GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF AUDITS AND ACCOUNTS
NONPROFIT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUDITS DIVISION
AUDIT REPORT TRANSMITTAL DOCUMENT

Please complete the top portion of this form and submit it with your audit report. We will use this information to furnish your government the results of our review. These results will be furnished by e-mail.

Name of Governmental Unit	City of East Ellijay, Georgia	
Fiscal Year End	6/30/2019	
Governmental Contacts	**Name**	**E-Mail Address**
Chief Official (e.g., Mayor, Chairman)	Mack West	mwest@eastellijay.org
City/County Clerk	Linda Wood	cityclerk@eastellijay.org
City/County Manager		
Finance Director		
Other Officials to be Notified of Audit Results: (list below)		
Name of Audit Firm	Welch, Walker & Associates	
Auditor Contact for this Report	Tacie Jo Bracken	tjbracken@etcmail.com
CPA Telephone	706-515-2000	
CPA Fax	706-515-2011	
Form Completed by: (Name)	Marie M. Cline	
(Title)	Accountant for City	

For DOAA Internal Use

Date Rpt Rcvd	Assigned to:	Upload	Mail	E-mail
Type of Report	Date Reviewed			# Grant Cites
# of 1s	# of 2s	# of Xs		# of 3s
Date of CPA/Govt Response				
Date Orig. Notice to Govt		Date Rev Notice to Govt		
Report Accepted? Y N		Grants OK? Y N		
CAP Required? Y N		Date Cap Received		
CAP Letter Dates		CAP Not Received		
CAP Has Problems		CAP Accepted		
Pension Plan(s)	Deferred Comp? Y N	OPEB? Y N N/A		Single Audit? Y N
Total GF Revenues	$	Total GF Expenditures		$
GF Nonspendable FB	$	GF Restricted FB		$
GF Committed FB	$	GF Assigned FB		$
GF Unassigned FB	$	All Govt Funds Total FB		$
Total GW Expenses	Draft to CPA	Letter to Govt		Logged

City of East Ellijay, Georgia

Corrective Action Plan

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Financial Statement Findings and Questioned Costs – Finding

Finding Control Number: 2019-01

We concur with this finding. The City recognizes that there was a material adjustment that needed to be made to the accounts related to fines receivable and deferred fine revenue. These accounts were incorrectly presented in the year-end financial records prepared for the General Fund. To prevent this from occurring in future years, the City will implement year-end measures to produce accurate financial information related to fines. The City will also incorporate the review of multiple City staff, thus ensuring that all financial records have been prepared, and no items have been omitted or incorrectly recorded.

Contact Person: Mack G. West, Mayor

Telephone: 706-276-3111

Fax: 706-276-3112

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA
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JUNE 30, 2019

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CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL SECTION

WELCH WALKER
& ASSOCIATES
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

540 N. MAIN STREET
JASPER, GA 30143
PH (706) 253-3700 FAX (706) 253-5973

489 HIGHLAND CROSSING
SUITE 208
EAST ELLIJAY, GA 30540
PH (706) 515-2000 FAX (706)515-2011

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of East Ellijay, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of East Ellijay, Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of East Ellijay, 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 responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of East Ellijay, Georgia, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and pension information on pages 5-9 and 34-36 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 East Ellijay, Georgia's basic financial statements. The combining nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of projects constructed with special local option sales tax proceeds is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by O.C.G.A. 48-4-121, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule of projects constructed with special local option sales tax proceeds are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule of projects constructed with special local option sales tax proceeds are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 13, 2019, on our consideration of the City of East Ellijay, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of East Ellijay, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of East Ellijay, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Welch, Walker & Associates, P.C., CPAs
East Ellijay, Georgia
November 13, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

USING THE AUDIT FOR 2019

As management of City of East Ellijay, Georgia, we offer readers of the City of East Ellijay's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of East Ellijay for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The audit is required by Georgia law. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities will provide a picture about the activities of the City, and the fund financial statements will provide a more detailed view of the City's services and the revenue dedicated to provide them.

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 from a typical Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance. The expenses are listed in the first column with the revenues from that particular program reported to the right. The result is a Net (Expenses) Revenue report. 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 and if it is self-financing through fees, insurance, or grants.

REPORTING THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The Statement of Net Position begins on page 11. The Statement of Activities begins on page 12. These statements include all assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the full accrual basis of accounting. All of the 2019 fiscal year revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. The difference between income received and liabilities incurred will paint a picture of the City's health.

REPORTING THE CITY'S FUNDS

The fund financial statements begin on page 13 and provide detailed information about the funds. Some funds are required to be established by State law. However, the City can establish other funds to help control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money.

THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. 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, which are the government-wide statements, 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 deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources 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 expense 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. One can think of the City's net position, the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, as one way to measure the City's financial health. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. Other non-financial factors need to be considered, however, such as expansion and maintenance of infrastructure in the City, to assess the overall health of the City.

Other Supplementary Information

Other supplementary information includes combining financial statements for non-major governmental funds. These funds are added together and presented in single columns in the basic financial statements, but are not reported individually, as with major funds, on the government-wide financial statements.

This report includes two schedules (pages 14 and 16) which 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).

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CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

Table 1 below presents the City's Condensed Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2019.

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Current and other assets	$ 3,294,464	$ 3,018,243
Noncurrent assets	4,858,341	4,678,190
Deferred outflow of resources	33,181	59,774
Total assets	8,185,986	7,756,207
Current liabilities	37,837	33,374
Noncurrent liabilities	-	-
Deferred inflow of resources	57,254	66,497
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	95,091	99,871
Net Position		
Invested in capital assets	4,724,091	4,635,660
Restricted for capital projects	383,442	388,950
Reserved for other purposes	14,237	4,584
Unrestricted	2,969,125	2,627,142
Total net position	$ 8,090,895	$ 7,656,336

The largest component of the City's net position is its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, infrastructure, buildings, equipment, and other). The City uses these capital assets to provide services to the citizens and the businesses in the City; consequently, these net assets are not available for future spending. The largest remaining portion of net position is unrestricted, which can be used to finance government operations.

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CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Table 2 below presents the City's Condensed Statement of Activities for the year ended June 30, 2019. Over time, increases and decreases in net position measure whether the City's financial position in improving in deteriorating.

Table 2: Condensed Statement of Activities

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Revenues		
Program revenues		
Charges for services	$ 528,263	$ 370,574
Operating contributions	41,156	32,266
Capital contributions	95,858	82,404
General revenues		
Taxes		
Sales	815,528	759,610
Other	354,039	338,486
Unrestricted investment earnings	40,702	37,494
Gain (Loss) on sale of capital assets	8,024	-
Miscellaneous	162	150
Total revenues	1,883,732	1,620,984
Expenses		
General government	240,155	248,208
Judicial	236,165	179,532
Public safety	620,629	632,271
Public works	192,296	204,538
Housing and development	159,928	124,885
Total expenses	1,449,173	1,389,434
Increase in net position	434,559	231,550
Net position – beginning	7,656,336	7,424,786
Net position – ending	$ 8,090,895	$ 7,656,336

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the net position of the government activities increased $434,559 or 6%. Approximately 43% of the City's governmental activities revenues came from sales taxes and approximately 19% came from other taxes.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

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

As of the close of the year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $3,114,412 with $2,678,424 reported as unassigned fund balance, $397,679 restricted for capital projects and program purposes, $27,074 assigned by Mayor and Council for program purposes, and $11,235 nonspendable due to prepaid insurance.

The General Fund is the operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was $2,678,424. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures for fiscal year 2019. Unassigned fund balance represents 193% of total General Fund expenditures. The net change in the General fund's fund balance for the year ended June 30, 2019 was an increase of $236,620.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During fiscal year 2019, the City did exceed budgeted expenditures in the department of Municipal Court in the Judicial function by $31,401. The majority of the expenditures in this department are payments to others that are directly based on fine revenues. In fiscal year 2019, fine revenue increased by 40%. The expenditures increased by 33%. This increase is directly a result of the increase in fine revenue during fiscal year 2019.

Capital Asset Activity

At June 30, 2019, the City reported $4,724,091 in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. During fiscal year 2019, the City purchased two vehicles for use in the police department for a total of $59,953. Additionally, resurfacing was completed totaling $118,956. Refer to note 3 on page 25 of the financial statements for more information.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the City of East Ellijay finished the year with an increase in fund balance and net position. Additionally, the only budget overrun was increased expenditures directly related to the increase in fine revenue. Fiscal management has been sound while providing the services that the citizens expect and deserve. This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of East Ellijay's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report of request for additional financial information should be addressed to City of East Ellijay, PO Box 1060; East Ellijay, Georgia 30539.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Current Assets	
Cash	
Cash	$ 461,897
Restricted cash	58,927
Investments	2,131,721
Restricted investments	330,971
Taxes receivable	37,227
Fines receivable, net	210,896
Intergovernmental receivables	51,590
Prepaid items	11,235
Total Current Assets	3,294,464
Noncurrent Assets	
Net pension asset	134,250
Capital assets	
Land and other assets, not being depreciated	3,559,740
Depreciable assets, net	1,164,351
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,858,341
Deferred Outflow of Resources	
Pension costs	33,181
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	33,181
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	8,185,986
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	24,703
Salaries and wages payable	12,069
Fines outstanding	1,065
Total Current Liabilities	37,837
Deferred Inflow of Resources	
Pension costs	57,254
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	57,254
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	95,091
NET POSITION	
Investment in capital assets	4,724,091
Restricted for:	
Capital Projects	383,442
Program purposes:	
Public Safety	14,237
Unrestricted	2,969,125
Total Net Position	$ 8,090,895

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities
Primary government					
Governmental activities					
General government	$ 240,155	$ 64,251	$ -	$ -	$ (175,904)
Judicial	236,165	-	-	-	(236,165)
Public safety	620,629	464,012	23,210	-	(133,407)
Public works	192,296	-	17,946	95,858	(78,492)
Housing and development	159,928	-	-	-	(159,928)
Total governmental activities	$ 1,449,173	$ 528,263	$ 41,156	$ 95,858	(783,896)
General revenues					
Taxes					
General sales and use taxes					418,918
Selective sales and use taxes					396,610
Franchise taxes					150,880
Business taxes					203,159
Unrestricted investment earnings					40,702
Miscellaneous					120
Insurance proceeds					42
Gain on disposal of capital assets					8,024
Total general revenues					1,218,455
Change in net position					434,559
Net position, beginning of year					7,656,336
Net position, end of year					$ 8,090,895

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
ASSETS			
Cash	$ 435,576	$ 84,310	$ 519,886
Cash, restricted	938	-	938
Investments	2,131,721	330,971	2,462,692
Receivables			
Taxes	29,424	7,803	37,227
Fines, net of allowance	210,896	-	210,896
Intergovernmental	43,652	7,938	51,590
Prepaid items	11,235	-	11,235
Interfund	-	938	938
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,863,442	$ 431,960	$ 3,295,402
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	$ 17,496	$ 7,207	$ 24,703
Salaries and wages payable	12,069	-	12,069
Court bonds outstanding	1,065	-	1,065
Restricted liabilities:			
Interfund payable	938	-	938
Total Liabilities	31,568	7,207	38,775
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred fine revenue	142,215	-	142,215
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	173,783	7,207	180,990
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	11,235	-	11,235
Restricted for			
Capital Projects	-	383,442	383,442
Public Safety	-	14,237	14,237
Committed			
Housing and Development	-	5,150	5,150
Assigned			
Housing and Development	-	21,924	21,924
Unassigned	2,678,424	-	2,678,424
Total Fund Balances	2,689,659	424,753	3,114,412
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 2,863,442	$ 431,960	$ 3,295,402

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019

Total fund balance - governmental funds	$	3,114,412
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets of $5,365,360 net of accumulated depreciation of $641,269 are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds, but are reported in the government activities of the Statement of Net Position.		4,724,091
Some assets are not current in nature and are not available for current use in the governmental statements; however, these assets are included in the Statement of Net Position. These include the following:		
Deferred outflows - pension costs		33,181
Net pension asset		134,250
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not included in the fund financial statement, but are included in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position. These include the following:		
Deferred inflows - pension costs		(57,254)
Other long term assets reported are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore are deferred in the fund financial statements.		
Deferred fine revenue		142,215
Net position of governmental activities	$	8,090,895

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total
REVENUES			
General sales and use taxes	$ 418,918	$ -	$ 418,918
Selective sales and use taxes	306,010	90,600	396,610
Franchise taxes	150,880	-	150,880
Other taxes	203,159	-	203,159
Fines and forfeitures	421,767	9,904	431,671
Licenses and permits	64,251	-	64,251
Intergovernmental	17,946	89,866	107,812
Confiscations	-	23,210	23,210
Investment earnings	40,481	6,213	46,694
Miscellaneous	120	-	120
Total revenues	1,623,532	219,793	1,843,325
EXPENDITURES			
Current			
General government	243,168	-	243,168
Judicial	242,834	-	242,834
Public safety	664,012	25,978	689,990
Public works	167,263	9	167,272
Housing and development	67,770	92,159	159,929
Capital outlay			
Public works	-	101,357	101,357
Total expenditures	1,385,047	219,503	1,604,550
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	238,485	290	238,775
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers	(1,865)	1,865	-
Insurance proceeds	-	42	42
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	600	600
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,865)	2,507	642
Net change in fund balances	236,620	2,797	239,417
Fund balances, beginning of year	2,453,039	421,956	2,874,995
Fund balances, end of year	$ 2,689,659	$ 424,753	$ 3,114,412

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - governmental funds		$ 239,417
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 financial statements, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays of $171,484 exceeded depreciation expense of $90,478 in the current period.		81,006
Gains and losses on sales of capital assets that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues at the fund financial reporting level.		7,424
Governmental funds report pension expense as expenditures. However, in the government-wide financial statements, the associated asset related to the pension is reported. This is the amount by which pension costs are not related to current financial expenditures.		74,371
Revenues reported in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues at the fund financial reporting level.		
Fines and forfeitures:		
Deferred June 30, 2018	(109,874)	
Deferred June 30, 2019	142,215	32,341
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ 434,559

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis (See Note 1.E.)	Variance from Final Budget
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 952,584	$ 952,584	$ 1,078,967	$ 126,383
Fines and forfeitures	245,000	245,000	421,767	176,767
Licenses and permits	46,216	46,216	64,251	18,035
Intergovernmental	18,000	18,000	17,946	(54)
Investment earnings	38,000	38,000	40,481	2,481
Miscellaneous	200	200	120	(80)
Total revenues	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,623,532	323,532
EXPENDITURES				
General government:				
Executive	30,612	30,612	30,232	380
General administration	260,650	260,650	212,936	47,714
Judicial				
Municipal court	211,433	211,433	242,834	(31,401)
Public safety				
Police	721,992	721,992	649,012	72,980
Fire	15,000	15,000	15,000	-
Public works				
Highways and streets	187,160	187,160	130,334	56,826
Solid waste	39,500	39,500	36,929	2,571
Housing and development				
Planning and code enforcement	87,356	87,356	67,770	19,586
Total expenditures	1,553,703	1,553,703	1,385,047	168,656
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(253,703)	(253,703)	238,485	492,188
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers	253,703	253,703	(1,865)	(255,568)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	253,703	253,703	(1,865)	(255,568)
Net change in fund balance	-	-	236,620	236,620
Fund balance, beginning of year	2,453,039	2,453,039	2,453,039	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 2,453,039	$ 2,453,039	$ 2,689,659	$ 236,620

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. The Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the City for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The City's basic financial statements include the City's accounts of all operations. The criteria for including organizations within the City's reporting entity, as set forth in Governmental Accounting Standards Board's Statement No. 14 (GASB 14), "The Financial Reporting Entity," is financial accountability. Financial accountability is defined as appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board and either the ability to impose will by the primary government or the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the primary government. As of June 30, 2019, there were no component units to be included in the financial statements of the City.

B. Basis of Presentation – Fund Accounting

The accounting system is organized and operated on a fund basis. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

Generally, municipalities' funds are grouped into two broad fund categories and four generic fund types for financial statement presentation purposes. The City's funds are grouped as one broad fund category and two generic fund types. Governmental funds include the general fund, capital projects fund and special revenue funds.

D. Basis of Accounting

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Therefore, governmental fund financial statements include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds. The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City, the primary government, as a whole.

Transfers between funds reported in the governmental activities column are eliminated.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between expenses and program revenues for each governmental program of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of the goods or services offered by the programs, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues. The comparison of program revenues and expense identifies the extent to which each program is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Net position should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position use are either externally imposed by creditors, such as through debt covenants, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. It is the City's policy to utilize restricted resources, when available for use, before utilizing unrestricted resources.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

Governmental Funds

All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting and the current financial resources 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 measureable.

Revenue Recognition

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the revenue sources must be deemed both measurable and available. This is defined as the revenue source being collectible within the current year or within sixty days of year-end and is available to pay obligations of the current period. This includes investment earnings, fines and forfeitures, and state-levied locally shared taxes. Reimbursements due for federally funded projects are accrued as revenue at the time the

expenditures are made or, when received in advance, deferred until expenditures are made. The City of East Ellijay, Georgia does not levy any property taxes.

Other revenues, including licenses and permits, certain charges for services, and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Fines receivable for the fiscal year ended 2019 totaled $221,996. An allowance for uncollectible fines of $11,100 was established resulting in a net receivable of $210,896 reported on the financial statements.

Expenditure recognition

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Most expenditures are measurable and are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Allocations of costs such as depreciation are not recognized in the governmental funds.

The City reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund – This is the City's primary operating fund. This fund accounts for all financial resources of the general government except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Funds – Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources other than special assessments, expendable trusts, or major capital projects that are restricted for specific purposes. Special Revenue Funds of the City include the Hotel/Motel Tax Fund, Technology Fees Fund, and the Confiscated Assets Fund.

Capital Project Funds (SPLOST and SPLOST 2014) - The Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Fund (SPLOST) and SPLOST 2014 Fund are used to account for the revenues and expenditures related to the 2009 and 2018 1% Special Local Option Sales Tax, authorized by special election, that is to be used for road, street and bridge purposes.

E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Mayor prepares a draft of the annual budget which is presented to the City Council for review and the proposed budget is discussed and finalized. Any change to original budgeted items must be approved by the Council. The proposed budget is advertised in a local newspaper giving notice regarding a public hearing in which

local citizens may give their input regarding the proposed budget. The City also places a copy of the proposed budget on file for public inspection prior to the actual approval. Once all of these steps have been taken, the City Council and Mayor then formally adopt the annual balanced budget in a legally permissible manner. The legal level of control of the budget of the City of East Ellijay, Georgia is at the department level. All appropriations lapse at year end.

Budgets have been legally adopted for all funds. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, and on the same basis of accounting used by each fund to which the budget applies.

Each fund's appropriated budget is prepared on a detailed line item basis. Revenues are budgeted by source. Expenditures are budgeted by department and classed as follows: operating expenditures, capital outlay, and debt service. This constitutes the legal level of control. Expenditures may not exceed appropriations at this level. Budget revisions at this level are subject to final review by the City Council. During fiscal year 2019, there was a budget overrun of $31,401 in the Municipal Court department of the Judicial function. The majority of the expenditures in this department are payments to others that are directly based on fine revenues. In fiscal year 2019, fine revenue increased by 40%. The expenditures increased by 33%. This increase is directly a result of the increase in fine revenue during fiscal year 2019.

F. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting involves recording purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditures of monies in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation. Encumbrance accounting is not employed by the City as it is not considered necessary to assure effective budgetary control or to facilitate effective cash planning and control at this time.

G. Cash and Investments

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits. Statutes authorize the City to invest in obligations of the U.S. Government, U.S. Government agencies, the State of Georgia, other counties, and municipal corporations and political subdivisions of the State of Georgia which are rated "AA" or better by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., negotiable certificates of deposit issued by any bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state of the United States of America or any national banking associations, U.S. Government or Agency collateralized repurchase agreements obligations, and pooled investment programs sponsored by the State of Georgia for the investment of local government funds.

H. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

I. Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial individual cost of more than $5,000 and infrastructure with a cost of more than $20,000. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. General infrastructure assets include all roads, bridges and other infrastructure assets acquired subsequent to July 1, 2003. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life is not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Infrastructure	10-50 years
Buildings	50 years
Building improvements	20 years
Vehicles	2-15 years
Office & computer equipment	3-15 years

J. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Accordingly, results could differ from those estimates.

K. Compensated Absences

City employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts. It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits up to the end of the year, at which time any vacation or sick pay not yet used is lost and cannot be carried forward to the subsequent year. Therefore, there is no accumulated compensated absence liability as of the fiscal year end.

L. 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 – Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the current assets and current liabilities. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the

extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are classified as follows:

- *Nonspendable* – Fund balances are reported as Nonspendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., items that are not expected to be converted to cash) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- *Restricted* – Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restriction imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments.
- *Assigned* – Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed (i.e., an appropriation of existing fund balance to eliminate a projected budgetary deficit in the subsequent year's budget). However, an assignment of fund balance can not cause a deficit in unassigned fund balance to occur.
- *Unassigned* – Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. The City reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the General Fund. Negative unassigned fund balances may be reported in all other governmental funds.
- *Committed* - Fund balances reported as committed include amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The City Council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the government that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

Flow Assumptions – When restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the City's policy to use restricted, and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed.

When committed, assigned or unassigned amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the City's policy to use committed or assigned amounts first and then unassigned amounts as they are needed.

Net Position – Net position represents the difference between the assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets, net of related debt, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by any outstanding balances of any borrowings used (i.e., the amount that the City has spent) for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted as described in the fund balance section above. All other net position is reported as unrestricted.

2. SUMMARY OF DEPOSITS

Following is a reconciliation of the City's cash and certificates of deposit balances as of June 30, 2019:

	Government-wide Statement of Net Assets
Cash	$ 461,897
Certificates of deposit, unrestricted	2,131,721
Certificates of deposit, restricted	330,971
Restricted cash for:	
SPLOST capital asset projects	44,533
Confiscated funds	8,715
Technology funds	5,679
Total	$ 2,983,516

It is the City's policy for deposits to be secured at 110% by collateral valued at market or par, whichever is lower, less the amount of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance.

At year end, the carrying amount of the City's demand and time deposits was $2,983,516 and the bank balance was $3,002,672. The bank balances differ from the carrying amounts due to outstanding checks, deposits in transit, and reconciling items. The City's deposits are covered by Federal Depository Insurance or by collateral held by a pledging financial institution's agency in the City's name.

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3. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

	Beginning of Year	Increases	Decreases	End of Year
Governmental activities				
Non-depreciable capital assets				
Land	$3,559,740	$ -	$ -	$3,559,740
Total capital assets not being depreciated	3,559,740	-	-	3,559,740
Depreciable capital assets				
Infrastructure	698,082	118,956	-	817,038
Buildings	543,115	-	-	543,115
Machinery and equipment	120,247	-	-	120,247
Vehicles	292,760	59,953	(79,877)	272,836
Total depreciable capital assets	1,654,204	178,909	(79,877)	1,753,236
Less accumulated depreciation				
Infrastructure	175,885	36,735	-	212,620
Buildings	140,740	11,407	-	152,147
Machinery and equipment	91,661	4,757	-	96,418
Vehicles	169,998	37,579	(79,877)	127,700
Total accumulated depreciation	578,284	90,478	(79,877)	588,885
Total depreciable capital assets, net	1,075,920	88,431	-	1,164,351
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 4,635,660	$ 88,431	$ -	$ 4,724,091

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

Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 14,820
Public safety	26,366
Public works	49,292
Total	$ 90,478

4. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Intergovernmental receivables consist of the local option sales tax receivable in the amount of $37,018 from the State of Georgia and the ad valorem vehicle tax receivable in the amount of $6,634 from Gilmer County Tax Commissioner, totaling $43,652 for General Fund. For the SPLOST 2014 Fund, the special purpose local option sales tax receivable in the amount of $7,938 from Gilmer County Commissioner represents the

total on the fund statement, for a total intergovernmental receivable for all funds of $51,590 as of June 30, 2019.

5. RETIREMENT PLANS

Plan Description. The City's defined benefit pension plan, City of East Ellijay Retirement Plan (CEERP), provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. CEERP is affiliated with the Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System (GMEBS), an agent multiple-employer pension plan administered by the Georgia Municipal Association. The GMEBS assigns authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions of the plans that participate in GMEBS to the respective employer entities and, for the CEERP, that authority rests with the City. The Georgia Municipal Association issued a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for GMEBS. That report may be obtained by writing to the Georgia Municipal Association or by calling (404) 688-0472.

Membership of the Plan. As of January 1, 2019, the most recent date of the actuarial valuation, plan membership was as follows:

Retirees and beneficiaries	7
Terminated plan members entitled to, but not receiving benefits	13
Active plan members	14
Total	34

Funding Policy. The City is required to contribute at an actuarially determined amount annually to the CEERP. The contribution amount is determined using actuarial methods and assumptions approved by the GMEBS Board of Trustees and meets applicable State of Georgia funding standards. The recommended contribution for the plan year beginning January 1, 2019 of $41,789 is 9.40% of annual covered payroll, and includes the annual required contribution, administrative fees, and an adjustment for timing contributions over twelve months. The City's actual contribution during the year ended June 30, 2019 of $87,537 was based, in part, on the previous recommended contribution for the plan year beginning January 1, 2019, in addition to amounts contributed in excess of minimum contributions by the Mayor and City Council. Plan members are not required to contribute to the plan. Only the City makes contributions to the plan. Employees become eligible immediately upon employment and become vested in the plan after ten years of service if hired or rehired after November 1, 2004, and five years of service if hired or rehired before November 1, 2004, with service prior to April 1, 1983 not to be credited. Contributions and interest forfeited by employees who leave employment before ten years of service are used to reduce the City's current period contribution requirement.

Net Pension Asset

The City's total pension liability nested with the fiduciary net position resulted in a net pension asset as shown in the Statement of Net Position. The asset was measured as of September 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as results are comparted to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Calculations are based on the substantive plan in effects as of January 1, 2019.

The assumptions used in the January 1, 2019 actuarial valuation are as follows:

Actuarial Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization Method	Closed level dollar for remaining unfunded liability
Remaining Amortization Period	N/A
Asset Valuation Method	Sum of actuarial value at the beginning of year and the cash flow during the year plus the assumed investment return, adjusted by 10% of the amount that the value exceeds or is less than the market value at end of year. The actuarial value is adjusted, if necessary, to be within 20% of market value
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Net Investment Rate of Return	7.50%
Projected Salary Increases	2.75% plus service based merit increases
Cost of Living Adjustments	0.00%
Amortization Period of UAAL	30 years

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with sex-distinct rates, set forward two years for males and one year for females, and the RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table with sex-distinct rates. The RP-2000 mortality tables were determined to contain sufficient provision appropriate to reasonably reflect future mortality improvement, based on a four-year review of mortality experience for the period January 1, 2010 to June 30, 2014.

The mortality and economic actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study covering the period January 1, 2010 to June 30, 2014.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of March 31, 2018 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	45%	6.40%
International equity	20%	7.40%
Global fixed income	5%	3.03%
Domestic fixed income	20%	1.75%
Real estate	10%	5.10%
Cash	0%	
Total	100%	

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that the City contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the employee rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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Changes in the Net Pension Liability (Asset)

	Increases (Decreases)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Position Liability (Asset) (c)
Balances at September 30, 2017	$ 884,163	$ 926,693	$ (42,530)
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	20,683	-	20,683
Interest	66,402	-	66,402
Differences between Expected and Actual experience	(7,334)	-	(7,334)
Contributions – employer	-	88,640	(88,640)
Contributions – employee	-	-	-
Net investment income	-	92,271	(92,271)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(38,970)	(38,970)	-
Administrative expense	-	(9,440)	9,440
Other	-	-	-
Net Changes	40,781	132,501	(91,720)
Balances at September 30, 2018	$ 924,944	$ 1,059,194	$ (134,250)

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

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
City's net pension liability (asset)	($6,817)	($134,250)	($240,185)

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued GMEBS financial report.

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of $13,167. At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ (7,089)
Changes of assumptions	5,028	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(50,165)
	5,028	(57,254)
Deferred pension contributions (after measurement date)	28,153	-
Total Deferred (Inflows) and Outflows - ending	$ 33,181	$ (57,254)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30:	Inflows	Outflows
2020	($24,464)	$ 14,155
2021	($22,265)	-
2022	($15,400)	-
2023	($ 4,252)	-
Thereafter	-	-

6. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City has entered into various agreements and contracts in the normal course of business. Such agreements do not give rise to assets or liabilities considered to be material at June 30, 2019. In addition, subsequent events were evaluated through the date of the report, November 13, 2019. No items were noted that warranted disclosure or inclusion in the financial statements.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City of East Ellijay is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and workers' compensation for which the City carries insurance coverage.

There are no significant reductions of insurance coverage compared to the prior year. Settled claims have not exceeded the commercial excess coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Risk Pools

The City has insurance coverage with a local insurance agency. Insurance coverage and deductible options for property, casualty, and crime under the policy are selected by the City's management based on anticipated needs. The City is required to pay all premiums, applicable deductibles and assessments billed by the agency, as well as following loss

reduction and prevention procedures established by the agency. The agency's responsibility includes paying claims, and representing the City in defense and settlement of claims. The agency's basis for estimating the liabilities for unpaid claims is established by an actuary. The City has not compiled a record of the claims paid up to the applicable deductible for the prior year or the current fiscal year. The City is unaware of any claims which the City is liable up to the applicable deductible which were outstanding and unpaid at June 30, 2019. No provisions have been made in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019 for any estimate of potential unpaid claims.

The City has elected to be a member of the Georgia Municipal Association Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund (GMWCASIF), a risk management agency created under Georgia law. As a participant in the GMWCASIF, the City has no legal obligation to pay its own workers' compensation claims. The City is required to make an annual contribution to the fund in an amount that is determined on the basis of actuarial projections of losses. With payment of the City's annual contribution, the City has effectively transferred the risk and responsibility for payment of its workers' compensation claims. However, the enabling statue creating GMWCASIF permits the fund to levy an assessment upon its members to make up any deficiency the fund may have in surplus or reserves. No amount has been recorded in the basic financial statements for this contingency, as management believes the likelihood for assessment is remote.

8. JOINT VENTURE

The City of East Ellijay, Georgia, in conjunction with cities and counties in a fifteen (15) county area, is a member of the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission (NWGRC). Membership in a regional commission is automatic for each municipality and county in the state. The official Code of Georgia Section 50-8-34 (Georgia Planning Act of 1989 and House Bill 1216) provides for the organizational structure of the RCs. Each county and municipality in the state is required by law to pay minimum annual dues to the NWGRC. The City paid their annual dues to the NWGRC for the year ended June 30, 2019. The NWGRC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and the chief elected official of each municipality. The county board members and municipal board members from the same county elect one member of the Board who is a resident (but not an elected or appointed official or employee of the county or municipality) to serve as the nonpublic Board member from a county. The Georgia Planning Act of 1989 (O.C.G.A. 50-8-34) defined these commissions as "public agencies and instrumentalities of their member." Georgia laws also provide that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of the regional commission beyond its resource (O.C.G.A. 50-8-39.1). A copy of the audited financial statements of the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission may be obtained from their office at 1 Jackson Hill Drive, Rome, Georgia 30162.

The City of East Ellijay, Georgia, in conjunction with the City of Ellijay, Georgia and Gilmer County, Georgia have formed the Joint Development Authority of Gilmer County under the official Code of Georgia Section 36-62-5.1 (the Development Authorities

Law). The three participating jurisdictions of the Authority are responsible for the budget of the Authority. Each jurisdiction appoints two members of the board of directors of the Authority. The City of East Ellijay contributed 9% of the fiscal year 2018 budget. A copy of the agreed-upon procedures of the Development may be reviewed, and can be obtained from the Authority at 696 First Avenue, East Ellijay, Georgia 30540.

9. HOTEL/MOTEL TAX

The City has levied a 3% lodging tax. During 2019, the City collected $90,574 of lodging tax. The City is required by State law to expend a percentage of the total taxes collected which is not less than the percentage of tax collections expended for such purposes during the immediately preceding fiscal year. The City expended 71% of the tax collections through a funding agreement between the City and the Gilmer County Chamber of Commerce. The City has therefore complied with the provisions of OCGA 48-13-51 of the State of Georgia.

10. INTERFUND BALANCES

During the fiscal year, the General Fund collected $938 of technology fees that had yet been transferred to the nonmajor fund, Technology Fund, at June 30, 2019. This is presented as an interfund balance in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.

11. RESTRICTED NET POSITION AND FUND EQUITY

Restricted – The following components of net position and fund balance are restricted for the following purposes:

Capital projects financed with SPLOST tax revenues	$383,442
Public safety expenditures specific to program purposes	14,237
	$397,679

Committed – The following components of fund balance are committed for:

Portion of Hotel/Motel tax revenues contractually payable to local tourism organizations	$ 5,150

Assigned – The following components of fund balance are assigned for:

Tourism and city improvement expenditures specific to program purposes	$ 21,924

Nonspendable – The following components of und balance are nonspendable because:

Prepaid items	$ 11,235

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND RELATED NOTES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Total pension liability	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	***2014-2009**
Service cost	$ 20,683	$ 23,204	$ 19,974	$ 18,963	$ 19,501	*
Interest	66,402	62,589	58,946	49,457	6,414	*
Differences between expected and actual experience	(7,334)	(6,596)	6,623	88,182	10,189	*
Changes in assumptions	-	15,085	-	-	(3,242)	*
Changes of benefit terms	-	3,761	-	-	-	*
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(38,970)	(42,963)	(34,114)	(34,217)	(32,979)	*
Net change in total pension liability	40,781	55,080	51,429	122,385	39,883	
Total pension liability – beginning	884,163	829,083	777,654	655,269	615,386	
Total pension liability – ending (a)	$ 924,944	$ 884,163	$829,083	$777,654	$655,269	
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions – employer	$ 88,640	$ 86,185	$ 59,421	$ 58,053	$ 49,720	*
Contributions – employee	-	-	-	-	-	
Net investment income	92,271	117,197	75,665	6,039	66,643	*
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(38,970)	(42,963)	(34,114)	(34,217)	(32,979)	*
Administrative expense	(9,440)	(10,257)	(5,867)	(6,628)	(5,439)	*
Other	-	-	-	-	-	
Net change in fiduciary net position	132,501	150,162	95,105	23,247	77,945	
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	926,693	776,531	681,426	658,179	580,234	
Plan fiduciary net position – ending (b)	$1,059,194	$ 926,693	$776,531	$681,426	$658,179	
Net pension liability (asset) – ending (a)-(b)	$(134,250)	$ (42,530)	$ 52,552	$ 96,228	$ (2,910)	
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	114.51%	104.81%	93.66%	87.63%	100.44%	
Covered employee payroll	$ 438,704	$ 388,393	$397,263	$365,932	$301,327	
Net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered employee payroll	(30.60%)	(10.95%)	13.23%	26.30%	(0.97%)	

*(Historical information prior to implementation of GASB 67/68 is not required)

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND RELATED NOTES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Schedule of City's Contributions

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	**2014-2009
Actuarially determined contribution	--*	$ 39,008	$ 35,244	$ 27,480	$ 26,911	
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	--*	89,008	65,244	47,480	37,911	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	--*	(50,000)	(30,000)	(20,000)	(11,000)	
Covered-employee payroll	--*	$388,393	$397,263	$365,932	$301,327	
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	--*	22.92%	16.42%	12.98%	12.58%	

*2019 information will be determined after fiscal year end and will be included in 2020 valuation report.
**Historical information prior to implementation of GASB 67/68 is not required

Notes to Schedule of Contributions

Valuation date:

The actuarially determined contribution rate was determined as of January 1, 2019, with an interest adjustment to the fiscal year. Contributions in relation to this actuarially determined contribution rate will be reported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization Method	Closed level dollar for remaining unfunded liability
Remaining Amortization Period	N/A
Asset Valuation Method	Sum of actuarial value at the beginning of year and the cash flow during the year plus the assumed investment return, adjusted by 10% of the amount that the value exceeds or is less than the market value at end of year. The actuarial value is adjusted, if necessary, to be within 20% of market value
Net Investment Rate of Return	7.50%
Projected Salary Increases	2.75% plus service based merit increases
Cost of Living Adjustments	0.00%
Inflation	2.75%

Retirement age	65 years old for inactive vested employees, active employees 65-69 at 60%, 70 and over 100%
Mortality	RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table and RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table

Changes in Assumptions

Amounts reported for the fiscal year ending in 2019 and later reflect the following assumption changes based on the results of an actuarial experience study covering the period January 1, 2010 to June 30, 2018:

- The mortality table for disabled participants was changed to remove the two year set forward for males and the one year set forward for females.
- The turnover rates were updated to introduce selected rates for services less than five years to reduce the ultimate rate by 15% and to assume no turnover on and after age 55. The selected period rates were further constrained to not be less than the ultimate rates.
- The retirement rates where normal retirement is only available on or after age 65 were changed from the prior assumption of 100% at age 65 to the new assumption of 60% at ages 65-69 and 100% at age 70. Where normal retirement is available prior to age 65, the rates were changed from the prior assumption of 100% at earliest unreduced age, but not below age 60, to the new assumption of 10% at ages 55-59, 20% at age 60, 25% at age 61, 35% at age 62, 40% at age 63, 45% at age 64, 50% at ages 65-6, and 100% at age 70.
- The inflation assumption was decreased from 3.25 to 2.75%
- The salary increase assumption was changed from select period rates during the the first five years of service, followed by age-related rates to an assumption based on new service-related rates. Under the prior assumption, the salary increases ranged 3.75% to 8.00% and include an inflation assumption of 3.5% Under the new assumption, the salary increases range from 3.25% to 8.25% and include an inflation assumption of 2.75%

Benefit Changes

Effective January 1, 2015, the Plan was amended to provide for immediate participation for employees. This change has no impact on service credited under the Plan and has no impact on benefits.

Effective September 12, 2017, the Officials' benefit multiplier was increased from $18 to $20.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds			Capital Projects Fund		
ASSETS	Confiscated Assets	Hotel/Motel Tax	Technology Fees	SPLOST	SPLOST 2014	Total
Cash	$ 8,715	$ 26,321	$ 4,741	$ -	$ 44,533	$ 84,310
Investments	-	-	-	-	330,971	330,971
Receivables						
Taxes	-	7,803	-	-	-	7,803
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	7,938	7,938
Interfund	-	-	938	-	-	938
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 8,715	$ 34,124	$ 5,679	$ -	$ 383,442	$ 431,960
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	$ 157	$ 7,050	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 7,207
Total Liabilities	157	7,050	-	-	-	7,207
Fund Balances						
Restricted						
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	383,442	383,442
Public Safety	8,558	-	5,679	-	-	14,237
Committed						
Housing and Development	-	5,150	-	-	-	5,150
Assigned						
Housing and Development	-	21,924	-	-	-	21,924
Total Fund Balances	8,558	27,074	5,679	-	383,442	424,753
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 8,715	$ 34,124	$ 5,679	$ -	$ 383,442	$ 431,960

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds			Capital Projects Fund		
	Confiscated Assets	Hotel/Motel Tax	Technology Fees	SPLOST	SPLOST 2014	Total
REVENUES						
Selective sales and use tax	$ -	$ 90,600	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 90,600
Technology fees	-	-	9,904	-	-	9,904
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	89,866	89,866
Confiscations	23,210	-	-	-	-	23,210
Investment earnings	6	211	4	4	5,988	6,213
Total revenues	23,216	90,811	9,908	4	95,854	219,793
EXPENDITURES						
Current						
Public safety	19,884	-	6,094	-	-	25,978
Public works	-	-	-	9	-	9
Housing and development	-	92,159	-	-	-	92,159
Capital Outlay						
Pulic works	-	-	-	101,357	-	101,357
Total expenditures	19,884	92,159	6,094	101,366	-	219,503
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	3,332	(1,348)	3,814	(101,362)	95,854	290
Other Financing Sources						
Transfers in	-	-	1,865	-	-	1,865
Insurance proceeds	42	-	-	-	-	42
Proceeds from sale of capital asset	600	-	-	-	-	600
Net change in fund balances	3,974	(1,348)	5,679	(101,362)	95,854	2,797
Fund balances, beginning of year	4,584	28,422	-	101,362	287,588	421,956
Fund balances, end of year	$ 8,558	$ 27,074	$ 5,679	$ -	$ 383,442	$ 424,753

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Project	Estimated Cost		Expenditures			Estimated % of Completion
	Original	Current	Prior Years	Current Year	Total	
2014 SPLOST						
Road, street and bridge purposes to include sidewalks and bicycle paths	$ 434,250	$ 434,250	$ -	$ -	$ -	0.00%
	$ 434,250	$ 434,250	$ -	$ -	$ -	
2009 SPLOST						
Road, street and bridge purposes to include sidewalks and bicycle paths	$ 1,054,900	$ 1,054,900	$ 555,045	$ 9	$ 555,054	52.62%
	$ 1,054,900	$ 1,054,900	$ 555,045	$ 9	$ 555,054	

Note A: The SPLOST schedule has been prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

WELCH WALKER
& ASSOCIATES
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

540 N. MAIN STREET
JASPER, GA 30143
PH (706) 253-3700 FAX (706) 253-5973

489 HIGHLAND CROSSING
SUITE 208
EAST ELLIJAY, GA 30540
PH (706) 515-2000 FAX (706)515-2011

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*

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of East Ellijay, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of East Ellijay, Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of East Ellijay, Georgia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 13, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of East Ellijay, Georgia'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 East Ellijay, Georgia's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of East Ellijay, Georgia's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2019-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

City of East Ellijay, Georgia's Response to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Welch, Walker & Associates, P.C., CPAs
East Ellijay, Georgia
November 13, 2019

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

2019-01 – Material Misstatements in Reporting

Criteria: The City is responsible for preparing annual financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Timely recording of transactions on an accrual basis/modified accrual basis is in accordance with GAAP and provides more meaningful financial information.

Condition/Context: Although the fiscal year-end financial statements are prepared on the appropriate accrual/modified accrual basis, the City improperly presented fines receivable and deferred fine revenue, which caused the balances in General Fund to be materially misstated.

Effect: Failure to properly report balances causes financial statements to be materially misstated and misleading for management, elected officials and any other intended users of such information.

Cause: The software utilized for court activity is time-sensitive. Reports generated to depict balances due to the City for outstanding fines must be produced on the last day of the fiscal year. The report used for financial reporting was generated on August 22, 2019; therefore, it contained issuance and payment of fines from the end of the fiscal year through that date. In order to remedy the situation, the probation officer was able to produce an accurate listing of fines outstanding to the City on the last day of the fiscal year, which was used to properly report fines receivable and all related accounts on the financial statements. This resulted in a decrease to fines receivable of $48,137, a decrease in deferred fine revenue of $33,067, and a decrease of fine revenue of $12,664. In addition, cash bonds held on behalf of the City were not included in the financial statements in the amount of $1,065.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City correspond with the probation officer at fiscal year end to reconcile amounts shown as outstanding in that system with the report generated from the court software on June 30, 2019. The balances should be adjusted to reflect the accurate balances accordingly.

Response: The City agrees with this finding and will correct this reporting error in the upcoming fiscal year.