CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Together With Independent Auditors' Report

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2014
CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA

MAYOR

Lois Salter

MAYOR PRO-TEM

Rebecca Spitler

CITY COUNCIL

Jack W. McDaniel, Jr.
W. Rodney Hammond
Scott Lee
Bob Smith
Rebecca Spitler

CITY ADMINISTRATOR AND CLERK

Tom Rozier

DEPUTY CITY ADMINSTRATOR

Pat Chapman

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Berkeley Lake, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express

no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Berkeley Lake, Georgia, as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position for the General Fund, Capital Projects Funds and Debt Service Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 19, 2015 on our consideration of the City'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 *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The financial statements for the prior period were audited by predecessor auditors whose report was issued dated June 24, 2014. The report issued contained an unmodified opinion.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis found on pages 4 through 10 and the schedules found on pages 36 through 52 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Government 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 Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 19, 2015 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreement and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

J. Terry Gordon & Co.

J. TERRY GORDON & CO.
Certified Public Accountants
Norcross, Georgia

June 19, 2015

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management of the City of Berkeley Lake provides this *Management's Discussion and Analysis* for readers of the City's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014. This narrative overview of the City's financial activities should be read in conjunction with the basic financial statements and disclosures to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of the City of Berkeley Lake exceeded its liabilities at the close of the year by $11,771,946 (reported as "*net position*"). Of this amount, $1,039,653 (*unrestricted net position*) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

- The City's governmental funds report combined ending fund balances of $1,500,846. Approximately 68 percent of this amount, $1,027,286, is available for spending at the City's discretion (*unassigned general fund balance*).

- The City had long-term debt (general obligation bond debt) of $585,500 at year end.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Berkeley Lake's basic financial statements. The City of Berkeley Lake's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves. Comparative data is presented when available.

Government-wide Financial Statements. The *government-wide financial statements* include the *statement of net position* and the *statement of activities*. 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. Accrual of the current year's revenues and expenses is taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. The City's *net position*, which is the difference between assets, what the citizens own, and liabilities, what the citizens owe, is one way to measure the City's *financial position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. Other non-financial factors, however, such as changes in the City's property tax base and the condtion of the City's capital assets (roads, buildings, etc.) must be considered to assess the *overall health* of the City.

The *statement of activities* present information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Both the government-wide financial statements contain the City's only activities:

- Governmental activities: most of the City's basic services are reported here, including public safety, infrastructure maintenance, parks and recreation, and general administration. Taxes, fines/forfeits and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) finance most of these activities.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 11 and 12 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements. A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Some funds are required to be established by state law. The City of Berkeley Lake uses one category fund: governmental fund.

In fund financial statements, information is presented in separate columns for each of the major funds. Data from non-major funds are combined into a single, aggregated column for presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

Governmental Funds. Most of the City's basic *governmental activities* reported in the government-wide statements are accounted for 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. The relationship (or differences) between *governmental activities* (reported in the *statement of net position* and the *statement of activities*) and *governmental funds* is described in a reconciliation beside the fund financial statements. The City uses four governmental funds whose basic financial statements can be found on pages 13 and 14 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 16-34 of this report.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information including combining financial statements

for non-major funds referred to earlier. Individual fund statements and schedules are presented following the required supplementary information. These statements and schedules contain much more detailed financial information about individual services or divisions of the City.

This report includes two schedules (pages 13 and 15) that reconcile the amounts reported on the governmental fund financial statements (modified accrual basis of accounting) with the governmental activities reported on the government-wide financial statements (accrual basis of accounting). The following summarizes the impact of transitioning from modified accrual to accrual accounting:

- Capital assets used in governmental activities on the government-wide statements are not reported on the fund financial statements.
- Unless due and payable, long-term liabilities appear only in the government-wide statements.
- Capital outlay spending results in capital assets on the government-wide statements but is reported as expenditures on the governmental fund financial statements.
- Some expenses reported in the government-wide statements represent increases in liabilities on the government-wide statements but are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds because they do not require the use of current financial resources.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City of Berkeley Lake, assets exceeded liabilities by $11,780,803 as of December 31, 2014.

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE

NET POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

	Governmental Activities	
	2014	2013
Current and Other Assets	$ 1,581,936	$ 1,695,537
Net Capital Assets	10,856,600	10,899,081
Total Assets	12,438,536	12,594,618
Long-term Liabilities	585,500	1,322,000
Other Liabilities	81,090	39,380
Total Liabilities	666,590	1,361,380
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,271,100	9,577,081
Restricted Net Position	461,193	815,106
Unrestricted Net Position	1,039,653	841,051
Total Net Position	$11,771,946	$11,233,238

The largest portion of the City's net position (87.3 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery and equipment). The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available to future spending.

Restricted net position totaling $461,193 are constrained by debt covenants or legal requirements and are not available for day-to-day operations of the City. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position ($1,039,653) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 2014 AND 2013

	2014	2013
Other Taxes	$ 268,572	$ 298,160
Investment Earnings	1,983	1,716
Other	17,034	16,078
Total Revenues	1,230,006	1,761,551
Expenses:		
General Government	363,779	329,650
Public Safety	78,013	78,093
Housing and Development	38,844	30,189
Judicial	798	-
Public Works	159,458	78,654
Culture and Recreation	15,949	10,951
Health and Welfare	-	-
Interest	27,101	65,411
Bond Issuance Costs	7,355	-
Total Expenses	691,297	592,948
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	538,709	1,168,603
Beginning Net Position	11,233,237	10,064,634
Ending Net Position	$11,771,946	$11,233,237

Governmental Activities. Governmental fund activities increased the City's governmental fund balance by $538,709 in year 2014. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Total revenues were $1,230,006, a decrease of $531,545 (30%) under the prior year. Grant revenue decreased substantially in 2014.

- Expenditures totaled $691,297. This represents an increase of $98,349 (16.6%) over the previous year. An increase in public works expenditures over prior year accounted for a substantial portion for this change.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

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

Governmental Funds. The City uses governmental funds to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, *unassigned fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the year. The City of Berkeley Lake uses four governmental funds: the general fund, capital projects fund and the debt service fund.

At the end of the current year, the City's general fund reported an ending fund balance of $1,039,653, an increase of $410,725 or 65.3 percent in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 98.8 percent of this amount ($1,027,286) constitutes *unassigned fund balance*, which is available for spending at the City's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is either *nonspendable or restricted* to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed for other restricted purposes.

As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare *unassigned fund balance* to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 156.2 percent of total general fund expenditures for the current year.

Key factors in the increase of the general fund's fund balance of $410,725 during the current year are as follows:

- No transfers out to other governmental funds.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The City's budget is prepared according to the Georgia statutes and the City of Berkeley Lake Code. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

The City's original budget for 2014 was amended during the year. The budget was balanced using allocation from prior year reserves (fund balance).

2014 General Fund Budget

	Original Budget	Amendments	Final Budget	Actual
Revenue/Other Financing Sources	$926,095	$ 6,088	$932,183	$932,183
Expenditures/Other Financing Uses	$527,443	$(6,857)	$520,586	$521,458

Actual revenues were on target with budget and actual expenditures/other financing uses were greater than anticipated budget.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets. The City of Berkeley Lake's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of December 31, 2014, amounted to $10,271,100 (net of accumulated depreciation and related debt). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements and machinery and equipment.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the City's purchases for capital assets totaled $18,804.

More information on capital assets may be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Debt Administration. At the end of the current year, the City had the following outstanding debt:

Long-term debt:

General obligation bond debt	$585,500

More information on long-term debt may be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

The City's elected officials considered many factors when adopting the budget for the year ending December 31, 2015. Budget calculations were based on, but not limited to, the following:

During 2014, the City commissioned an evaluation of the condition of streets within its boundaries. As a result of those findings, the City budgeted for paving roadways with an evaluation of 'fair' or 'poor' in 2015, using SPLOST, City/County SPLOST funding and Local Maintenance and Improvement Grant funding.

A long-term general fund loan made in 2009 for administrative facilities construction continues to be repaid monthly as SPLOST revenues are realized. That loan is on track for being repaid in the 2015-2016 time frame.

The City continues to expend operational funds in the development of its own storm water management plan.

Although the City continues to benefit from lower costs associated with a second round of refinancing of its green space general obligation bonds in 2012, the decision was made at the end of 2014 to pay additional funds to decrease the outstanding GOB debt by 50% and to pay the remaining debt off in 2015 - a full 5 years early. The City anticipates being debt-free entering into 2016.

New residential development will continue to produce income from permit fees in 2015.

As a result of prior annexations which increased the area of the City by approximately 50%, the need to increase staffing from a half-time clerical position to a full-time clerical position is being budgeted for 2015.

The City forecasted changes in Public Safety funding due to a proposed operational shift in safety patrolling from an outsourced service to an in-house function combined with in-house duties performed by a half-time Ordinance Enforcement Officer. In support of that transaction, the City is budgeting for the purchase and operation of a vehicle and full-time salary and benefits for a City Marshal position.

The City expects to set a millage rate of 2.47 for 2015 based upon continued stabilization of property values. The proposed rate is 0.68% below the rollback rate.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Berkeley Lake finances for all of its citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the City Administrator/Clerk, 4040 South Berkeley Lake Road, Berkeley Lake, Georgia 30096.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,374,078	$ -	$ 1,374,078
Receivables:			
Property taxes	11,463	-	11,463
Other taxes	126,361	-	126,361
Intergovernmental	56,627	-	56,627
Prepaid items	12,367	-	12,367
Restricted Assets:			
Cash	1,040	-	1,040
Capital Assets:			
Nondepreciable capital assets	9,297,274	-	9,297,274
Depreciable capital assets, net	1,559,326	-	1,559,326
Total Assets	12,438,536	-	12,438,536
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	49,840	-	49,840
Retainage payable	-	-	-
Accrued liabilities	10,951	-	10,951
Unearned revenue	20,299	-	20,299
Liabilities Payable From:			
Restricted assets	-	-	-
Long-Term Liabilities:			
General obligation bonds payable (net of current portion)	585,500	-	585,500
Total Liabilities	666,590	-	666,590
NET POSITION			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	10,271,100	-	10,271,100
Restricted For:			
Debt service	1,040	-	1,040
Capital projects	460,153	-	460,153
Unrestricted	1,039,653	-	1,039,653
Total Net Position	11,771,946	-	11,771,946

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

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges For Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets: Primary Government: Business-type Activities	Total 2014	Total 2013
Primary Government:								
Governmental Activities:								
General government	$363,779	$ 84,573	$ -	$394,248	$ 115,042	$ -	$ 115,042	$ 740,355
Public safety	78,013	-	-	-	(78,013)	-	(78,013)	(78,093)
Housing and development	38,844	23,417	-	-	(15,427)	-	(15,427)	(12,703)
Judicial	798	-	-	-	(798)	-	(798)	-
Public works	159,458	-	-	-	(159,458)	-	(159,458)	(78,654)
Culture and recreation	15,949	-	-	-	(15,949)	-	(15,949)	(10,951)
Health and welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	27,101	-	-	-	(27,101)	-	(27,101)	(65,411)
Amortization of bond issuance costs	7,355	-	-	-	(7,355)	-	(7,355)	-
Total Governmental Activities	$691,297	$107,990	$ -	$394,248	$ (189,059)	$ -	$ (189,059)	$ 494,543
General Revenues:								
Property Taxes					$ 440,179	$ -	$ 440,179	$ 358,106
Insurance premium tax					99,294	-	99,294	81,193
Franchise taxes					145,071	-	145,071	118,894
Other taxes					24,207	-	24,207	98,073
Unrestricted investment earnings					1,983	-	1,983	1,716
Miscellaneous revenue/other					17,034	-	17,034	16,078
Total General Revenues					727,768	-	727,768	674,060
Change in net assets					538,709	-	538,709	1,168,603
Net position - beginning					11,233,237	-	11,233,237	10,064,634
Net Position - Ending					$11,771,946	$ -	$11,771,946	$11,233,237

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

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENT FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2014

	General	Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Capital Projects	Special Purpose Dam Repair/ Reconstruction Capital Projects	Debt Service	2014 Total Governmental Funds	2013 Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 818,960	$ -	$43,108	$ -	$ 862,068	$ 345,938
Restricted assets (cash)	91,179	420,831	-	1,040	513,050	330,290
Receivables, net	137,823	-	-	-	137,823	136,186
Prepaid items	12,367	-	-	-	12,367	9,579
Due from other funds	60,413	-	-	-	60,413	137,763
Due from other governments	-	56,627	-	-	56,627	873,545
Total Assets	1,120,742	477,458	43,108	1,040	1,642,348	1,833,301
Liabilities and Fund Balances						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	49,840	-	-	-	49,840	13,923
Retainage payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued liabilities	10,950	-	-	-	10,950	12,025
Due to other funds	-	60,413	-	-	60,413	137,763
Unearned revenue	20,299	-	-	-	20,299	13,433
Total Liabilities	81,089	60,413	-	-	141,502	177,144
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Prepaid items	12,367	-	-	-	12,367	9,579
Restricted:						
Debt service	-	-	-	1,040	1,040	1,013
Capital projects expenditures						814,091
Unassigned, reported in:						
General fund	1,027,286	-	-	-	1,027,286	619,349
Capital projects fund	-	417,045	43,108	-	460,153	212,125
Total Fund Balances	1,039,653	417,045	43,108	1,040	1,500,846	1,656,157
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$1,120,742	$477,458	$43,108	$1,040	$ 1,642,348	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:						
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds					$10,856,600	$10,899,080
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:						
General obligation bonds payable					(585,500)	(,322,000)
Net Position of Governmental Activities					$11,771,946	$11,233,237

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

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENT FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	General	Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Capital Projects	Special Purpose Dam Repair/ Reconstruction Capital Projects	Debt Service	2014 Total Governmental Funds	2013 Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:						
Taxes	$ 737,997	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 737,997	$ 728,298
Licenses and permits	78,745	-	-	-	78,745	62,503
Intergovernmental	-	296,596	-	-	296,596	984,725
Fines and forfeits	900	-	-	-	900	-
Investment earnings	1,983	1,227	-	-	3,210	2,609
Other	112,558	-	-	-	112,558	31,563
Total revenues	932,183	297,823	-	-	1,230,006	1,809,698
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government	321,299	-	-	-	321,299	296,941
Public safety	78,013	-	-	-	78,013	77,105
Housing and develop.	38,844	-	-	-	38,844	30,189
Judicial	798	-	-	-	798	-
Public works	66,555	92,903	-	-	159,458	672,857
Culture & recreation	15,949	-	-	-	15,949	10,951
Health and welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	34,456	34,456	65,411
Total expenditures	521,458	92,903	-	34,456	648,817	1,153,454
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	410,725	204,920	-	(34,456)	581,189	656,244
Other financing sources (uses):						
Bond repayment	-	-	-	(736,500)	(736,500)	(4,361,000)
Transfers in	-	-	-	770,983	770,983	779,841
Transfers out	-	-	(779,983)	-	(770,983)	(779,841)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	(779,983)	34,483	(736,500)	(4,361,000)
Net change in fund balance	410,725	204,920	(779,983)	27	(155,311)	(3,704,756)
Fund balances at beginning of year	628,928	212,125	814,091	1,013	1,656,157	5,360,913
Fund balances at end of year	$1,039,653	$417,045	$ 43,108	$ 1,040	$1,500,846	$ 1,656,157

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

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Fund	$(155,311)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Government-Wide Statements of Activities and Changes in Net Assets, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of capital assets recorded in the current period.	
Additions	18,804
Disposals	-
Depreciation expense	(61,284)
Issuance of general obligation bond debt is a source of funds in the governmental funds, but the indebtedness increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	-
Repayment of general obligation bond debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	
Principal payment	736,500
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$ 538,709

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

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Note 1. Description of Governmental Unit

The City of Berkeley Lake was incorporated in 1956 under provisions of the laws of the State of Georgia. The City operates under a Mayor - Council form of government and provides the following services in addition to general administrative responsibilities; public safety, streets maintenance, and cultural and recreational activities.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) as applied to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental activities at the government-wide financial reporting level, provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

B. Reporting Entity

The City's financial statements include the accounts of all City operations and included in this report are all activities of the City of Berkeley Lake. The accounting policies and the presentation of the financial report of the City of Berkeley Lake, Georgia (the "City") have been designed to conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units, in accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). In conformity with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification Section 2100, defining the governmental reporting entity, the City includes all funds that are controlled by or dependent on the City Council of the City. Since no other entities are controlled by or rely on the City, the reporting entity consists solely of the City.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASP) has issued Statement No. 34. This statement establishes new financial reporting requirements for state and local governments throughout the United States. Its implementation creates new information and restructures much of the information that governments have presented in the past. The GASB's intent is to make annual reports more comprehensive and easier to understand.

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

Government-wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements include a statement of net position and a statement of activities. These statements report financial information for the City as a whole. All funds other than fiduciary activities are included at the government-wide reporting level. Individual funds are not displayed at this reporting level but the statements distinguish governmental activities, generally supported by taxes and City general revenues, from business-type activities, generally financed in whole or in part with fees charged to external customers. The City of Berkeley Lake had no business-like activities as of December 31, 2013.

The statement of net position presents the financial position of the governmental activities of the City.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the governmental activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a function and therefore clearly identifiable to that particular function.

Note 2. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** (Continued)

The statement of activities reports the expenses of a given function offset by program revenues directly related to the functional program. A function is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a distinct functional activity. Program revenues include: (1) charges for services which report fees and other charges to users of the City's services; (2) operating grants and contributions which finance annual operating activities including restricted investment income; and (3) capital grants and contributions which fund the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of capital assets. These revenues are subject to externally imposed restrictions to these program uses. For identifying to which function program revenue pertains, the determining factor for *charges for services* is which function *generates* the revenue. For *grants and contributions*, the determining factor is to which function the revenues are *restricted.*

Taxes and other revenue sources not properly included with program revenues are reported as general revenues of the City. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements - During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds.

Major individual governmental funds are reported in separate columns with composite columns for non-major funds.

Fund Accounting - The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The City uses only one category of funds: governmental.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Fund liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be liquidated. The City reports the difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

General Fund - The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in other funds. The general fund's fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Georgia.

Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Capital Projects Fund - This fund is used to account for long-term projects financed by the passage of a special purpose local option sales tax and as such is restricted for those purposes.

Berkeley Lake Dam Repair/Reconstruction Capital Projects Fund - This fund is used to account for the repair/reconstruction to the dam financed by a general obligation bond issuance.

Debt Service Fund - This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, the City's General Obligation Refunding Series 2009 and the General Obligation Bonds, Series 2011, general long-term debt principal and interest.

D. Measurement Focus and Financial Statement Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net assets. The statement of activities reports revenues and expenses, including depreciation.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Like the government-wide statements, proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus on both financial reporting levels. The City had no proprietary funds as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014.

E. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. At the fund reporting level, governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting at both reporting levels. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenues - Non-exchange Transactions - Non-exchange transactions in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include sales taxes, property taxes, grants, and donations. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions also must be available (i.e., collected within 60 days) before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be susceptible to accrual: property taxes, other taxes, interest and federal and state grants.

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

On governmental fund financial statements (i.e., on the modified accrual basis), receivables that will not be collected within the available period have been reported as deferred revenue (i.e., they are measured but not available) rather than as revenue.

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. On the modified accrual basis, expenditures generally are recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred and due, if measurable.

F. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

1. *Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments*

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Investments are stated at fair value.

Statutes authorize the City to invest in U.S. Government obligations, State of Georgia obligations, obligations of other municipalities, and certificates of deposit.

2. *Receivables*

All trade and property tax receivables are reported net of an allowance for uncollectibles, where applicable.

3. *Interfund Balances*

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year as well as all other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

4. *Inventories and Prepaid Items*

On both the government-wide and fund financial statements, supplies are recorded as expenditures at the time items are purchased; they are not recorded on the statement of net assets due to a lack of materiality.

Certain payments to service providers reflect costs applicable to future periods and are recorded as prepaid items when purchased. These amounts are subsequently adjusted at audit date. They are labeled as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

5. *Capital Assets*

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in governmental funds. The City reports these assets in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets but does not report these assets in the governmental fund financial statements.

Note 2. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** (Continued)

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City's infrastructure generally consists of streets and roads. Improvements (i.e., betterments) to capital assets are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are expensed. The capitalization threshold is generally any item exceeding $100.

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

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives
Buildings and improvements	25 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years
Furniture and fixtures	7 years

6. *Compensated Absences/Vacation Pay*

Employees of the City are entitled to paid vacation, depending on job classification, length of service, and other factors. It is impracticable to estimate the amount of compensation for future absences, and, accordingly, no liability has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements. The City's policy is to recognize the costs of compensated absences when actually paid to City's employees.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

7. *Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations*

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of these funds. Debt service expenditures are recognized as a liability in the governmental fund financial statements when due.

8. *Fund Equity*

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

Fund Balance

For the classification of fund balances: (1) whether the government considers restricted or unrestricted amounts to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes or which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available and (2) whether committed, assigned or unassigned amounts are considered to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Net Position

Net position represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Net positions 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. All other net positions are reported as unrestricted.

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

9. *Estimates*

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

10. *Comparative Data*

Comparative total data for the prior year have been presented only for individual funds in the fund financial statements in order to provide an understanding of the changes in the financial position and operations of these funds. Also, certain amounts presented in the prior year data have been reclassified to be consistent with the current year's presentation.

Note 3. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

The City adopts an annual operating budget for the general fund, the capital projects fund and the debt service fund. The budget resolution reflects the total of each department's appropriation in each fund.

The governmental funds' budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP. All unexpended, unencumbered annual appropriations lapse at year-end.

Note 3. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (Continued)

The level of legal budgetary control (the level at which expenditures may not exceed appropriations) is the department level with the following provisions:

- The departments may transfer funds from one object or purpose to another within the department, subject to approval by Mayor/Council.

- The City Council may amend the budget by motion during the year.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all budgeted funds.

B. Deficit Fund Balance

The City's Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Capital Projects Fund had a deficit fund balance of $70,268 as of December 31, 2012. This was the result of SPLOST project expenditures exceeding actual SPLOST inflows. The transfer of funds from the General Fund during 2009 was restated as an interfund balance for the year ended December 31, 2010. These funds are being restored as SPLOST funds are received.

Note 4. Deposit and Investment Risk:

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a financial institution failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. The City has no formal policy, but follows State of Georgia requirements that all deposits be federally insured or fully collateralized.

Interest Rate Risk

The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Note 4. Deposit and Investment Risk (Continued)

Credit Risk

State of Georgia law limits investments to include certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, direct and agency obligations of the United States, obligations of the State of Georgia or other states, obligations of other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia, and pooled investment programs of the State of Georgia. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. Investments are reported at fair value.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The City has no formal policy on the amount the City may invest in any one issuer.

Foreign Currency Risk

The City has no investments dominated in a foreign currency.

The City participates in the State of Georgia Local Government Investment Pool. Assets in this pool are invested in Georgia Fund 1, created by OCGA 36-83-8, which is a stable net asset investment pool that follows Standard and Poor's criteria for AAA rated money market funds. Georgia Fund 1 is managed by the Georgia Office of Treasury and Fiscal Services. The investment policies of Georgia Fund 1 are established by the Georgia State Depository Board. However, Georgia Fund 1 operates in a manner consistent with Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and is considered to be a 2a-7 like pool. The pool is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The pool's primary objectives are safety of capital, investment income, liquidity and diversification while maintaining principal ($1.00 per share value). Net asset value is calculated weekly to ensure stability. The pool distributes earnings (net of management fees) on a monthly basis and determines participant's shares sold and redeemed based on $1.00 per share. Georgia Fund 1 is managed by the Georgia Office of Treasury and Financial Services. The investment policies of Georgia Fund 1 are established by the Georgia State Depository Board.

Georgia Fund 1 is rated AAA by Standard & Poor's. The weighted average maturity at December 31, 2014 was 51 days. At December 31, 2014, the City's balance in Georgia Fund 1 was $1,199.

Note 5. Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2014, consisted of taxes, interest and intergovernmental receivables. Receivables and payables are recorded on the City's financial statements to the extent that the amounts are determined to be material and substantiated not only by supporting documentation, but also by a reasonable, systematic method of determining their existence, completeness, valuation, and in the case of receivables, collectability.

Note 6. Property Taxes

The City's property taxes are billed and collected by Gwinnett County. The City levies annual real and personal property taxes based on the lien date of January 1. After adoption of the millage rate, the levy date is September 15, with taxes due on that date through November 15. After this 60 day period, the taxes become delinquent and subject to penalty and interest. At year end, the receivables represent delinquent taxes. At the fund reporting level, if delinquent taxes are not paid within 60 days of year end, they are recorded as deferred revenue since they are not available to finance current expenditures.

Note 7. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2014 was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/2013	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/2014
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 9,282,174	$ 15,100	$ -	$ 9,297,274
Other capital assets:				
Buildings and improvements	1,770,036	-	-	1,770,036
Machinery and equipment	94,009	-	-	94,009
Furniture and fixtures	71,493	-	-	71,493
Computers and peripherals	15,935	3,704	-	19,639
Total other capital assets	1,951,473	3,704	-	1,955,177

(Continued)

Note 7. **Capital Assets** (Continued)

(Continued)	Balance 12/31/2013	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/2014
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	$ 211,412	$ 45,385	$ -	$ 256,797
Machinery and equipment	62,906	4,835	-	67,741
Furniture and fixtures	47,638	9,140	-	56,778
Computers and peripherals	12,611	1,924	-	14,535
Total accumulated depreciation	334,567	61,284	-	395,851
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$10,899,080	$(42,480)	$ -	$10,856,600
Governmental activities depreciation expense:				
General government		$ 61,284		

Note 8. **Changes in Long-Term Debt**

Changes in Government Long-Term Debt

General Obligation Bonds, Series 2012:

General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the city. In December 2012, the City issued $1,463,000 in general obligation bonds to advance refund the City's 2009 General Obligation Refunding Series. The repayment of this new debt is due in annual installments ranging from $83,000 to $113,500 through 2021 at a rate of 2.05% per annum. Regulation dictated that the refunding could not be consummated until January 1, 2013. Consequently, the funds received at year end were deposited into a temporary bank account.

	Balance 12/31/2013	Additions	Payments/ Retirements	Balance 12/31/2014
General obligation bond payable	$1,322,000	$ -	$736,500	$585,000

Note 8. Changes in Long-Term Debt (Continued)

The debt service requirements to maturity on the General Obligation Refund Bond, Series 2012, are as follows:

2016	$ 83,000
2017	88,500
2018	93,500
2019	101,000
2020-2021	219,500
	$585,500

Note 9. Defined Contribution Plan

The City adopted a defined contribution plan under the GMA 401(a) Defined Contribution Plan ("GMA Plan") on November 21, 2013 effective January 1, 2014 for all eligible administrative employees who work forty (40) hours per week.

Waiting Period - The waiting period to participate is six (6) months (not to exceed 12 months) of service calculated from the commencement of the employee's employment with the City. Eligible employees as of January 1, 2014 were given credit for prior service.

City Matching Amounts - Under the Plan, the City matches 100% of the employee contributions up to 7% of the employees compensation (gross income from the City).

Vesting Schedule - The vesting schedule is graduated based upon the following table:

Completed Years of Service as Eligible Employee	Vested %
1 year	20%
2 years	40%
3 years	60%
4 years	80%
5 years	100%

Note 9. Defined Contribution Plan (Continued)

Contributions for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were $10,652 and $ -0-, respectively.

Note 10. Other Notes

A. **Risk Management**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City has joined the Georgia Interlocal Risk Management Agency (GIRMA). This membership allows the City to share liability, crime, motor vehicle and property damage risks.

Chapter 85 of Title 36 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated authorizes Georgia municipalities to form interlocal risk management agencies. The GIRMA is a municipal interlocal risk management agency to function as an unincorporated nonprofit instrumentality of its member municipalities - GIRMA establishes 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 municipal government. GIRMA is to defend and protect in accordance with the member government contract and related coverage descriptions any member of GIRMA against liability or loss.

The City of Berkeley Lake must participate at all times in at least one fund which is established by GIRMA. Other responsibilities of the City are as follows:

- To pay all contributions, assessments or other sums due to GIRMA at such times and in such amounts as shall be established by GIRMA.

- To select a person to serve as a Member representative.

Note 10. Other Notes (Continued)

- To allow GIRMA and its agents reasonable access to all facilities of the City and all records, including but not limited to financial records, which relate to the purpose of GIRMA.

- To allow attorneys appointed by GIRMA to represent the City in investigation, settlement discussions and all levels of litigation arising out of any claim made against the City within the scope of loss protection furnished by the Fund or Funds established by GIRMA.

- To assist and cooperate in the defense and settlement of claims adjusters, Service Company, and any agent, employee, officer or independent contractor of GIRMA relating to the purposes of GIRMA.

- To furnish GIRMA such budget, operating and underwriting information as may be requested.

- To report as promptly as possible, and in accordance with any coverage descriptions issued, all incidents which could result in GIRMA or any Fund established by GIRMA being required to pay claim for loss or injuries to municipal property when such loss or injury is within the scope of the protection of a Fund or Funds in which the City participates.

The City of Berkeley Lake retains the first $1,000 of each risk of loss in the form of a deductible. The City files all claims with GIRMA. GIRMA bills the City for any risks of loss up to $1,000 deductible.

Pursuant to Title 34, Chapter 9, Article 5 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, the City of Berkeley Lake is a member of the Georgia Municipal Association Workers' Compensation Self Insurance Fund. The liability of the fund to the employees of any employer (City of Berkeley Lake) is specifically limited to such obligations as are imposed by applicable state laws against the employer for workers' compensation and/or employer's liability. The City pays an annual contribution to GMA for the workers' compensation.

Note 10. Other Notes (Continued)

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 purview of Workers' Compensation Law of Georgia, or on the basis of employer's liability, including suits or other proceedings alleging such injuries and demanding or compensation therefor, 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 proceedings defended by the members, all interest accruing after entry of judgment, and all expenses incurred for investigation, negotiation or defense.

Note 11. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

The composition of Interfund balances as of December 31, 2014 is as follows:

Due to/from other funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	$60,413

This balance is the result of decreased flowing SPLOST revenue funds that were allocated and used for previous administrative and roads projects. General fund assets were utilized for completion of these objectives.

The composition of interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2014 is as follows:

Transfer In	Transfer Out	Amount
Debt Service Fund	Dam Repair/Reconstruction Capital Projects Fund	$770,983
		$770,983

Note 11. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers (Continued)

Interfund transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, 2) use unrestricted revenues collected to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, and 3) move capital assets between governmental activities and business-type activities, also within business-type activities. Transfers are eliminated in the government-wide financial statements if the interfund transfer is within the governmental fund group or business–type fund group.

These transfers were based on monies being receipted into different funds on a temporary basis.

Note 12. Contingent Liabilities

Grant contingencies - Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustments by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Litigation - There are no matters of pending or threatened litigation against the City as of December 31, 2014.

Note 13. Subsequent Event

The date through which events occurring after December 31, 2014 has been evaluated for possible adjustment to the financial statements or disclosure is June 19, 2015, which is the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 14. Joint Venture

Under Georgia law, the City, in conjunction with other municipalities and counties in the Greater Atlanta Metropolitan area, is a member of the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC). The ARC is composed of 64 municipalities and 10 counties in the Greater Atlanta Metropolitan area. Membership in the ARC is required by the Official Code of

Note 14. Joint Venture (Continued)

Georgia Annotated (OGCA) Section 50-8-34, which provides for the organizational structure of the ARC in Georgia. The ARC Board membership includes representation from each county and municipality of the area, as well as representatives from the private sector and other governmental entities. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of the ARC. Separate financial statements for the ARC are available from:

Atlanta Regional Commission
40 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget-Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Taxes	$740,052	$737,997	$ 737,997	$ -
Licenses and permits	72,925	78,744	78,745	1
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeits	900	900	900	-
Investment earnings	1,000	1,983	1,983	-
Other	111,218	112,559	112,558	(1)
Total revenues	926,095	932,183	932,183	-
Expenditures:				
General government	319,003	320,729	321,299	(570)
Public safety	77,450	78,014	78,013	1
Housing and development	35,764	38,844	38,844	-
Judicial	1,398	798	798	-
Public works	76,913	66,252	66,555	(303)
Culture and recreation	16,915	15,949	15,949	-
Health and welfare	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	527,443	520,586	521,458	(872)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	398,652	411,597	410,225	(872)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	$398,652	$411,597	410,725	$ (872)
Fund balances - beginning			628,928	
Fund balances - end			$1,039,653	

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources traditionally associated with government except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of specifically planned projects.

Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Capital Projects Fund

This fund is used to account for long-term projects financed by the passage of a special purpose local option sales tax referendum.

Berkeley Lake Dam Repair/Reconstruction Capital Projects Fund

This fund is used to account for the repair/reconstruction to the dam financed by a general obligation bond issuance.

DEBT SERVICE FUND

The Debt Service Fund is used for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal and interest on general long-term debt (other than Enterprise Funds).

CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

These fixed assets are the fixed assets of the City, other than those accounted for in the Proprietary (Enterprise) Funds. Assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased, or if historical cost is not available, estimated historical cost, or fair market value on the date donated, if donated.

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

	2014	2013
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 818,960	$345,938
Restricted assets (cash)	91,179	26,841
Property taxes receivable	11,462	15,505
Other taxes receivable	126,361	120,681
Prepaid items	12,367	9,579
Due from other funds	60,413	137,763
Total assets	$1,120,742	$656,307
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 49,840	$ 1,921
Accrued liabilities	10,950	12,025
Unearned revenue	20,299	13,433
Total liabilities	81,089	27,379
Fund balance:		
Nonspendable	12,367	9,579
Unassigned	1,027,286	619,349
Total fund balance	1,039,653	628,928
Total liabilities and fund balance	$1,120,742	$656,307

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

	2014	2013
Revenues:		
Taxes	$ 737,997	$ 490,657
Licenses and permits	78,745	62,503
Intergovernmental	-	-
Fines and forfeits	900	-
Investment earnings	1,983	1,494
Other	112,558	31,563
Total revenues	932,183	586,217
Expenditures:		
Current:		
General government	321,299	296,941
Public safety	78,013	77,105
Housing and development	38,844	30,189
Judicial	798	-
Public works	66,555	69,757
Culture and recreation	15,949	10,951
Health and welfare	-	-
Total expenditures	521,458	484,943
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	410,725	101,274
Other financing sources (uses):		
Transfers in	-	-
Transfers out	-	(635,610)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(635,610)
Net change in fund balance	410,725	(534,336)
Fund balance at beginning of year	628,928	1,163,264
Fund balance at end of year	$1,039,653	$ 628,928

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget-Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Taxes	$740,052	$737,997	$ 737,997	$ -
Licenses and permits	72,925	78,744	78,745	1
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeits	900	900	900	-
Investment earnings	1,000	1,983	1,983	-
Other	111,218	112,559	112,558	(1)
Total revenues	926,095	932,183	932,183	-
Expenditures:				
General government	319,003	320,729	321,299	(570)
Public safety	77,450	78,014	78,013	1
Housing and development	35,764	38,844	38,844	-
Judicial	1,398	798	798	-
Public works	76,913	66,252	66,555	(303)
Culture and recreation	16,915	15,949	15,949	-
Health and welfare	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	527,443	520,586	521,458	(872)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	398,652	411,597	410,725	(872)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	$368,652	$411,597	410,725	$ (872)
Fund balances - beginning			628,928	
Fund balances - end			$1,039,653	

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA
SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

	2014	2013
ASSETS		
Cash	$ -	$ -
Restricted assets (cash)	420,831	302,436
Investments	-	-
Taxes receivable	56,627	54,002
Intergovernmental receivable	-	-
Total assets	$477,458	$356,438
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ -	$ 6,550
Intergovernmental payable	-	-
Accrued liabilities	-	-
Due to other funds	60,413	137,763
Total liabilities	60,413	144,313
Fund balance:		
Restricted	417,045	212,125
Total fund balance	417,045	212,125
Total liabilities and fund balance	$477,458	$356,438

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA
SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

	2014	2013
Revenues:		
Intergovernmental	$296,596	$290,397
Investment earnings	1,227	893
	297,823	291,290
Expenditures:	92,903	8,897
Excess of revenues over expenditures	204,920	282,393
Other financing sources (uses):		
Operating transfers (net)	-	-
Total other financing sources (used)	-	-
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	204,920	282,393
Fund balance, January 1	212,125	(70,268)
Fund balance, December 31	$417,045	$212,125

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA
SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget-Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	$592,649	$296,596	$296,596	$ -
Investment earnings	1,000	1,228	1,227	(1)
Total revenues	593,649	297,824	297,823	(1)
Expenditures	478,000	92,903	92,903	-
Excess of revenues over expenditures	115,649	204,921	204,920	(1)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	$115,649	$204,921	204,920	$ (1)
Fund balance, January 1			212,125	
Fund balance, December 31			$417,045	

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA
DAM REPAIR/RECONSTRUCTION
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

	2014	2013
Assets:		
Cash	$43,108	$ -
Restricted assets (cash)	-	-
Investments	-	-
Taxes receivable	-	-
Intergovernmental receivable	-	819,543
Total assets	$43,108	$819,543
Liabilities and Fund Balance:		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ -	$ 5,452
Retainage payable	-	-
Accrued liabilities	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-
Total liabilities	-	5,452
Fund balance:		
Restricted	43,108	814,091
Total fund balance	43,108	814,091
Total liabilities and fund balance	$43,108	$819,543

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA
DAM REPAIR/RECONSTRUCTION
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

	2014	2013
Revenues:		
Intergovernmental	$ -	$ 694,328
Investment earnings	-	-
	-	694,328
Expenditures	-	594,203
Excess of revenues over expenditures	-	100,125
Other financing sources (uses):		
Operating transfers (net)	(770,983)	(2,056,920)
Total other financing sources (used)	(770,983)	(2,056,920)
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	(770,983)	(1,956,795)
Fund balance, January 1	814,091	2,770,886
Fund balance, December 31	$ 43,108	$ 814,091

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA
DAM REPAIR/RECONSTRUCTION
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget-Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Investment earnings	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Expenditures:	-	-	-	-
Excess of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	-
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in (out)	-	-	(770,983)	770,983
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	(770,983)	770,983
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	$ -	$ -	(770,983)	$ 770,983
Fund balance, January 1			814,091	
Fund balance, December 31			$ 43,108	

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA
DEBT SERVICE FUND

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

	2014	2013
ASSETS		
Cash	$ -	$ -
Restricted assets (cash)	1,040	1,013
Investments	-	-
Taxes receivable	-	-
Intergovernmental receivable	-	-
Total assets	$1,040	$1,013
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ -	$ -
Intergovernmental payable	-	-
Accrued liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-
Fund balance:		
Restricted	1,040	1,013
Total fund balance	1,040	1,013
Total liabilities and fund balance	$1,040	$1,013

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA
DEBT SERVICE FUND

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

	2014	2013
Revenues:		
Taxes	$ -	$ 237,641
Investment earnings	-	222
Total revenues	-	237,863
Expenditures:	34,456	65,411
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(34,456)	172,452
Other financing sources (uses):		
Bonds issued for dam repair/reconstruction	-	-
Bonds repayments	(736,500)	(4,361,000)
Transfers in	770,983	3,025,830
Transfers out	-	(333,300)
Total other financing sources (uses)	34,483	(1,668,470)
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	27	(1,496,018)
Fund balance, January 1	1,013	1,497,031
Fund balance, December 31	$ 1,040	$ 1,013

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA
DEBT SERVICE FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget- Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Investment earnings	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Expenditures	34,456	34,456	34,456	-
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(34,456)	(34,456)	(34,456)	-
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in (out)	-	-	770,983	(770,983)
Bonds repayment	(736,500)	(736,500)	(736,500)	-
Total other financing sources	(736,500)	(736,500)	34,483	(770,983)
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	$(770,956)	$(770,956)	27	$(770,983)
Fund balance, January 1			1,013	
Fund balance, December 31			$ 1,040	

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA

CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SCHEDULE BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY

DECEMBER 31, 2014

Function and Activity	Total	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Furniture and Fixtures	Machinery and Equipment	Computers and Peripherals
General Government	$11,252,451	$9,297,274	$1,770,036	$71,493	$94,009	$19,639
Total Capital Assets - Governmental Funds	$11,252,451	$9,297,274	$1,770,036	$71,493	$94,009	$19,639

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA

CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES - BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Function and Activity	Capital Assets - Governmental Funds January 1, 2014	Additions	Deductions	Capital Assets - Governmental Funds December 31, 2014
General Government	$11,233,647	$18,804	$ -	$11,252,451
	$11,233,647	$18,804	$ -	$11,252,451

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA

CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE BY SOURCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	2014	2013
Capital Assets - Governmental Funds:		
Land	$ 9,297,274	$ 9,282,174
Buildings and improvements	1,770,036	1,770,036
Furniture and fixtures	71,493	71,493
Machinery and equipment	94,009	94,009
Computers and peripherals	19,639	15,935
Total Capital Assets	$11,252,451	$11,233,647
Investments in Capital Assets - Governmental Funds By Source:		
General Fund	$ 6,777,486	$ 6,773,782
Capital Projects Fund	4,474,965	4,459,865
	$11,252,451	$11,233,647

OTHER REPORTING SECTION

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Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Berkeley Lake, Georgia

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

We have audited the basic financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Berkeley, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, which collectively comprise the City of Berkeley Lake, Georgia's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 19, 2015. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

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. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

The City of Berkeley Lake, Georgia's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described above. We did not audit the City of Berkeley Lake, Georgia's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the use of the audit committee and Mayor and City Council and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than specified parties.

J. Terry Gordon & Co.

J. TERRY GORDON & CO., CPA'S
June 19, 2015

CITY OF BERKELEY LAKE, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS FINANCED WITH SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Estimated Cost		Expenditures		
Project	Original	Current	Prior Year	Current Year	Total
2009 SPLOST Referendum:					
Streets, Roads & Bridges	$ 659,128	$ 659,128	$ 467,205	$92,903	$ 560,108
Administrative Facilities	988,692	983,457	652,761	-	652,761
Total	$1,647,820	$1,642,585	$1,119,966	$92,903	$1,212,869