customers for the services it provides, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. In fact, the City's enterprise fund is the same as the business-type activities we report in the government-wide statements but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.

### THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The City's total net position changed from a year ago, increasing from \$13,606,781 to \$15,338,531. Looking at the net position and net expenses of governmental and business -type activities separately, similar stories emerge. Our analysis below focuses on the net position (Table 1) and changes in net position (Table 2) of the city's governmental and business-type activities.

Table 1	Govern	mental	Busine	ess-type						
Net Position	Activ	vities	Acti	vities	To	otal				
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013				
ASSETS										
Current assets:										
Cash, including time deposits	\$ 353,886	\$ 581,406	\$ 1,011,842	\$ 890,211	\$ 1,365,728	\$ 1,471,617				
Investments	=	-	5,180,795	4,373,226	5,180,795	4,373,226				
Accounts receivable	66,272	46,575	1,553,669	1,416,245	1,619,941	1,462,820				
Taxes receivable	67,894	31,244	-	-	67,894	31,244				
Due from other governments	251,983	85,470	-	-	251,983	85,470				
Inventory	22,457	34,350	236,825	248,233	259,282	282,583				
Prepaid	18,260	13,739	13,696	10,305	31,956	24,044				
Total current assets	\$ 780,752	\$ 792,784	\$ 7,996,827	\$ 6,938,220	\$ 8,777,579	\$ 7,731,004				
Noncurrent assets:										
Restricted cash	\$ 361,953	\$ 28,730	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 361,953	\$ 28,730				
Land	132,719	132,719	145,698	145,698	278,417	278,417				
Capital assets, net	2,692,642	2,896,771	13,826,874	13,563,790	16,519,516	16,460,561				
Total noncurrent assets	3,187,314	3,058,220	13,972,572	13,709,488	17,159,886	16,767,708				
Total assets	3,968,066	3,851,004	21,969,399	20,647,708	25,937,465	24,498,712				
LIABILITIES										
Current liabilities:										
Accounts payable	312,277	74,775	839,050	1,022,970	1,151,327	1,097,745				
Customer deposits	, -	· -	373,007	355,662	373,007	355,662				
Landfill postclosure, current portion	-	-	15,589	15,589	15,589	15,589				
Debt payable, current portion	47,917	124,901	361,609	285,000	409,526	409,901				
Total current liabilities	360,194	199,676	1,589,255	1,679,221	1,949,449	1,878,897				
Noncurrent liabilities:	,			, ,						
Compensated absences	70,588	54,897	67,873	82,205	138,461	137,102				
Landfill postclosure, less current portion	-	- ,	130,278	145,867	130,278	145,867				
Debt payable, less current portion	1,060,000	1,590,065	7,320,746	7,140,000	8,380,746	8,730,065				
Total noncurrent liabilitites	1,130,588	1,644,962	7,518,897	7,368,072	8,649,485	9,013,034				
Total liabilities	1,490,782	1,844,638	9,108,152	9,047,293	10,598,934	10,891,931				
NET POSITION	, , -	, , , , , , , , , ,		-,- ,						
Net investment in capital assets	1,717,444	1,314,524	6,290,217	6,284,488	8,007,661	7,599,012				
Restricted for:	, ,	,- ,-	-,,	-, - ,	-,,	, , -				
Capital projects	361,953	466,080	_	_	361,953	466,080				
Unrestricted	397,887	225,762	6,571,030	5,315,927	6,968,917	5,541,689				
Total net position	2,477,284	2,006,366	12,861,247	11,600,415	15,338,531	13,606,781				
Total liabilities and net position	\$3,968,066	\$3,851,004	\$21,969,399	\$20,647,708	\$25,937,465	\$24,498,712				
	, ,	, ,	. , ,	,. ,	, ,	. ,,				

For the year ended December 31, 2014 net position changed as follows:

	vernmental Activities	B	usiness-type Activities	Total				
Beginning net position	\$ 2,006,366	\$	11,600,415	\$ 13,606,781				
Increase (decrease) in net position	 470,918		1,260,832	1,731,750				
Ending net position	\$ 2,477,284	\$	12,861,247	\$ 15,338,531				

Funds provided from the operation of the Water and Sewer System, together with the system's entire cash and investment income are restricted for the payment of the entire bonded debt of this system as the bonds mature.

#### **Governmental Activities**

To aid in the understanding of the Statement of Activities some additional explanation is given. Of particular interest is the format that is significantly different than a typical Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance. You will notice that expenses are listed in the first column with revenues from that particular program reported to the right. The result is a Net (Expense)/Revenue. The reason for this kind of format is to highlight the relative financial burden of each of the functions on the City's taxpayers. It also identifies how much each function draws from the general revenues or if it is self-financing through fees and grants. Some of the individual line item revenues reported for each function are:

General government Fines and forfeitures
Garbage The fees charged to users for the collection of refuse.

All other governmental revenues are reported as general. It is important to note that all taxes are classified as general revenue even if restricted for a specific purpose.

#### **Business-type Activities**

Similar to the reporting for governmental activities discussed above, "Expenses" are reported in the first column with the related revenues, "Charges for Services" reported to the right. The only revenue or expense activity not reported in the two first columns of the Statement of Activities for the business-type activities this fiscal year is the miscellaneous and investment income reported in the Changes in Net Position reconciliation immediately below the Statement of Activities.

Table 2 Statement of Activities

	Governmental Activities 2014	Business-type Activities 2014	Governmental Activities 2013	Business-type Activities 2013	Total Primary 2014	Total Primary 2013	Percentage Change
REVENUE							
GENERAL REVENUE:							
Taxes	\$ 1,684,097	\$ -	\$ 1,613,486	\$ -	\$ 1,684,097	\$ 1,613,486	4%
Investment income	3,922	73,041	-	5,809	76,963	5,809	1225%
Other income	273,127	62,124	-	-	335,251	-	100%
PROGRAM REVENUE:							
Charges for services	404,975	14,061,704	591,695	13,137,630	14,466,679	13,729,325	5%
Operating grants	-	-	154,898	-	-	154,898	100%
Capital grants	837,435		1,069,388		837,435	1,069,388	-22%
Total Revenues	3,203,556	14,196,869	3,429,467	13,143,439	17,400,425	16,572,906	5%
PROGRAM EXPENSE INCLUDING INDIRECT EXPEN	SE						
General government	889,048	-	1,311,800	-	889,048	1,311,800	-32%
Public works	595,115	-	1,275,383	-	595,115	1,275,383	-53%
Purchase for resale	-	7,742,785	-	7,835,019	7,742,785	7,835,019	-1%
Public safety	2,208,310	-	2,234,584	-	2,208,310	2,234,584	-1%
Personnel services	-	1,609,575	-	1,500,034	1,609,575	1,500,034	7%
Materials and supplies	-	1,351,909	-	580,059	1,351,909	580,059	133%
Interest	69,444	303,416	99,030	298,819	372,860	397,849	-6%
Depreciation and amortization	214,167	684,906	259,200	693,804	899,073	953,004	-6%
Total Expenses	3,976,084	11,692,591	5,179,997	10,907,735	15,668,675	15,689,883	0%
Net change in position before transfers	(772,528)	2,504,278	(1,750,530)	2,235,704	1,731,750	883,023	
Transfer Debt	442,625	(442,625)	-	-	-	-	
Transfer of Assets	(799,742)	799,742	(269,046)	269,046	-	-	
Transfers in/(out)	1,600,563	(1,600,563)	1,770,660	(1,770,660)	-	-	
Change in net position	470,918	1,260,832	(248,916)	734,090	1,731,750	485,174	
Net position-beginning	2,006,366	11,600,415	2,255,282	10,866,325	13,606,781	13,121,607	
Net position-ending	\$ 2,477,284	\$ 12,861,247	\$ 2,006,366	\$ 11,600,415	\$ 15,338,531	\$ 13,606,781	

The following schedule presents a summary of general, special revenue, capital project, debt service, and permanent fund revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, and the amount and percentage in relation to the total of revenue or expenses.

Table 3

	Ye	ear Ended	
Expenditures	Dece	mber 31, 2014	Percent of Total
General government	\$	1,010,097	21.31%
Public works		655,094	13.82%
Public safety		2,040,572	43.06%
Capital outlay		799,742	16.87%
Total expenditures		4,505,505	95.07%
Debt service:			
Principle		164,426	3.47%
Interest and other charges		69,444	1.47%
Total debt service		233,870	4.93%
Total expenditures	\$	4,739,375	100.00%
	Ye	ear Ended	
Revenues	Dece	mber 31, 2014	Percent of Total
Taxes	\$	1,639,427	51.18%
Charges for services		449,644	14.04%
Interest revenue		3,922	0.12%
Intergovernmental		837,429	26.14%
Miscellaneous		273,127	8.53%
Total revenue	\$	3,203,549	100.00%

#### **CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

#### **Capital Assets**

The City, as a governmental entity with revenue greater than \$10 million, has chosen to include assets purchased prior to the date of implementation of GASB 34 at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Table 4 represents additions and deletions to the City's capital assets and accumulated depreciation for governmental and business activities. Major expenditures are described below the table for further analysis. See notes 1.D and 3.G.

#### Table 4

		Balance at								Balance at
	Dece	ember 31, 2013	/	Additions	Del	etions	Adjı	ustments	Dece	ember 31, 2014
Governmental activities:										_
Land	\$	132,719	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	132,719
Infrastructure		2,254,782		-		-		-		2,254,782
Buildings		2,964,980		-		-		-		2,964,980
Machinery and equipmen		2,659,886		10,039		-				2,669,925
Total at historical cost		8,012,367		10,039		-		-		8,022,406
Less accumulated depreciation										_
Infrastructure		(444,857)		(53,999)		-		-		(498,856)
Buildings		(2,759,057)		(73,033)		-		-		(2,832,090)
Machinery and equipmen		(1,778,963)		(87,135)		-		-		(1,866,098)
Total accumulated depreciation		(4,982,877)		(214,167)		-		-		(5,197,044)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	3,029,490	\$	(204,128)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,825,362
Business-type activities										
Land	\$	145,698	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	145,698
CIP		-		397,078		-		-		397,078
Plant, distribution										
systems and equipment		25,015,809		571,017		-				25,586,826
Total at historical cost		25,161,507		968,095		-		-		26,129,602
Less accumulated depreciation										
Plant, distribution										
systems and equipment		(11,452,019)		(700,495)		-		(4,515)		(12,157,029)
Total accumulated depreciation		(11,452,019)		(700,495)		-		(4,515)		(12,157,029)
Business-type capital assets, net	\$	13,709,488	\$	267,600	\$	-	\$	(4,515)	\$	13,972,573

#### **Assets**

At the end of December 31, 2014, the City had \$34.1 million invested in capital assets including buildings, and water, sewer and facilities.

#### Table 5

		Governmenta	al Acti	ivities		Business-typ	e Act	ivities	Totals				
		2014		2013		2014	2013		2014			2013	
Land	\$	132,719	\$	132,719	\$	145,698	\$	145,698	\$	278,417	\$	278,417	
Buildings		2,964,980		2,964,980		-		-		2,964,980		2,964,980	
Plant, distribution													
systems and equipment		4,924,707		4,914,668		25,586,826	2	25,015,809		30,511,533		29,930,477	
Construction in progress		-		-		397,078		-		397,078		-	
Totals	\$	8,022,406	\$	8,012,367	\$	26,129,602	\$ 2	25,161,507	\$	34,152,008	\$	33,173,874	

#### Debt

At year-end, the City had \$9.1 million in outstanding debt payable compared to \$9.4 million last year. Refer to notes to the financial statements; 3.H for details of the break-down of the long-term debt of the City.

#### Table 6

	 Government	tal Ac	tivities	Business-type Activities					Totals				
	 2014		2013		2014		2013		2014		2013		
Compensated Absences	\$ 70,588	\$	54,897	\$	67,873	\$	82,205	\$	138,461	\$	137,102		
Lease Payable	-		-		-		-		-		-		
Notes Payable	2,917		122,342		542,384		442,654		545,301		564,996		
Bonds Payable	1,105,000		1,150,000		7,140,000		7,425,000		8,245,000		8,575,000		
Landfill Postclosure Liability	 				145,867		161,456		145,867		161,456		
Totals	\$ 1,178,505	\$ ^	1,327,239	\$	7,896,124	\$	8,111,315	\$	9,074,629	\$	9,438,554		

### **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES**

The City will continue to monitor the current economic status when preparing the City's budget for 2015. The City will begin making budget revisions on a quarterly basis to keep the Council and Public better informed on the City's financial status. At the present time the City does not foresee an increase in rates in 2015 but will continue to monitor the situation as the cost of services delivered to the City increases.

### **CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the City Clerk's Office in Blakely, Georgia at 229-723-3677.

Melinda Crook

City Clerk/Finance Director

DECEMBER 31, 2014	Primary Government									
	Go	vernmental		usiness-type						
		Activities		Activities		Total				
ASSETS										
Current assets										
Cash, including time deposits	\$	353,886	\$	1,011,842	\$	1,365,728				
Investments	•	-	•	5,180,795	•	5,180,795				
Accounts receivable		66,272		1,553,669		1,619,941				
Due from other governments		251,983		· · · · -		251,983				
Inventory		22,457		236,825		259,282				
Prepaids		18,260		13,696		31,956				
Property tax receivable		67,894		-		67,894				
Total current assets		780,752		7,996,827	_	8,777,579				
Noncurrent assets			-	1,000,000	_	-,,,,,,,,				
Restricted assets:										
Cash		361,953		_		361,953				
Capital assets (net)		2,692,642		13,826,874		16,519,516				
Land		132,719		145,698		278,417				
Total noncurrent assets		3,187,314		13,972,572	_	17,159,886				
Total assets	\$	3,968,066	\$	21,969,399	\$	25,937,465				
LIABILITIES										
Current liabilities										
Accounts payable	\$	312,277	\$	839,050	\$	1,151,327				
Customer deposits		-		373,007		373,007				
Landfill postclosure, current portion		-		15,589		15,589				
Debt and lease payable, current portion		2,917		56,609		59,526				
Bonds payable		45,000		305,000		350,000				
Total current liabilities		360,194		1,589,255		1,949,449				
Noncurrent liabilities										
Compensated absences		70,588		67,873		138,461				
Landfill postclosure		-		130,278		130,278				
Debt and lease payable, less current portion		-		485,746		485,746				
Bonds payable		1,060,000		6,835,000	_	7,895,000				
Total noncurrent liabilities		1,130,588		7,518,897		8,649,485				
Total liabilities		1,490,782		9,108,152	_	10,598,934				
NET POSITION										
Net investment in capital assets		1,717,444		6,290,217		8,007,661				
Restricted for:		004.055				004.0==				
Capital projects		361,953		-		361,953				
Debt service, per bond ordinance				· -		<u>-</u>				
Unrestricted		397,887		6,571,030	_	6,968,917				
Total net position		2,477,284		12,861,247	_	15,338,531				
Total liabilities and net position	\$	3,968,066	\$	21,969,399	\$	25,937,465				

								Primary Go	Primary Government					
						Program Revenues Operating Capital					В	usiness-type Activities		Sovernment Activities
			_	Charges for		erating nts and		Capitai Grants &		Net (Expense)/		Net (Expense)/		Net (Expense)/
Functions/Program		Expenses		Services		ibutions		ntributions	,	Revenue		Revenue		Revenue
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:														
Governmental Activities														
General government	\$	949,566	\$	348,750	\$	-	\$	837,435	\$	236,619			\$	236,619
Public works		727,830		-		-		-		(727,830)				(727,830)
Public safety		2,229,244		56,225		-		=		(2,173,019)				(2,173,019)
Interest Total general government	\$	69,444 3,976,084	\$	404,975	\$	<del>-</del>	•	837,435		(69,444) (2,733,674)				(69,444) (2,733,674)
rotal general government	Ψ	3,370,004	Ψ	404,573	Ψ		Ψ	007,700	-	(2,700,074)				(2,733,074)
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES														
Water & Sewer	\$	1,579,880	\$	1,593,702	\$	-	\$	-			\$	13,822	\$	13,822
Electric		7,776,300		9,751,710		-		-				1,975,410		1,975,410
Gas		1,210,293		1,670,785		-		-				460,492		460,492
Sanitation		1,126,118		1,107,631		-		-				(18,487)		(18,487)
	\$	11,692,591	\$	14,123,828	\$	-	\$	-				2,431,237		2,431,237
Net (expense)/revenue General revenues									\$	(2,733,674)	\$	2,431,237	\$	(302,437)
Property taxes										539,979		-		539,979
Franchise taxes										44,669		-		44,669
Local option sales tax										552,296		-		552,296
Hotel tax										30,456		-		30,456
Excise tax										134,289		-		134,289
Beer and wine taz										109,066		-		109,066
Insurance premium tax Interest and investment revenue										273,342		- 72 041		273,342
Miscellaneous Income										3,922 273,127		73,041		76,963 273,127
Transfers										1,243,446		(1,243,446)		273,127
Total general revenues and transfe	rs									3,204,592		(1,170,405)		2,034,187
Changes in net position									-	470,918		1,260,832		1,731,750
Net positionbeginning										2,006,366		11,600,415		13,606,781
Net positionending									\$	2,477,284	\$	12,861,247	\$	15,338,531

		General Fund	lm	lost Capital provement oject Fund		Cdbg Capital Improvement Project Fund		Grant Fund	Н	lotel/Motel Fund		Total Funds
ASSETS	•	050 000	•	047.005	•		•		•		•	074 574
Cash, including time deposits	\$	353,886	\$	317,685	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	671,571
Accounts receivable		66,272		-		132,486		-		-		198,758
Taxes receivable		118,240		69,151		-		-		-		187,391
Inventory		22,457		-		-		-		-		22,457
Prepaid  Prepaid		18,260		-		-		-		-		18,260
Restricted assets- cash	\$	44,268	_			400 400	_	-				44,268
Total assets	\$	623,383	\$	386,836	\$	132,486	\$	-	<u>\$</u>	-	<u> </u>	1,142,705
LIABILITIES	_		_				_		_		_	
Accounts payable	\$	131,806	\$	47,985	_ <u>\$</u>	132,486	\$	-	\$	-	_ \$	312,277
Total liabilities		131,806		47,985		132,486		-		-		312,277
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES												04.040
Unavailable revenue- taxes		31,019		-		-		-		-		31,019
EURID DALLANGES		31,019		-		-		-		-		31,019
FUND BALANCES		440.044										440.044
Unassigned		419,841		-		-		-		-		419,841
Nonspendable		40,717		•		-		-		-		40,717
Restricted for:				000.054								000.054
Splost capital improvements		400.550		338,851								338,851
Total fund balances	•	460,558		338,851	_	400 400	<u>_</u>			-		799,409
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	623,383	\$	386,836	\$	132,486	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,142,705
Total Fund Balance											\$	799,409
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of n Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financia are not reported in the funds, net of accumulated deprecia Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current pe reported in the funds:  Deferred taxes Bonds payable Notes payable Compensated absences	al resources ation of \$5,19	and therefore 97,044.	)	ee:								2,825,361 31,019 (1,105,000) (2,917) (70,588)
Net position of governmental activities											\$	2,477,284

CITY OF BLAKELY, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	General Fund	Splost Capital Improvement Fund	CDBG Capital Improvement Fund	Grant Fund	Hotel/Motel Fund	Total
REVENUES			•			
Taxes	\$ 1,608,971	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,456	\$ 1,639,427
Charges for services	449,644	-	-	=	-	449,644
Due from other governments	-	465,357	372,072	=	-	837,429
Interest	2,512	1,410	=	-	-	3,922
Miscellaneous	273,127					273,127
Total revenues	2,334,254	466,767	372,072		30,456	3,203,549
EXPENDITURES						
Current expenditures:						
General government	846,579	33,024	-	113,996	16,498	1,010,097
Public safety	2,040,572	=	-	=	-	2,040,572
Public works	591,427	63,667	=	-	-	655,094
Capital outlay		427,664	372,078	-	-	799,742
Debt service:						
Principal	164,426	-	-	-	-	164,426
Interest	69,444	-	-	-	-	69,444
Total expenditures	3,712,448	524,355	372,078	113,996	16,498	4,739,375
Excess (deficiency) of						
revenue/expenditures	(1,378,194)	(57,588)	(6)	(113,996)	13,958	(1,535,826)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers	1,570,160	-	-	44,361	(13,958)	1,600,563
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,570,160	-		44,361	(13,958)	1,600,563
Net change in fund balances	191,966	(57,588)	(6)	(69,635)	-	64,737
Fund balance, beginning	268,592	396,439	6	69,635	-	734,672
Fund balance, ending	\$ 460,558	\$ 338,851	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 799,409

Reconciliation of the change in fund balancestotal governmental funds to the change in net position of governmental activities:	
Net change in fund balancestotal governmental funds  Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	\$ 64,737
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets:  Capital asset purchases capitalized  Depreciation expense	10,039 214,167
Repayment of debt debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets:	
Note obligation principal payment Deferred taxes Change in compensated absences	164,426 31,019 (13,470)
Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 470,918

	Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund		Electric Enterprise Fund		Gas Enterprise Fund		Sanitation Fund		Combined Total
ASSETS									
Current assets:									
Cash	\$ 1,011,842	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,011,842
Investments	-		5,180,795		-		-		5,180,795
Accounts receivable	199,026		878,186		260,353		216,104		1,553,669
Prepaids	4,058		3,551		1,522		4,565		13,696
Inventory	12,035		199,654		12,284		12,852		236,825
Noncurrent assets:									
Land	2,500		2,000		-		141,198		145,698
Capital assets, net of depreciation	 12,938,250		317,691		325,124		245,809		13,826,874
Total assets	\$ 14,167,711	\$	6,581,877	\$	599,283	\$	620,528	\$	21,969,399
LIABILITIES									
Current liabilities:									
Accounts payable	\$ 22,438	\$	670,490	\$	91,366	\$	54,756	\$	839,050
Customer deposits	97,093		225,611		50,303		-		373,007
Landfill postclosure	-		-		-		15,589		15,589
Debt and leases payable, current portion	333,904		-		-		29,612		363,516
Noncurrent liabilities:									
Compensates absences	22,929		23,274		13,054		8,616		67,873
Landfill postclosure	-		-		-		130,278		130,278
Debt and leases payable, less current portion	7,200,390		-		-		118,449		7,318,839
Total Liabilities	7,676,754		919,375		154,723		357,300		9,108,152
NET POSITION	<u> </u>								
Net investment in capital assets	5,406,456		319,691		325,124		238,946		6,290,217
Unrestricted	 1,084,501		5,342,811		119,436		24,282		6,571,030
Total net position	6,490,957		5,662,502		444,560		263,228		12,861,247
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 14,167,711	\$	6,581,877	\$	599,283	\$	620,528	\$	21,969,399

CITY OF BLAKELY, GEORGIA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES
DECEMBER 31, 2014

		er and Sewer erprise Fund		Electric erprise Fund	Ento	Gas erprise Fund	S	Sanitation Fund	Combined Total
OPERATING REVENUES									
Charges for services	\$	1,590,987	\$	9,695,247	\$	1,669,339	\$	1,106,131	\$ 14,061,704
Other income		2,715		56,463		1,446		1,500	62,124
Total operating revenues	-	1,593,702		9,751,710		1,670,785		1,107,631	14,123,828
OPERATING EXPENSES	-	,							
Personnel services		399,073		579,902		193,412		437,188	1,609,575
Supplies, materials, and repairs		212,097		120,646		947,179		71,987	1,351,909
Depreciation & amortization		532,546		66,041		12,747		73,572	684,906
Contract services and purchases for resale		133,059		7,009,711		56,644		543,371	7,742,785
Total operating expense		1,276,775		7,776,300		1,209,982		1,126,118	11,389,175
Operating income (loss)	316,927		•	1,975,410		460,803		(18,487)	 2,734,653
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	· · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>	
Interest and investment revenue		4,482		68,559		-		-	73,041
Interest expense		(303, 105)		-		(311)		-	(303,416)
Total nonoperating revenue (expense)		(298,623)	•	68,559	-	(311)		-	(230,375)
Income (loss) before contributions		<u> </u>	•		-	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>			 · · · · · ·
and transfers		18,304		2,043,969		460,492		(18,487)	2,504,278
Capital Asset Transfer		774,814		-		24,928		-	799,742
Debt Transfer		(432,482)		-		(10,143)		_	(442,625)
Transfer In (Out)		(46,867)		(1,192,364)		(389,436)		28,104	(1,600,563)
Change in net assets		313,769	•	851,605	-	85,841		9,617	 1,260,832
Total net positionbeginning		6,177,188		4,810,897		358,719		253,611	11,600,415
Total net position-ending	\$	6,490,957	\$	5,662,502	\$	444,560	\$	263,228	\$ 12,861,247

		er and Sewer erprise Fund	Ent	Electric erprise Fund	Ent	Gas erprise Fund	_	olid-Waste nsfer Facility Fund	Combined Total
Cash flows from operating activities:									
Receipts from customers	\$	1,555,396	\$	9,777,742	\$	1,625,559	\$	1,045,052	\$ 14,003,749
Payments to suppliers		(354,149)		(7,263,212)		(1,030,830)		(622,357)	(9,270,548)
Payments to employees		(398,148)		(580,122)		(194,839)		(450,799)	 (1,623,908)
Net cash provided by (used by) operating activities		803,099		1,934,408		399,890		(28,104)	 3,109,293
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:									
Transfers in (out)		(46,867)		(1,192,364)		(389,436)		28,104	(1,600,563)
Net cash provided by (used by) noncapital financing activities		(46,867)		(1,192,364)		(389,436)		28,104	 (1,600,563)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:									
Additions to capital assets		-		(7,400)		-		(148,061)	(155,461)
Proceeds from debt		-		-		-		148,061	148,061
Principal paid on revenue bonds		(285,000)		-		-		-	(285,000)
Interest payments on bonds		(290,501)		-		-		-	(290,501)
Principal payments on notes payable		(38,188)		-		(10,143)		-	(48,331)
Interest payments on notes payable		(12,604)		-		(311)		-	(12,915)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities		(639,083)		(7,400)		(10,454)		-	(656,937)
Cash flows from investing activities:		, , ,		, , ,		, , ,			 , , ,
Purchase of investments		-		(803,203)		-		_	(803,203)
Investment revenue		4,482		68,559		-		_	73,041
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities		4,482		(734,644)		-		-	(730,162)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	_	121,631		-	-				 121,631
Cash at beginning of year		890,211		_		-		_	890,211
Cash at end of year	\$	1,011,842	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$ 1,011,842

CITY OF BLAKELY, GEORGIA COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES DECEMBER 31, 2014

		er and Sewer erprise Fund	Ent	Electric erprise Fund	Ente	Gas erprise Fund		Sanitation Fund		Combined Total
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES Operating income (loss) Adjustment to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	\$	316,927	\$	1,975,410	\$	460,803	\$	(18,487)	\$	2,734,653
Depreciation and amortization Change in assets and liabilities:		532,546		66,041		12,747		73,572		684,906
Accounts receivable		(43,466)		15,632		(47,011)		(62,579)		(137,424)
Inventories		(5,087)		30,545		(3,261)		(10,789)		11,408
Customer deposits		5,160		10,400		1,785		-		17,345
Compensated absences		925		(220)		(1,427)		(13,611)		(14,333)
Prepaids		(1,005)		(879)		(377)		(1,130)		(3,391)
Accounts payable		(2,901)		(162,521)		(23,369)		4,920		(183,871)
Net cash provided by (used by) operating activities	\$	803,099	\$	1,934,408	\$	399,890	\$	(28,104)	\$	3,109,293
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:  There were capital asset transfers made between the various funds.	\$	774 044	\$		\$	24.029	\$		¢	700 742
uie valious iulius.	Ф	774,814	φ	-	Φ	24,928	φ	-	φ	799,742

#### NOTE 1.A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City complies with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). GAAP includes all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. In the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements for the proprietary funds, Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, have been applied unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case, GASB prevails. For enterprise funds, GASB Statement Nos. 20 and 34 provide the City the option of electing to apply FASB pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989. The City has elected to apply those pronouncements. The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting policies are discussed in subsequent subsections of this Note. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, the City implemented the new financial reporting requirements of GASB Statement Nos. 33 and 34. As a result, an entirely new financial presentation format has been implemented. The City implemented GASB 54, which establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. Fund balance classifications, under GASB 54, are Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned, and Unassigned.

- Non-spendable Fund Balance: Fund balances are reported as non-spendable 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.
- Restricted Fund Balance: 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 Balance: 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's Council through the adoption of a resolution. The City Council also may modify or rescind the commitment.
- Assigned Fund Balance: 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 Council has authorized the City's finance committee or the
  City's clerk to assign fund balances.
- Unassigned Fund Balance: 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 balances 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

#### **Financial Reporting Entity**

In determining the financial reporting entity, the City complies with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," and includes all component units of which the City appointed a voting majority of the units' board; the City is either able to impose its will on the unit or a financial benefit or a burden relationship exists. The City's combined financial statements include the accounts of all City operations. The criteria for including organizations as component units with the City's reporting entity, as set forth in Section 2100 of GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, include whether:

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

Management of the City has determined that no organization meets the above requirement for inclusion, and as such, no component units are included in the City's reporting entity.

### NOTE 1.B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

### **Government-wide Financial Statements**

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities, if they exist. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. The types of transactions reported as program revenues of the City are reported in three categories: (1) charges for services, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services, if they exist

#### NOTE 1.B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditure/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the City or meets the following criteria:

- a. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type; and
- b. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

## **Governmental Funds Types**

#### **General Fund**

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City and always classified as a major fund. It is used to account for all activities except those legally or administratively required to be accounted for in other funds.

#### **Special Revenue Funds**

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for certain purposes. Capital Projects Funds

Capital projects funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital outlay.

#### **Proprietary Fund Types**

#### **Enterprise Fund**

Enterprise funds are used to account for business-like activities provided to the general public, if they exist. These activities are financed primarily by user charges and the measurement of financial activity focuses on net income measurement similar to the private sector. The economic measurement focus concerns determining cost as a means of maintaining the capital investment and management control. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred. Allocations of costs, such as depreciation, are recorded in proprietary funds.

#### Fiduciary Funds (Not included in government-wide statements)

#### **Governmental Funds**

All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting and the current financial resource measurement focus. Under this basis revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become measurable and available. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable.

## **Revenue Recognition**

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available (i.e. collectible within the current year or within one month of year-end and available to pay obligations of the current period). This includes investment earnings, income taxes withheld by employers, estate taxes, fines and forfeitures and state-levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle fees). Reimbursements due for federally funded projects are accrued as revenue at the time the expenditures are made, or when received in advanced, deferred until expenditures are made.

Property taxes and special assessments (in the debt service funds), though measurable, are not available soon enough in the subsequent year to finance current period obligations. Therefore, property tax and special assessment receivables are recorded and deferred until they become available.

Other revenues, including licenses and permits, certain charges for services, income taxes other than those withheld by employers and miscellaneous revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received.

#### **Expenditure Recognition**

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on the decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Most expenditures are measurable and are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred and prepaid expenditures are recognized in governmental funds during the benefiting period rather than when purchased. However, principal and interest on long-term debt, which has not been matured, are recognized when paid. Allocations of costs, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

#### NOTE 1.B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

#### **Major Funds**

Fund Brief Description

General Accounts for all activities except those legally or administratively required to be accounted for in other funds.

Special Revenue Funds:

Hotel/Motel Tax Fund Accounts for all hotel/motel tax revenues and disbursements to the Better Home Town for economic improvement.

Capital Projects Funds:

SPLOST Capital

Improvement Project Fund Accounts for all SPLOST revenues and expenditures as required by SPLOST referendums.

**CDBG Capital Improvement** 

Projects Funds Accounts for all CDBG revenues and expenditures used for capital project purposes.

Enterprise Funds:

Water and Sewer Accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the water and sewer system.

Natural Gas Accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the natural gas system.

Electric Accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the electric system.

Solid-waste Transfer

Facility Accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the solid-waste transfer facility.

#### NOTE 1.C. MEASURMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

#### **Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting**

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "which" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

#### **Measurement Focus**

On the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-like activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus as defined in item b. below. In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus or the "economic resources" measurement focus is used as appropriate:

- a. All governmental funds utilize a "current financial resources" measurement focus. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available spend-able financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spend-able financial resources at the end of the period.
- b. The proprietary fund utilizes an "economic resources" measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net assets (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. All assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) associated with their activities are reported. Proprietary fund equity is classified as net assets
- c. Agency funds are not involved in the measurement of results of operations; therefore, measurement focus is not applicable to them.

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-like activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds and agency funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when "measurable and available." Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay current liabilities. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for general obligation bond principal and interest which are reported when due.

All proprietary funds and agency funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used.

#### NOTE 1.D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND EQUITY

#### **Cash and Investments**

For the purpose of the Statement of Net Position, "cash, including time deposits" includes all demand, savings accounts, and certificates of deposits of the City. For the purpose of the proprietary fund Statement of Cash Flows, "cash and cash equivalents" include all demand and savings accounts, and certificates of deposit or short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Investments of the promissory note trustee accounts are not considered cash equivalents.

Investments are carried at fair value except for short-term U.S. Treasury obligations with a remaining maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less. Those investments are reported at amortized cost. Fair value is based on quoted market price. Additional cash and investment disclosures are presented in Notes 2.B. and 3.A.

#### Inter-fund Receivables and Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Those related to goods and services type transactions are classified as "due to and from other funds." Short-term inter-fund loans are reported as "inter-fund receivables and payables." Long-term inter-fund loans (non-current portion) are reported as "advances from and to other funds." Inter-fund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position. See Note 3.E. for details of inter-fund transactions, including receivables and payables at year-end.

#### Inventories

Inventories consist of materials and supplies and are valued at cost, which approximates market value, using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. The cost of inventories is expensed when consumed.

#### Receivables

In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Allowances for un-collectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities include sales and use taxes, franchise taxes, grants, police fines, and ambulance fees. Business-type activities report utilities and interest earnings as their major receivables.

In the fund financial statements, material receivables in governmental funds include revenue accruals such as sales tax, franchise tax, and grants and other similar intergovernmental revenues since they are usually both measurable and available. Non-exchange transactions collectible but not available are deferred in the fund financial statements in accordance with modified accrual, but not deferred in the government-wide financial statements in accordance with the accrual basis. Interest and investment earnings are recorded when earned only if paid within 60 days since they would be considered both measurable and available. Proprietary fund material receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Utility accounts receivable and interest earnings compose the majority of proprietary fund receivables. Allowances for un-collectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable.

#### **Capital Assets**

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position. Capital assets used by proprietary funds are reported in both the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the individual proprietary funds.

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to the capital assets associated with a fund are determined by its measurement focus. General capital assets are long-lived assets of the City as a whole. When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and capitalized (recorded and accounted for) in the Governmental –Wide financial statements. Infrastructure such as streets, traffic signals and signs are capitalized. The valuation bases for general capital assets are historical cost, or where historical cost is not available, estimated historical cost based on replacement cost. The City has chosen not to capitalize infrastructure acquired prior to implementation of Statement 34.

Capital assets in the proprietary funds are capitalized in the fund in which they are utilized. The valuation bases for proprietary fund capital assets are the same as those used for the general capital assets. Donated capital assets are capitalized at estimated fair market value on the date donated.

Depreciation of capital assets is computed and recorded by the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives of the various classes of depreciable capital assets are as follow: buildings, 20 to 50 years; improvements/infrastructure, 5 to 50 years; equipment, 2 to 15 years. The capitalization threshold for capital assets is \$5,000.

### NOTE 1.D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND EQUITY (CONTINUED)

#### **Government-wide Statements**

In the government-wide financial statements, fixed assets are accounted for as capital assets. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated capital assets, which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

General Fund:

Equipment 2-15 years

Buildings & Infrastructure 35-50 years

Enterprise Funds:

Water and Sewer:

Plant, tanks, wells, and extensions 35-50 years Equipment 2-15 years

Natural Gas System:

Distribution system 40 years Machinery and equipment 2-15 years

Electrical System:

Distribution system40 yearsTransformers and equipment2-20 years

Solid-waste transfer facility:

Equipment 7 years

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same as in the government-wide statements.

#### **Restricted Assets**

Restricted assets include cash and investments of the proprietary or governmental funds that are legally restricted as to their use. Primarily, restricted assets are related to bond reserve, sinking fund requirements & bond ordinance. The City's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for the purpose for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

#### Long-term Debt

The accounting treatment of long-term debt depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources is reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term debt consists primarily of notes payable, accrued compensated absences, and a court-assessed judgment if applicable.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payment of principal and interest reported as expenditures. The accounting for proprietary fund is the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

#### **Compensated Absences**

On the modified accrual basis of accounting, accumulated vacation leave benefits, liabilities of the governmental and proprietary fund types are recognized when payable.

Accumulated sick leave benefits are not recorded. These benefits are paid only upon employee illness and the amount payable at December 31, 2014 cannot be reasonably estimated.

## **Equity Classifications**

#### **Government-wide Statements**

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- a. Net investment in capital assets—Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net position—Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net position—All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

#### NOTE 1.D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND EQUITY (CONTINUED)

#### **Fund Statements**

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as reserved and unreserved, with unreserved further split between designated and undesignated. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide statements.

#### NOTE 1.E. REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXPENSES

#### **Special Local Option Sales Tax**

The City receives sales tax revenue from Early County, Georgia, for the purpose of making capital improvements, improvements on sidewalks, streets, and repair of equipment for the maintenance of these expenses.

#### Property Tax

Under State law, municipalities may levy a property tax. Property taxes are levied in the fall of each year (September 15 for the current year taxes) based on the assessed valued of property on the previous January 1. The due date for these taxes was December 20<sup>th</sup> and the lien date was the following March 1<sup>st</sup>. Taxes are collected throughout the year. Receivables are not recorded when levied. Taxes not expected to be collected within sixty days after the end of the fiscal year are not recorded as deferred revenue.

#### Operating and Non-operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses for proprietary funds and general fund are those that result from providing services and producing and delivering goods and/or services. It also includes all revenue and expenses not related to capital and related financing, non-capital financing, or investing activities. All other revenues and expenses not defined above are considered non-operating revenues and expenses.

#### **Expenditures/Expenses**

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

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

Governmental Funds—By Character: Current (further classified by function)

Debt Service Capital Outlay

#### Proprietary Fund—By Operating and Non-operating

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

#### Inter-fund Transfers

Permanent re-allocation of resources between funds of the reporting entity is classified as inter-fund transfers. For the purposes of the Statement of Activities, all inter-fund transfers between individual governmental funds have been eliminated.

#### NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP. COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

By its nature as a local government unit, the City and its component units are subject to various federal, state, and local laws and contractual regulations. An analysis of the City's compliance with significant laws and regulations and demonstration of its stewardship over City resources follows. Annual budgets are adopted for all City funds. Under state law, the City Clerk submits an annual budget to the Council for consideration and approval no later than December 15. Such budget is based on expected expenditures by program within a fund and estimated resources by source for all funds.

#### 2.A. FUND ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS

The City complies with all state and local laws and regulations requiring the use of separate funds. The legally required funds used by the City include the following:

Fund Required By

Community Development Block Grant Agreement and O.C.G.A. SPLOST Capital Improvement Fund Agreement and O.C.G.A.

General Fund Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund Natural Gas System Enterprise Fund

Electric Enterprise Fund

Solid-Waste Transfer Facility Enterprise Fund

Hotel/Motel Tax Fund

O.C.G.A. Agreement and O.C.G.A. Agreement and O.C.G.A. Agreement and O.C.G.A Agreement and O.C.G.A.

Agreement and O.C.G.A.

#### 2.B. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS LAWS AND REGULATIONS

In accordance with state law, all uninsured deposits of municipal funds in financial institutions must be secured with acceptable collateral valued at the lower of market or par. Acceptable collateral includes certain U.S. Government or Government Agency securities, certain State of Georgia or political subdivision debt obligations, or surety bonds. As required by 12 U.S.C.A., Section 1823(e), all financial institutions pledging collateral to the City must have a written collateral agreement approved by the board of directors or loan committee. As reflected in Note 3.A., all deposits were fully insured or collateralized.

Investments of the City whose population exceeds 3,000, according to the latest census information, are limited by state law to the following:

- a. Direct obligations of the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities to which the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government is pledged, or obligations to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the State of Georgia is pledged.
- b. Certificates of deposit or savings accounts that is either insured or secured with acceptable collateral with in-state financial institutions, and fully insured certificates of deposit or savings accounts in out-of-state financial institutions.
- c. With certain limitation, negotiable certificates of deposit, prime banker's acceptances, prime commercial paper, and repurchase agreements with certain limitations.
- d. City, municipal, or school district tax supported debt obligations; bond or revenue anticipation notes; money judgments; or bond or revenue anticipation notes of public trusts whose beneficiary is a county, municipality, or school district.
- e. Notes or bonds secured by mortgage or trust deed insured by the Federal Housing Administrator and debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administrator, and in obligation of national mortgage associations.
- f. Money market funds regulated by the SEC and in which investments consist of the investments mentioned in the previous items a., b., c., and d.

#### 2.C. REVENUE RESTRICTIONS

The City has various restrictions placed over certain revenue sources from state or local requirements. The primary restricted revenue sources include:

**Revenue Source** Legal Restrictions of Use Community Development Block Grant Agreement and O.C.G.A. SPLOST Capital Improvement Fund Agreement and O.C.G.A. General Fund O.C.G.A. Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund Agreement and O.C.G.A. Agreement and O.C.G.A. Natural Gas System Enterprise Fund Electric Enterprise Fund Agreement and O.C.G.A. Solid Waste Transfer Facility Enterprise Fund Agreement and O.C.G.A. Hotel/Motel Tax Fund Agreement and O.C.G.A.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the City complied, in all material respects.

### 2.D. DEBT RESTRICTIONS AND COVENANTS

#### **Revenue Bonds Payable**

The ordinance providing for the issuance of bonds provides for the establishment of various funds which must be maintained for debt service, construction, cash reserves, etc. As of December 31, 2014, the City was in compliance with the provisions of the 1996 Combined Utility Revenue Bonds Ordinance that requires assets to be accumulated in a restricted account for the payment of future debt service. The Ordinance requires monthly sinking fund deposits to the Combined Utility Sinking Fund. Such deposits are being made on a monthly basis to the Sinking Fund. As a result, the City had appropriated sufficient amounts in the Sinking Fund as of December 31, 2014.

#### 2.E. FUND EQUITY RESTRICTIONS

#### **Deficit Prohibition**

The Code of Georgia prohibits the creation of a deficit fund balance in any individual fund. The City was in compliance with this statute for the year ended December 31, 2014.

#### NOTE 3. DETAIL NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES ACCOUNTS

The following notes present detail information to support the amounts reported in the basic financial statements for its various assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, and expenditures/ expenses.

#### 3.A. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The city does not have a formal investment policy for interest rates, credit, concentration or credit or custodial credit risks.

#### **Deposits**

As of December 31, 2014, the carrying amount of the City's bank deposits was \$1,691,006 and the respective bank balances totaled \$1,790,314. Of the total bank balance, \$750,000 was insured through the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The remaining \$1,040,314 was collateralized with pooled securities held by the financial institution's trust departments. These securities are held in the name of the financial institution and not that of the City.

#### **3.B. INVESTMENTS**

#### Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG) Trust

On April 1, 1999, the City approved a resolution adopting the provisions of the Municipal Competitive Trust (The Trust).

The Trust was created by MEAG in anticipation of future deregulation of the electric industry which will provide customers with a choice among electric suppliers for their retail electric power supply. This is expected to include customers assigned to electric systems of political subdivisions which are wholesale power customers of MEAG, such as City of Blakely. MEAG expects that after such legislation is effective, market rates for power will result which will likely be lower for some period of time than the costs of power generated by MEAG facilities. The purpose of the Trust is to provide a means for MEAG and its wholesale customers who elect to become beneficiaries of the Trust to deposit funds to be invested at the best prudent rates of return and be applied, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust to mitigate the change to full competition as a result of anticipated deregulation.

The Trust creates an account for the City of Blakely, and within the account the account creates the following three sub-accounts in which the City of Blakely participates:

1. <u>Flexible Operating Trust Account</u> - This type of sub-account may be funded from contributions by the City, from the City's Discretionary Reserve Fund with MEAG, or from any other available funds.

According to Trust provisions, the City has the following withdrawal rights with respect to this Fund:

The City also has the right to borrow, if certain conditions are met, part or all of the funds in the Flexible Operating Trust Account for the purpose of paying the cost of any capital expenditure, provided that the City executes and delivers to the Trustee a promissory note and such other documents reasonably satisfactory to MEAG in which the City agrees to repay the withdrawn amount to the Trustee.

The balance of this account on December 31, 2014, is \$3,311,190

2. <u>Credit Support Operating Trust Account</u> - This type of sub account may be funded from the funds allocated to the City's account in MEAG's Rate Stabilization Reserve Fund or the City's Discretionary Reserve with MEAG, or from any other available funds.

According to Trust provisions, the City has the following withdrawal rights with respect to this fund:

Prior to the anticipated actual deregulation date, the City shall have the right to cause the Trustee to use funds from the credit Support Operating Trust Account to reduce, or as credit against, its monthly billings (i) to mitigate wholesale rate increases which have an impact of greater than 20% on the City's wholesale cost in any year, (ii) to mitigate the adverse impact of any wholesale cost increase which results from the phase-out of special rates in any year, and (iii) to mitigate the impact of wholesale costs which exceed the system average wholesale cost by more than 20% in any year, all as set forth in a certificate of the City and MEAG.

The balance of the account on December 31, 2014, is \$1,243. Since the City's right to control these funds is contingent upon future events, these funds are not recorded as an asset in the City's financial statements.

3. Reserve Funded Debt Trust – This type of sub account may be funded from contributions by MEAG from any funds it has available for such purposes.

According to the Trust provisions, the City has no right to withdraw amounts from the Reserve Funded debt Trust Account unless MEAG consents in writing thereto, and in the event MEAG should consent to a withdrawal, the withdrawn funds must be applied to the outstanding balance of the City's current monthly billing on account of its entitlement or obligation share(s) under its Power Sales Contract(s) of MEAG's Annual Project Generation Fixed Charges.

The balance of the account on December 31, 2014, is \$1,673,799.

Since the City has no right to control these funds, these funds are not recorded as an asset in the City's financial statements.

#### **NOTE 3.B. INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)**

4. New Generation and Capacity Funding Account – This type of sub account may be funded from contributions by MEAG from any of its own funds that is has available for such purposes, including funds contained within the MEAG Flexible Operating Trust Account.

According to Trust provisions, the City shall at any time have the right to cause the Trustee to use funds from the New Generation and Capacity Funding Account for any or all of the following purposes:

- i. To be applied as a credit against the City's obligation share of either Costs of Acquisition and Construction or that portion of Project Annual Costs consisting of Other Annual Costs of the Plant Vogtle Additional Units Non-PPA Project, the Plant Vogtle Additional Units PPA Project and the Plant Vogtle Additional Units PPA-2 Project, without the consent of MEAG, or that portion of Project Annual Costs consisting of Annual Fixed Costs of the Plant Vogtle Additional Units Non-PPA Project, the Plant Vogtle Additional Units PPA Project, and the Plant Vogtle Additional Units PPA-2 Project, with the consent of MEAG, which will not be withheld unless there are adverse federal tax consequences that impact the City.
- To be applied as a credit against the City's obligation share of either Costs of Acquisition and Construction or that portion of Project Annual Costs consisting of Other Annual Costs of any future generation project created by MEAG after the effective date of the Amendment, without the consent of MEAG, or that portion of Project Annual Costs consisting of Annual Fixed Costs of any future generation project created by MEAG after the effective date of the Amendment, with the consent of MEAG.
- iii. In the event MEAG provides the City with the option of paying interest expense incurred in connection with the construction of any generation project prior to commercial operation date and to the extent that such payments do not result in adverse federal tax consequences that impact the City, to be applied as a credit against any capital contributions committed to by such Beneficiary in connection with exercising such option.
- iv. To be applied as a credit against capacity charges incurred by the City in connection with power purchase agreements entered into by MEAG for the purpose of meeting the supplemental power needs of the City.
- As payment to MEAG to mitigate that portion of any budgeted Bulk Power Supply cost increases incurred by the City in a Power Supply Year which exceeds the City's prior year's budgeted Bulk Power Supply costs by greater than twelve percent (12%).

The balance of the account on December 31, 2014, is \$1,869,605.

#### **NOTE 3.C. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE**

#### **Operating Funds Receivable**

Accounts receivable at December 31, 2014 are as follows:

Returned checks and misc.	\$	57,803
Fines & Forfeitures	*	8,469
Splost		69,151
Property Taxes		67,894
Lost		50,346
		253,663
Gas fund		260,353
Water and sewer fund		199,026
Electrical fund		878,186
Solid-Waste fund		216,104
		1,553,669
Total	\$	1,807,332

#### NOTE 3.D. PROPERTY TAX REVENUE & RECEIVABLE

The City levied property during the year ended December 31, 2014. The total amount of property tax revenue was \$539,979.

### **NOTE 3.E. INTERFUND TRANSFERS**

During the course of normal operations, numerous transactions take place between funds such as expenditures or transfers of resources to provide services, service debt or construct assets. These inter-fund transactions are eliminated and no interest is charged on such transfers.

#### **Transfers**

			TI	RANSF	FERS IN					
	General Fund	Grant Fund	Water & Sewer		Solid Waste	Ele	ectric	Gas	Total	Purpose
TRANSFERS OUT										
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 44,361	\$ 432,482	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 10,143	\$ 486,986	Operating
Water	46,867	-							46,867	Operating
Natural Gas	361,332	-	-		28,104		-	-	389,436	Operating
Electric system	1,192,364	-	-		-		-	-	1,192,364	Operating
Hotel/Motel	13,958	-	-		-		-	-	13,958	Operating
CDBG Capital Projects	-	-	372,078		-		-	-	372,078	Capital
Splost capital project	-		402,736				-	24,928	427,664	Capital
	\$ 1,614,521	\$ 44,361	\$ 1,207,296	\$	28,104	\$	-	\$ 35,071	\$ 2,929,353	

### **NOTE 3.F. RESTRICTED ASSETS**

Restricted assets at December 31, 2014, consist of cash on deposit for payment of indebtedness related to the 1996 Combined Utility Revenue Bonds in the Water and Sewer Fund, and funds for SPLOST.

## **NOTE 3.G. CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital assets by fund type are summarized as follows:

	Balance as of 12/31/2013	Additions	Deductions	Adjustments	Balance as of 12/31/2014
Governmental Activities:					
General Fund:					
Nondepreciable assets:					
Land	\$ 132,719	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 132,719
Construction in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Total nondepreciable assets	132,719	-	-	-	132,719
Depreciable assets:					
Infrastructure	2,254,782	-	-	=	2,254,782
Buildings	2,964,980	-	-	=	2,964,980
Machinery & equipment	2,659,886	10,039	-	=	2,669,925
Total depreciable assets	7,879,648	10,039	-		7,889,687
Accumulated depreciation	<del></del>				· · · ·
Infrastructure	(444,857)	(53,999)	-	=	(498,856)
Buildings	(2,759,057)	(73,033)	-	=	(2,832,090)
Machinery & equipment	(1,778,963)	(87,135)	-	=	(1,866,098)
Total accumulated depreciation	(4,982,877)	(214,167)	-		(5,197,044)
Total depreciable assets, net	2,896,771	(204,128)	=	-	2,692,643
Total general government assets	\$ 3,029,490	\$ (204,128)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,825,362

## NOTE 3.G. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Bal	ance as of							Ва	lance as of
Enterprise Funds:	12	/31/2013	Α	dditions	Dedu	uctions	Adiu	stments	1	2/31/2014
Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund:										
•										
Nondepreciable assets	¢	2.500	φ		œ.		œ		¢.	2 500
Land	\$	2,500	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,500
Construction in progress		2,500		397,078		-				397,078
Total nondepreciable assets  Depreciable assets		2,500		397,078		-				399,578
•	,	10.065.400		200 526						20 256 049
Plant, systems & equipment		19,965,492		390,526 390,526		-		<del>-</del>		20,356,018
Total depreciable assets		19,965,492		390,526		-				20,356,018
Accumulated depreciation		/ <del>7</del> 202 200\		(E22 E46)						(7.044.046)
Plant, systems & equipment		(7,282,300)		(532,546)		-				(7,814,846)
Total degree in the control of the c		(7,282,300)		(532,546)						(7,814,846)
Total depreciable assets, net		12,683,192	Φ.	(142,020)	_	-				12,541,172
Total water & sewer fund assets	\$ ^	12,685,692	\$	255,058	\$	-	\$	-	\$	12,940,750
Noticeal Con System Enterprise Fund										
Natural Gas System Enterprise Fund										
Depreciable assets		400 704		05.000						450.004
Plant, systems & equipment Total depreciable assets		428,791		25,030		-				453,821
•		428,791		25,030						453,821
Accumulated depreciation		(445.040)		(40.747)						(400,000)
Plant, systems & equipment		(115,949)		(12,747)						(128,696)
Total degree in the control of the c		(115,949)		(12,747)			-			(128,696)
Total depreciable assets, net		312,842	Φ.	12,283	Ф.				•	325,125
Total natural gas system fund assets	\$	312,842	\$	12,283	\$		\$		\$	325,125
Electric Enterprise Fund										
Nondepreciable assets									_	
Land	\$	2,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,000
Total nondepreciable assets		2,000		-		-		-		2,000
Depreciable assets										
Plant, systems & equipment		2,136,424		7,400		-	-	-		2,143,824
Total depreciable assets		2,136,424		7,400		-		-		2,143,824
Accumulated depreciation										
Plant, systems & equipment		(1,755,577)		(66,041)		-		(4,515)		(1,826,133)
Total accumulated depreciation		(1,755,577)		(66,041)		-		(4,515)		(1,826,133)
Total depreciable assets, net		380,847		(58,641)		-		(4,515)	_	317,691
Total electric fund assets	\$	382,847	\$	(58,641)	\$	-	\$	(4,515)	\$	319,691
Solid Waste Transfer Facility Enterprise Fund										
Nondepreciable assets										
Land	\$	141,198	\$		\$	_	\$	_	\$	141,198
Total nondepreciable assets	Ψ	141,198	Ψ		Ψ		- Ψ		Ψ	141,198
Depreciable assets		141,130		<del></del>			-			141,130
Plant, systems & equipment		2,485,102		148,061				_		2,633,163
Total depreciable assets		2,485,102		148,061			-	<del></del>		2,633,163
Accumulated depreciation		۷,۳۰۰,۱۰۷		170,001	-	-	-			۷,000,100
Plant, systems & equipment		(2,298,193)		(89,161)		_		_		(2,387,354)
Total accumulated depreciation		(2,298,193)		(89,161)			-	<del>-</del>	_	(2,387,354)
Total depreciable assets, net		186,909		58,900				<del>-</del>		245,809
Total solid waste transfer facility fund assets	\$	328,107	\$	58,900	\$		\$	<del>-</del>	\$	387,007
Total Solid Waste transfer lability fully assets	φ	J20, 10 <i>1</i>	Ψ	30,300	Ψ		φ		φ	301,001

## **NOTE 3.G. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)**

Additions to the utility plant in service are recorded at cost or, if contributed property, at their estimated fair value at time of contribution. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenses; renewals and betterments are capitalized. The sale or disposal of capital assets is recorded by removing cost and accumulated depreciation from the accounts and charging the resulting gain or loss to income.

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental activities	
General government	\$ 214,167
Business-type activities	
Water and sewer fund	532,546
Natural gas fund	12,747
Electric fund	66,041
Solid-waste transfer facility fund	89,161
	\$ 700,495

#### **NOTE 3.H. LONG TERM DEBT**

### **Summary of Long-Term Debt**

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2014:

	Balance cember 31, 2013	A	dditions	Re	eductions	Balance cember 31, 2014	Du	mounts e Within ne Year
Governmental Fund Type:	 			•				
Compensated Absences	\$ 54,897	\$	23,425	\$	7,734	\$ 70,588	\$	-
Notes Payable	122,342		-		119,425	2,917		2,917
Bonds Payable	1,150,000		-		45,000	1,105,000		45,000
	\$ 1,327,239	\$	23,425	\$	172,159	\$ 1,178,505	\$	47,917
Propriety Funds:								
Landfill Postclosure Liability	\$ 161,456	\$	-	\$	15,589	\$ 145,867	\$	15,589
Compensated Absences	82,205		15,521		29,853	67,873		-
Notes Payable	442,654		148,061		48,331	542,384		56,609
Bonds Payable	7,425,000		-		285,000	7,140,000		305,000
Totals	\$ 8,111,315	\$	163,582	\$	378,773	\$ 7,896,124	\$	377,198

The beginning balance for governmental activities has decreased and the beginning balance for business-type activities has increased \$442,654 to properly account for notes payable.

#### **Governmental Fund**

#### **Bonds Payable**

On September 22, 2008, the City of Blakely, Georgia issued \$1,235,000 of its General Obligation Bonds Series 2008B (City Hall Project) with an annual interest rate of 5.490%. The proceeds will be used to renovate the City Hall. The Bonds are direct general obligations of the City and are payable from the levy of an ad valorem tax, without limitations as to rate or amount, levied on all taxable property including all real property, within the City subject to taxation for general obligation bond purposes. The balance as of December 31, 2014 was \$1,105,000.

#### **NOTE 3.H. LONG TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)**

Annual future debt service requirements for the maturity of the Series 2008B Bonds are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest		_	Total
	 			_	
2015	\$ 45,000	\$	60,665		\$ 105,665
2016	50,000		58,194		108,194
2017	60,000		55,449		115,449
2018	65,000		52,155		117,155
2019	70,000		48,586		118,586
2020-2024	405,000		181,445		586,445
2025-2029	410,000		57,645		467,645
Total	\$ 1,105,000	\$	514,139	_	\$ 1,619,139

On March 16, 2012, the City of Blakely entered into a long agreement with BB&T Governmental Finance. The commitment amount of the loan is \$33,443 with an interest rate of 3.34%, for 36 months to be used to finance the purchase of 2012 Ford F-150 truck and a Exmark LZX Lawn Mower. The equipment is for the Early County Recreation Department. The City of Blakely further entered into an agreement with Early County Recreation Department to reduce the amount of their monthly allocations by the amount of loan principal and interest payments made by the City. The balance as of December 31, 2014 was \$2,917.

Annual future debt service requirements for the loan are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Pr	incipal	Inte	erest	Total
2015	\$	2,917	\$	16	\$ 2,933
Total	\$	2,917	\$	16	\$ 2,933

#### **Long-Term Debt**

#### **Proprietary Funds**

On October 27, 2009, the City of Blakely entered into a loan agreement with Clean Water State Revolving Fund administered by Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority. The commitment amount of the loan is \$1,622,500 with an interest rate of 3% to be used for the purpose of replacing and/or curing-in-place gravity sewer lines and rehabilitating manholes. Accrued interest shall be payable monthly on the first day of each month until the first day of the month following the earlier of (1) the completion date, (2) September 1, 2012 or (3) the date that the loan is fully disbursed. Principal and interest on this note shall be payable in 180 monthly installments. A special condition of this note is forgiveness of debt service in which the lender agrees to forgive70% of the principal due on the Loan. Therefore, the payable portion of this note will not exceed \$486,750.

Annual debt service requirements are as follows:

	P	rincipal	Ir	nterest	 Total
2015	\$	28,904	\$	11,433	\$ 40,337
2016		29,783		10,554	40,337
2017		30,689		9,648	40,337
2018		31,622		8,715	40,337
2019		32,584		7,753	40,337
2020-2024		178,403		23,282	201,685
2025-2026		62,309		1,570	 63,879
	\$	394,294	\$	72,955	\$ 467,249

#### **NOTE 3.H. LONG TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)**

On August 14, 2014, the City obtained a loan from the Georgia Municipal Association Environmental Facilities Authority for the purchase of a 2014 Freightliner Heil Refuse Truck. The total loan was for \$148,061 at 3.33% payable in five annual payments of \$32,635 beginning August 14, 2015.

Annual debt service requirements are as follows:

	Principal			Interest		Total	
2015	\$	27,705		\$	4,930	\$	32,635
2016		28,627			4,008		32,635
2017		29,580			3,055		32,635
2018		30,565			2,070		32,635
2019		31,584	_		1,051		32,635
	\$	148,061	•' •	\$	15,114	\$	163,175

#### **Bonds Payable**

On January 1, 2009, the City of Blakely, Georgia issued \$7,965,000 of its General Obligation Bonds (Sewer Project), Series 2009A with annual interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 4.35%. The proceeds will be used to expand the Plant Street Facility capacity from 1.312 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) to 2.0 MGD, replacing the current operations building and upgrading other operating systems and equipment. The Bonds are direct general obligations to the City and are payable from the levy of an ad valorem tax, without limitation as to rate or amount, levied on all taxable property including all real property, within the City subject to taxation for general obligation bond purposes. The balance as of December 31, 2014 was \$7,140,000.

Annual future debt service requirements for the maturity of the Series 2009A Bonds are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	305,000	283,020	588,020
2016	320,000	274,480	594,480
2017	370,000	265,280	635,280
2018	430,000	250,480	680,480
2019	450,000	233,280	683,280
2020-2024	2,640,000	886,330	3,526,330
2025-2029	2,625,000	289,120	2,914,120
Total	\$ 7,140,000	\$ 2,481,990	\$ 9,621,990

### **Compensated Absences**

Compensated absences will be liquidated by the prospective funds they are recorded in. The funds used to liquidate compensated absences are the General Fund, the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund, the Electric Enterprise Fund, the Solid-Waste Enterprise Fund, and the Natural Gas Enterprise Fund.

#### NOTE 3I. PROGRAM REVENUES DESCRIPTIONS

General government Business licenses and fees	\$ 348,750
Public Safety Fines and forfeitures	\$ 56,225
Water and Sewer Fund Water and sewer services	\$ 1,593,702
Natural Gas Fund Natural gas fees	\$ 1,670,785
Electric Fund Electric fees	\$ 9,751,710
Solid-Waste Transfer Fund Landfill fees	\$ 1,107,631

#### **NOTE 4.A. PENSION PLAN**

The Plan is a defined benefit plan and is administered by the Georgia Municipal Association. The Plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Participation in the Plan was approved by resolution of the City Council. All full-time employees are eligible to participate in the City's noncontributory defined benefit pension plan after completion of one year of service. Benefits vest after five years of service, and participants become eligible to retire at age 65 with 5 years of participation in the plan.

The City of Blakely, Georgia is a participating member of the Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System (GMEBS), an agent multiple-employer public employee pension plan administered by the Board of Trustees of the System. The Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The report may be obtained by writing to: Georgia Municipal Association, The Burgess Building, 201 Pryor Street, SW, Atlanta, GA 30303-3606

As of July 1, 2014, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, there were 162 participants consisting of the following:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits Vested terminated employees not yet receiving benefits	59 44
Active employees	<u>59</u>
Total	162

#### **Funding Policy**

The City is required to contribute an actuarially determined amount monthly to the Plan's trust. The contribution amount is determined using the actuarial methods and assumptions approved by the Board of Trustees, and must satisfy the minimum contribution requirements as set forth in the State of Georgia statutes. The annual recommended contribution is the sum of 1) the normal cost, 2) the 30-year level percentage of payroll amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability or the 10-year level percentage of payroll amortization of the surplus, and 3) interests on these amounts from the valuation date to the date contributions are paid. The recommended current rate of contribution for the City is 14.77% of annual covered payroll. Employees are not required to contribute to the Plan.

## **Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation**

The City has paid all recommended contributions and therefore has no net pension obligation. The City paid the \$307,489 of recommended pension costs in twelve equal monthly installments beginning July, 2013.

The City's annual pension contribution for the last three years is as follows:

	Acturially			Net
	Required	Annual	Percentage of	Pension
Fiscal Year	Contribution	Pension	ARC	(Obligation)
Ended	(ARC)	Contribution	Contributed	Asset
12/31/2012	\$ 331,481	\$ 331,481	100%	\$ -
12/31/2013	317,462	317,462	100%	=
12/31/2014	307,489	307,489	100%	-

#### NOTE 4.A. PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

#### **Actuarial Valuation Information**

The City's actuarial valuation is as follows:

Valuation Date

July 1, 2014 Projected Unit Credit **Actuarial Cost Method** 

**Amortization Method** Closed level dollar remaining unfunded liability

Remaining Amortization Period Remaining amortization period varies for the bases, with a net effective amortization period of 10 years Asset Valuation Method

Sum of actuarial value at beginning of year and the cash flow during the year plus the assumed investment return, adjusted 10% of the amount of the value exceeds or is less than the market value at end of the year.

The actuarial value is adjusted, if necessary, to be within 20% of market value.

**Actuarial Assumptions:** 

Net Investment Rate of Return

Projected Salary Increases 3.50% plus age and service base merit increases

Cost of Living Adjustments 0.00%

#### **Funded Plan Status**

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Acturial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded/ (Surplus) AAL (UAAL) (b) - (a)	Funded Ratio (a) / (b)	Covered Payroll ( c )	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll* [(b) - (a)] / ( c )
7/1/2009	\$3,374,773	\$4,651,571	\$1,276,798	72.55%	\$2,420,588	52.75%
7/1/2010	4,352,992	5,128,916	775,924	84.87%	2,442,031	31.77%
7/1/2011	4,548,338	5,542,325	993,987	82.07%	2,372,901	41.89%
7/1/2012	4,752,815	5,967,154	1,214,339	79.65%	2,687,152	45.19%
7/1/2013	5,001,653	6,125,955	1,124,302	81.65%	2,382,583	47.19%
7/1/2014	5,215,550	6,490,633	1,275,083	80.36%	2,046,450	62.31%

#### NOTE 4.B. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

#### **Compensated Absences**

The City permits employees to accumulate a limited amount of earned but unused vacation leave, which will be paid to employees upon separation from service with the City. The estimated current portion of the liability for vested vacation benefits attribute to the City's governmental fund is recorded as an expenditure and liability. The long-term portion is recorded as a long term debt. The amounts attribute to proprietary funds are charged to expense and a corresponding liability in the applicable fund.

#### **Risk Management and Litigation**

The City is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts: theft of, damage to, and destruction of asset; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Significant losses are covered by commercial insurance. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the three prior years.

The city attorney has advised that legal actions in process or pending should not materially affect the financial position of the City.

The City is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The County has obtained insurance coverage from commercial insurance companies.

Pursuant to provisions of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, the City of Blakely became a member of the GMA Inter-local Risk Management Agency. The agency established and administers one or more group self insurance funds and a risk management service to prevent or lessen the incidence and severity of casualty and property losses occurring in the operation of government. The agency is to defend and protect in accordance with the member government contracts and related coverage descriptions any member of the agency against liability or loss.

Blakely, Georgia must participate at all times in at least one fund that is established by the agency. Other responsibilities of the City are as follows:

- 1. To pay all contributions, assessments or other sums due the agency at such times and in such amounts as shall be established by the agency;
- 2. To select a person to serve as a member representative;
- 3. To allow the agency and its agents reasonable access to all facilities of the County and all records, including but not limited to financial records, which relate to the purpose of the agency to represent the County;
- 4. To allow attorneys appointed by the agency to represent the County in investigation, settlement discussions and all levels of litigation arising out of any claim made against the County within the scope of loss protection furnished by the fund established by the agency;
- 5. To assist and cooperate in the defense and settlement of claims against the County;
- 6. To furnish full cooperation to the agency's attorneys, claims adjusters, service company, and any agent, employee, officer or independent contractor of the agency relating to the purposes of the agency;
- 7. To follow all loss reduction and prevention procedures established by the agency;
- 8. To furnish to the agency such budget, operating and underwriting information as may be requested; and
- 9. To report as promptly as possible, and in accordance with any coverage descriptions issued, all incidents which could result in the agency or any fund established by the agency being required to pay claim for loss or injuries to County property or injuries to persons or property when such loss or injury is within the scope of the protection of a fund or funds in which the County participates.

Blakely, Georgia retains the first \$10,000 of each risk of loss in the form of a deductible. The City files all claims with the agency and the agency bills the City for any loss up to the \$10,000 deductible.

Pursuant to provisions of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, Blakely, Georgia became a member of the GMA-GSIWCF (a Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund). The liability of the fund to the employees of any employer (Blakely, Georgia is specifically limited to such obligations as are imposed by the applicable state laws against the employer for workers' compensation and/or employers' liability.)

As part of these risks pools, the City is obligated to pay all contributions and assessments as prescribed by the pools, to cooperate with the pools' 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 findings being required to pay any claims of loss. The County is also to allow the pools' agents and attorney to represent the County 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 fund is to defend, in the name of and on behalf of the members, any suits or other proceedings which may at any time be instituted against them on account of injuries or death within the preview of the Workers' Compensation Law of Georgia, or on the basis of employer's liability, including suits or other proceedings alleging such injuries and demanding of compensation therefore, although such suits, other proceedings, allegations or demands be wholly groundless, false, or fraudulent. The fund is to pay all costs 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.

#### **Compliance with Legal Provisions**

The City participates in certain federal and state assisted grant programs. These programs are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. Any liability for reimbursement which may arise as the result of these audits is not believed to be material.

#### NOTE 4.C. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The City participates in the ACCG 457 Deferred Compensation Plan for the City of Blakely (the Plan), a defined contribution plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plan is administered by Government Employee Benefits Corporation of Georgia (GEBCorp). The Plan is available to all full-time City employees, and permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. During 2014, the City contributed \$10 per weekly pay period for each employee that participated in the plan and deferred at least \$10 per week. Distributions from the Plan are not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, disability or unforeseeable emergency. Plan assets are held in trust for the benefit of the plan participants and their beneficiaries, and will not be diverted to any other purpose.

Participation in the Plan was approved by resolution of the City Council. Plan provisions are established and may be amended by GEBCorp.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, actual contributions by the City and Plan participants were \$18,840 and \$27,982 respectively.

#### NOTE 4.D. LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE CARE COST

The City stopped accepting solid waste at its landfill site April 8, 1994. State and federal laws and regulations require the City to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the landfill site for 30 years after closure. The \$145,867 reported in the long-term debt as a landfill post closure liability at December 31, 2014, represents the projected annual cost to perform annually recurring post closure care for the approximately eighteen years remaining. Due to changes in technology, monitoring period, laws or regulations these costs may change in the future. The City intends to and expects to be able to finance post closure costs from current financial resources.

Prior to 1998, the City had expected its required monitoring period to be five years from April 8, 1994. In 1998 the City determined that its monitoring period would probably extend past the original five-year period and determined that an extension of the estimate to thirty years would be appropriate.

#### **NOTE 4.E. POWER SALES CONTRACT**

In July 1976 the City of Blakely entered into a contract with the Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG). The purpose of the agreement was to secure electric power supply from MEAG. MEAG consented to provide this power supply to the City of Blakely in return for the City's promise to pay its share of MEAG's cost of generating and transmitting electrical power.

The term of the contract will continue in full force until such time, not exceeding fifty years, as all of MEAG's bonds and the interest thereon have been paid or provision for payment has been made or until such time as the MEAG Project is retired from service, whichever is later.

MEAG has issued bonds to generate funds for the purpose of building generation and transmission plants. Each participant, such as the City of Blakely, is responsible for their prorata share of those bonds until they are paid or deferred.

#### **NOTE 4.F. RELATED ORGANIZATION**

The City's related organization, Housing Authority, is excluded from the financial reporting entity because the City's accountability does not extend beyond making board appointments. The Housing Authority of the City of Blakely, Georgia is a related organization of the City of Blakely. The five citizens who serve as the governing board of the Housing Authority are appointed by the mayor and approved by the City Council. The City has no significant influence over the management, budget or policies of the Housing Authority. Audited financial statements are available from the Housing Authority.

#### **NOTE 4.G. JOINT VENTURES**

#### **Southwest Georgia Regional Commission**

City of Blakely, in conjunction with fifty- seven other cities and counties in the southwest Georgia area, participates in the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission. Membership in an RC is required by Code of Georgia Section 50-8-34 which provides for the organizational structure of the RC in Georgia. The City of Blakely paid membership dues to the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission for the year ended December 31, 2014. The RC Board membership includes a representative of the membership governments who is selected by the respective governing body. Georgia law also provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of an RC beyond its resources. Financial statements are available from the RC at 30 West Broad Street, Camilla, Georgia 31730.

#### NOTE 4.G. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

#### Early County Department of Public Safety

On September 12, 2000, the City executed, together with Early County, Georgia and the Sheriff of Early County, Georgia the "Intergovernmental contract for Law Enforcement Cooperation". The purpose of this agreement is to consolidate each party's respective law enforcement services for economy, efficiency and other benefits. The agreement establishes the "Early County Department of Public Safety" ("Department") which is now the common administrative unit of the parties for providing local law enforcement services in their respective jurisdictions. The law enforcement personnel, vehicles, equipment and facilities of the parties were brought together for consolidates ownership, supervision, activities and use through the Department.

The Department is administered by the "Early County – Municipal Board of Public Safety (Board) created by the agreement. The Board is comprised of eleven members made up as follows:

#### Ex-officio members:

Mayor of Blakely or a designee
Chair of the Early County Board of Commissioners or a designee
Chair of the School Board or a designee
Solicitor – General Early State Court
Mayor of Arlington or its Board's designee
Mayor of Damascus or its Board's designee
Mayor of Jakin or its Board's designee

#### Appointed members:

Two members appointed by the City Council of Blakely Two members appointed by the Early County Board of Commissioners

The Department is responsible for preparing and recommending a detailed budget to the parties to the agreement in cooperation with the Sheriff and Chief of Police. The City of Blakely is required to contribute 40 percent of the approved budget and Early County is required to contribute 60 percent of the approved budget.

The members of the Board representing the Cities of Arlington, Damascus and Jakin are required by the agreement to abstain from voting on budget and related expenditure matters since they are not required to provide financial assistance to the Department.

Financial statements for the Department for the year ended December 31, 2014 are available from the Early County Department of Public Safety, P.O. Box 939, Blakely, Georgia 39823.

#### **NOTE 4.H. HOTEL/MOTEL TAX**

The City of Blakely has imposed a 5% hotel/motel tax on lodging facilities with the County. Revenues collected during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, were \$30,456. Of this amount, \$16,498 or of the amount collected was paid to the Court Square Development Authority to promote tourism within the City of Blakely, Georgia.

#### **NOTE 4.I. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

The City of Blakely offers continued health care insurance to eligible retirees under federal law, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA).

COBRA continuation coverage is the temporary extension of group health plan coverage that must be offered to certain Plan Participants and their eligible family members (called "Qualified Beneficiaries") at group rates. The right to COBRA continuation coverage is triggered by the occurrence of a life event that results in the loss of coverage under the terms of the Plan (the "Qualifying Event"). The coverage must be identical to the Plan to the Plan coverage that the Qualified Beneficiary had immediately before the Qualifying Event, or if the coverage has been changed, the coverage must be identical to the coverage provided to similarly situated active employees who have not experienced a Qualifying Event.

The City of Blakely serves as the Plan Administrator for a Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation, COBRA, plan. The plan allows eligible employees to retain health insurance coverage not retiring from the City of Blakely. Qualified Beneficiaries include any individual who, on the day before a Qualifying Event, is covered under a Plan by virtue of being on that day either a covered Employee, the Spouse of a covered Employee, or a Dependent child of a covered Employee. The Plan is financed as on a pay-as-you-go-basis by each Plan participant.

#### NOTE 4.I. EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS

As of December 31, 2014, the City of Blakely did not exceed expenditures over appropriates.

#### SUBSEQUENT EVENT

There are no subsequent events that would materially affect the financial statements and require disclosures.

# **Required Supplementary Information**

Required supplementary information includes financial information disclosures that are required by the GASB but are not considered part of the basic financial statements. Such information includes:

#### **ACCOUNTING BUDGETARY AND CONTROL**

#### **Budget Law**

The City prepares its annual operating budget under the provisions of the Georgia Code. In accordance with those provisions, the following process is used to adopt the annual budget:

- a. Prior to December 1, the City Clerk submits to the City Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- b. Public hearings are conducted at regular Council meetings to obtain taxpayer comments. Public hearings are held no late than 15 days prior to the beginning of the budget year.
- c. Subsequent to the public hearings but no later than seven days prior to January 1, the budget is legally enacted through the passage of a resolution by the City Council.

All funds with revenues and/or expenditures/expenses as defined by State law are required to have annual budgets under this section of State Law, except funds of public trust or authorities. The legal level of control at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations is the object category level by department within a fund. State statutes recognize the following object categories as the minimum legal level of control by department.

- Personal Services
- Materials and Supplies
- Other Services and Charges
- Capital Outlay
- Debt Service
- Inter-fund Transfers

All supplemental appropriations require the approval of the City Council. All transfers of appropriation between department and object categories require the approval of the City Council.

The City prepared and adopted a legal annual budget for all governmental funds.

#### **Budgetary Accounting**

The annual operating budgets of governmental funds are prepared and presented on the cash basis of accounting.

#### **Budget Requirements**

There were no supplemental or decreases in budget appropriations made and approved by the City Council.

# CITY OF BLAKELY, GEORGIA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Budget Amounts					Actual	Variance with Final Budget	
		Original		Final		Amounts	Positve (Negative)	
REVENUES								
Taxes								
Property taxes	\$	481,000	\$	481,000	\$	539,979	\$	58,979
Franchise tax	*	63,000	•	63,000	*	44,669	•	(18,331)
Local option sales tax		620,000		620,000		552,296		(67,704)
Excise tax		101,000		101,000		134,289		33,289
Alcohol tax		115,450		115,450		109,066		(6,384)
Insurance premium tax		265,000		265,000		273,341		8,341
Charges for services		374,600		374,600		404,975		30,375
Interest revenue		3,000		3,000		2,512		(488)
Miscellaneous		251,300		251,300		273,127		21,827
Total revenues	-	2,274,350		2,274,350		2,334,254		59,904
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government		1,125,062		1,125,062		846,579		278,483
Public works		677,078		677,078		591,427		85,651
Public safety		2,276,176		2,276,176		2,040,572		235,604
Total current expenditures		4,078,316		4,078,316		3,478,578		599,738
Debt service:								
Principal		165,500		165,500		164,426		1,074
Interest		69,885		69,885		69,444		441
Total capital expenditures		235,385		235,385		233,870		1,515
Total expenditures		4,313,701		4,313,701		3,712,448		601,253
Excess (deficiency) or revenues over								
expenditures		(2,039,351)		(2,039,351)		(1,378,194)		(541,349)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Debt proceeds						-		-
Transfer in		-		-		1,614,521		(1,614,521)
Transfer out				-		(44,361)		(44,361)
Total other financing sources and uses		-		-		1,570,160		(1,658,882)
Not also as in final holes					•	404 000		
Net change in fund balance					\$	191,966		
Beginning fund balance						268,592		
Ending fund balance					\$	460,558		

#### CITY OF BLAKELY, GEORGIA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE HOTEL/MOTEL TAX FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Budget	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	
	Budget	Final	Amounts	Positve (Negative)	
Revenue Hotel/Motel tax	\$ 30,000 30,000	\$ 30,000 30,000	\$ 30,456 30,456	\$ 456 456	
Expenditure Chamber of Commerce Total expenditures Transfers	16,780 16,780	16,780 16,780	16,498 16,498		
Transfers Total transfers  Excess of Revenue over Expenditure			(13,958)		
Beginning fund balance Ending fund balance			\$ -		

# **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

# **ADDITIONAL REPORTS AND SCHEDULES**

### CITY OF BLAKELY, GEORGIA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE SPLOST CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Budget Amounts		Actual		Variance with Final Budget			
	Original		Final		Amounts		Positve (Negative)	
	•							
REVENUES								
Special Purpose Local option sales tax	\$	856,161	\$	856,161	\$	465,357	\$	(390,804)
Interest revenue		2,000		2,000		1,410		(590)
Total revenues		858,161		858,161		466,767		(390,804)
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government		36,000		36,000		33,024		2,976
Public safety		-		-		-		-
Public works		76,455		76,455		63,667		12,788
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-
Total current expenditures		112,455		112,455		96,691		15,764
Debt service:								
Principal		-		-		-		-
Interest and other charges		-		-		-		-
Capital outlay		462,455		462,455		427,664		34,791
Total capital expenditures		462,455		462,455		427,664		34,791
Total expenditures		574,910		574,910		524,355		50,555
Excess (deficiency) or revenues over								
expenditures		170,796		283,251		(57,588)		(441,359)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Long term borrowings								
Transfers in		-		-		-		-
Transfers out		-		-		-		-
Total other financing sources and uses		-		-		-		(390,804)
Net change in fund balance					\$	(57,588)		
Beginning fund balance						396,439		
Ending fund balance					\$	338,851		

# CITY OF BLAKELY, GEORGIA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE CDBG CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Budget Amounts			Actual		Variance with Final Budget		
	Original		Amount	Final	Amounts		Positve (Negative)	
REVENUES								
Capital grants	\$	499,153	\$	499,153	\$	372,072	\$	(127,081)
Total revenues		499,153		499,153		372,072		(127,081)
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government		-		-		-		-
Streets		-		-		-		-
Public safety		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-				-		
Total current expenditures		-				-		
Debt service:								
Principal		-		-		-		-
Interest and other charges		-		-		-		-
Capital outlay		499,153		499,153		372,078		127,075
Total capital expenditures		-		-		372,078		(372,078)
Total expenditures		-		-		372,078		(372,078)
Excess (deficiency) or revenues over								
expenditures		499,153		499,153		(6)		(499,159)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Long term borrowings								
Transfers in		-		-		-		-
Transfers out		-				-		
Total other financing sources and uses		-		-		-		
Net change in fund balance					\$	(6)		
Beginning fund balance						6		
Ending fund balance					\$	-		

# Geer & Associates Certified Public Accountants, P.C.

1120 Stuart Avenue Albany, Georgia 31707

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### SPECIAL PURPOSE SALES AND USE TAX

Mayor and City Council City of Blakely, Georgia Blakely, Georgia

#### Gentlemen:

We have audited the accompanying Schedule of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Proceeds for Blakely, Georgia for the year ended December 31, 2014. This schedule is the responsibility of Blakely's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Schedule of Expenditures of the Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Proceeds 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 Governmental Auditing Standards, issued by the Controller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Schedule of Projects Constructed with Sales Tax Proceeds is free from material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Schedule of Expenditures of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Proceeds. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Schedule of Expenditures of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Proceeds. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The accompanying Schedule of Projects Constructed with Special Purpose Sales Tax Proceeds was prepared for the purpose of complying with the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, 48-8-121 on the modified accrual basis of accounting and is not intended to be a complete presentation of Blakely's revenues and expenditures. In our opinion, the Schedule of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the original estimated cost, the current estimated cost, and the current and prior year expenditures for each project in the City of Blakely, Georgia's resolution or ordinance calling for the tax for the year ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Respectfully submitted,

Geer & Associates

Geer & Associates June 5, 2015

# CITY OF BLAKELY, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH SPECIAL SALES TAX PROCEEDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Project	Original Estimated Cost	Amended Estimated Cost	Years Ended Prior to January 1, 2014	Current Year	Total	Estimated Percentage of Completion
Two garbage trucks	150,000	256,500	256,499	-	256,499	100%
Fire truck with ladder	150,000	150,000	150,000	-	150,000	100%
Water treatment system	252,000	330,000	330,000	491,331	821,331	249%
Landfill	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	200,000	100%
Equipment	221,000	609,071	726,587	-	726,587	119%
Resurfacing City Streets, Sidewall Repair, Curb, Gutter & Bridge Improvements	900,000	1,336,500	1,473,175	- 33,024	1,506,199	113%
- -	\$ 1,873,000	\$ 2,882,071	\$ 3,136,261	\$ 524,355	\$ 3,660,616	
•						

# **Compliance Section**

# Geer & Associates Certified Public Accountants, P.C.

#### 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

Mayor and Council Members City of Blakely Blakely, Georgia

Council Members:

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 and each major fund of the City of Blakely, Georgia as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Blakely's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 5, 2015.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Blakely'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 of Blakely's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Blakely'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 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 were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs that we consider to be significant deficiencies. (Findings 2014-1.)

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Blakely's basic financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed test 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 statements 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 test did no disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Governmental Auditing Standards.

#### City of Blakely's Response to Findings

The City of Blakely's response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City of Blakely'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**

This 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.

Respectfully submitted.

Geer & Associates
Geer & Associates

June 5, 2015

#### City of Blakely, Georgia Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs for the Year Ended December 31, 2014

## **Section II – Financial Statement Findings**

#### **Finding No. 2014-1**

#### **Repeat Finding**

Criteria: Policies and procedures should be in place to ensure a better segregation of duties.

Statement of condition: There is a lack of segregation of duties throughout the City departments

Effect of condition: Lack of segregation of duties greatly increases the opportunity for theft/fraud.

Cause of condition: Procedures were not in place to ensure compliance.

Recommendation: Management has mitigated the risks associated with the lack of segregation of duties. However, due to the small number

of accounting personnel management must continue to monitor all operations to ensure that duties are properly

segregated.

Management response: We will review our operations to determine the most efficient and effective solution to properly segregate duties.

Contact person: Melinda Crook, City Clerk/Finance Director

Telephone: (229) 723-3677; Fax (229) 723-2520; E-mail: blakelyfinance@windstream.net

# City of Blakely, Georgia Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs for the Year Ended December 31, 2014

# **Schedule of Prior Year Findings**

Finding No. 2013-1 See current year finding

Finding No. 2013-2 Corrected