CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2022

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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FINANCIAL SECTION

MAULDIN & JENKINS
CPAs & ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Members
of City Council
City of Jefferson, Georgia
Jefferson, Georgia

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the **City of Jefferson , Georgia** (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Jefferson, Georgia, as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund and American Rescue Plan Fund, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matter

The City of Jefferson implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as of January 1, 2022. This standard significantly changed the accounting for the City's leases. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the schedule of Changes in the City's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios, the Schedule of City Contributions – Retirement Pension Plan and Schedule of Changes in the City's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios – OPEB Plan, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards as required by Title 2, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and the schedule of expenditures of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds as required by Official Code of Georgia 48-8-121, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is 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 July 17, 2023 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 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'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's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia
July 17, 2023

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Within this section of the basic financial report for the City of Jefferson, Georgia (the "City"), the City's management is pleased to provide this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Jefferson for the year that ended on December 31, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the City's basic financial statements and notes to the financial statements, to enhance their understanding of the activities and financial health of the City of Jefferson.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts. It should be read in conjunction with the basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The City of Jefferson, Georgia operates under a Mayor-Council form of government. The accounting, financial reporting, and significant practices of the City are discussed in subsequent sections and the remainder of the notes to the financial statements are organized to provide explanations and other required disclosures for the City's financial activities.

The City's governmental activities assets and deferred inflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $29,936,289 (total net position) for the calendar year reported.

- Total net position of governmental activities is comprised of the following:

  (1) Net investment in capital assets of $20,710,018 include capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced for outstanding debt related to the purchase or construction of capital assets (net of unspent bond proceeds).
  (2) Net position of $6,327,885 are restricted by constraints imposed from outside the City such as debt covenants, grantors, laws, or regulations.
  (3) Unrestricted net position of $2,898,386 represent the portion available to maintain the City's continuing obligations to citizens and creditors.

- The City's governmental funds reported total ending fund balance of $19,595,563 this year. This compared to the prior year ending fund balance of $16,277,830 showing an increase of $3,317,733 during the current year.

- At the end of the current calendar year, the unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was $4,199,758 or 38.4% of total General Fund expenditures.

The above financial highlights are explained in more detail in the "financial analysis" section of this document.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis document introduces the City's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include: 1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The City's annual report includes two government-wide statements. These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status. Financial reporting at this level uses a perspective similar to that found in the private sector with its basis in accrual accounting and elimination or reclassification of activities between funds.

The first of these government-wide statements is the *Statement of Net Position*. This is the government-wide statement of net position presenting information that includes all of the City's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City as a whole is improving or deteriorating. Evaluation of the overall health of the City would extend to other nonfinancial factors such as diversification of the taxpayer base or the condition of City infrastructure, in addition to the financial information provided in this report.

The second government-wide statement is the *Statement of Activities*, which reports how the City's net position changed during the current calendar year. All current year revenues and expenses are included regardless of when cash is received or paid.

An important purpose of the design of the statement of activities is to show the financial reliance of the City's distinct activities or functions on revenues provided by the City's taxpayers.

Both government-wide financial statements distinguish governmental activities of the City principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. The governmental activities include general government, public safety, public works, culture and recreation, and economic and community development. The business-type activities of the City of Jefferson, Georgia include the Solid Waste Collection and the Water and Sewer Treatment Plants.

The government-wide financial statements are presented on pages 19 and 20 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is an accountability unit used to maintain control over resources segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City uses funds to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related laws and regulations. Within the basic financial statements, fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds rather than the City as a whole. Major funds are separately reported while all others are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for nonmajor funds is provided in the form of combining statements in a later section of this report.

The City reports three kinds of funds:

Governmental funds are reported in the fund financial statements and encompass the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, the focus is very different with fund statements providing a distinctive view of the City's governmental funds. These statements report short-term fiscal accountability focusing on the use of spendable resources and balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year. They are useful in evaluating annual financing requirements of governmental programs and the commitment of spendable resources for the near term.

Since the government-wide focus includes the long-term view, comparisons between these two perspectives may provide insight into the long-term impact of short-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to assist in understanding the differences between these two perspectives.

The City of Jefferson maintains eight individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, SPLOST fund, capital projects fund, debt service fund, and ARP fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other three governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund, special revenue funds, and debt service fund. Project-length budgets are adopted for the capital projects funds. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the general fund, debt service fund, and special revenue funds to demonstrate compliance with the annual appropriated budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements are presented on pages 21 to 23 of this report.

Individual fund information for nonmajor governmental funds is found in combining statements in a later section of this report.

Proprietary funds are reported in the fund financial statements and generally report services for which the City charges customers a fee. The City's proprietary funds are classified as enterprise funds. The enterprise funds essentially encompass the same functions reported as business-type activities in the government-wide statements.

Proprietary fund statements offer short-term and long-term financial information about the two activities the City operates similar to a private business, the solid waste collection and water and sewer treatment plants.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the solid waste collection and for the water and sewer treatment plant operation, both of which are considered to be major funds of the City.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements are presented on pages 26 to 28 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements provide information essential to a full understanding of the government-wide and fund financial statements.

The notes to the financial statements begin on page 29 of this report.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The City's total net position at calendar year-end is $70,131,059. The following table provides a summary of the City's net position:

Summary of Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Assets:						
Current and other assets	$ 25,378,740	$ 21,545,252	$ 21,482,030	$ 17,814,528	$ 47,220,770	$ 39,359,780
Capital Assets	31,821,606	30,422,454	45,393,904	41,205,495	77,215,510	71,627,949
Total Assets	57,200,346	51,967,706	66,875,934	59,020,023	124,436,280	110,987,729
Deferred outflows of resources	3,722,948	3,541,817	622,549	449,555	4,345,497	3,991,372
Liabilities:						
Current and other liabilities	2,409,725	2,395,129	2,933,343	2,026,052	5,343,068	4,421,181
Long term debt outstanding	22,608,358	23,074,090	11,247,114	11,385,589	33,855,472	34,459,679
Total Liabilities	25,018,083	25,469,219	14,180,457	13,411,641	39,198,540	38,880,860
Deferred inflows of resources	5,968,922	5,693,907	231,372	273,275	6,200,294	5,967,182
Net position:						
Net investment in capital Assets	20,710,018	17,971,971	35,318,081	30,334,625	56,028,099	48,306,596
Restricted	6,327,885	4,401,588	-	-	6,327,885	4,401,588
Unrestricted	2,898,386	1,972,838	17,768,573	15,450,037	20,666,959	17,422,875
Total Net Position	$ 29,936,289	$ 24,346,397	$ 53,086,654	$ 45,784,662	$ 83,022,943	$ 70,131,059

The City reported positive balances in net position for both governmental and business-type activities. During 2022, the net position increased by $5,589,892 for governmental activities and increased by $7,301,992 for business-type activities. The City's overall financial position increased during the calendar year 2022.

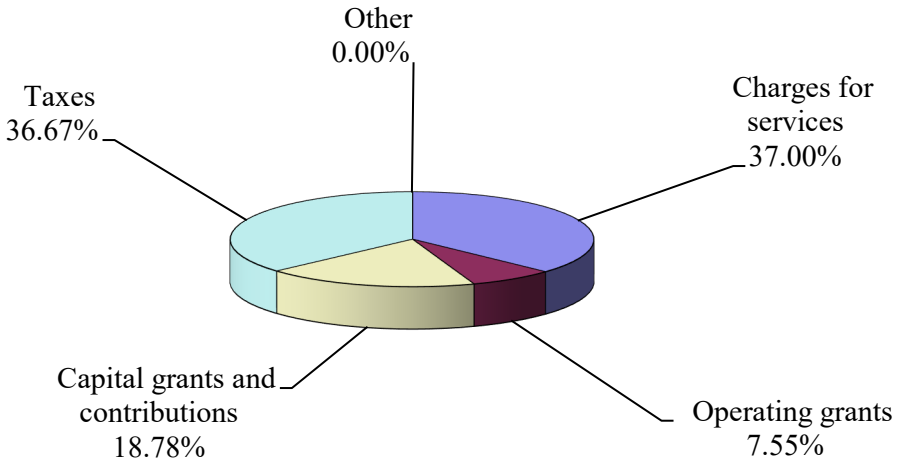
Note that approximately 56% of the governmental activities' total assets are tied up in capital assets (with 90% of the capital asset cost being depreciable). The City uses these capital assets to provide services to its citizens. Also, 68% of the business-type activities assets are tied up in capital assets (with 55% of the capital asset cost being depreciable). Combining governmental activities with business-type activities, the City has invested approximately 62% of its total assets in capital assets, as presented in the Statement of Net Position. Capital assets used in the business-type activities generate revenue for the Water and Sewer Fund.

Summary of Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Revenues:						
Program:						
Charges for services	$2,939,965	$3,664,880	$9,508,771	$8,263,522	$12,448,736	$11,928,402
Operating grants and contribution	2,540,696	2,314,059	-	-	2,540,696	2,314,059
Capital grants and contributions	3,342,787	3,955,910	2,977,366	8,120,424	6,320,153	12,076,334
General:						
Taxes	12,338,888	10,544,270	-	-	12,338,888	10,544,270
Other	202	-	185	1	387	1
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	27,258	-	-	-	27,258
Total revenues	21,162,538	20,506,377	12,486,322	16,383,947	33,648,860	36,890,324
Program Expenses:						
General government	1,492,743	1,512,923	-	-	1,492,743	1,512,923
Public safety	5,223,931	4,955,292	-	-	5,223,931	4,955,292
Public works	2,230,554	3,283,086	-	-	2,230,554	3,283,086
Culture and recreation	3,388,932	3,136,612	-	-	3,388,932	3,136,612
Economic and community development	825,194	748,570	-	-	825,194	748,570
Interest on long-term debt	344,699	371,656	-	-	344,699	371,656
Water and Sewer	-	-	6,273,358	4,972,580	6,273,358	4,972,580
Solid Waste	-	-	977,565	738,117	977,565	738,117
Total expenses	13,506,053	14,008,139	7,250,923	5,710,697	20,756,976	19,718,836
Revenues over expenses	7,656,485	6,498,238	5,235,399	10,673,250	12,891,884	17,171,488
Transfers	(2,066,593)	(1,720,593)	2,066,593	1,720,593	-	-
Change in net position	5,589,892	4,777,645	7,301,992	12,393,843	12,891,884	17,171,488
Beginning net position	24,346,397	19,568,752	45,784,662	33,390,819	70,131,059	52,959,571
Ending net position	$29,936,289	$24,346,397	$53,086,654	$45,784,662	$83,022,943	$70,131,059

Total government-wide revenues for 2022 were $33,648,860. These revenues consisted of $12,338,888 in taxes, $6,320,153 in capital grants and contributions, $2,540,696 in operating grants and contributions, $12,448,736 in charges for services, and $387 in other revenues. Of this amount, $21,162,538 was in governmental activities and $12,486,322 in business-type activities. The following chart depicts further detail of government-wide revenues.

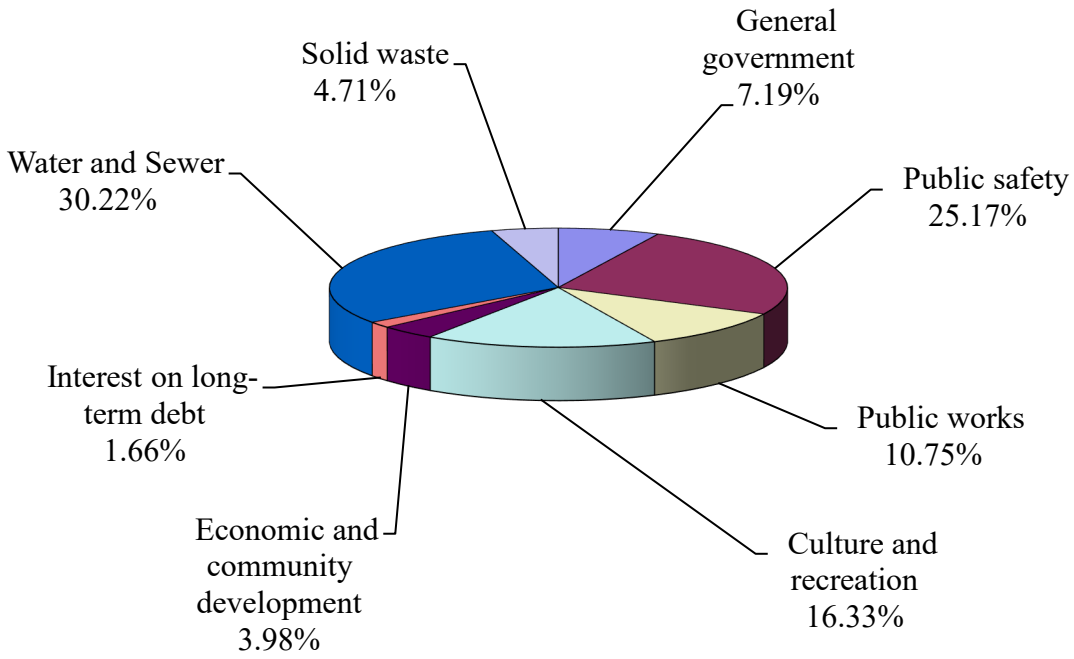
REVENUES BY SOURCE - GOVERNMENT-WIDE ACTIVITY



Note: Graph may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Government-wide expenses for the City were $20,756,976 for 2022, of which $13,506,053 were for governmental activities and $7,250,923 for business-type activities. The chart below depicts further detail of government-wide total expenses.

EXPENSES BY FUNCTION-GOVERNMENT-WIDE ACTIVITY

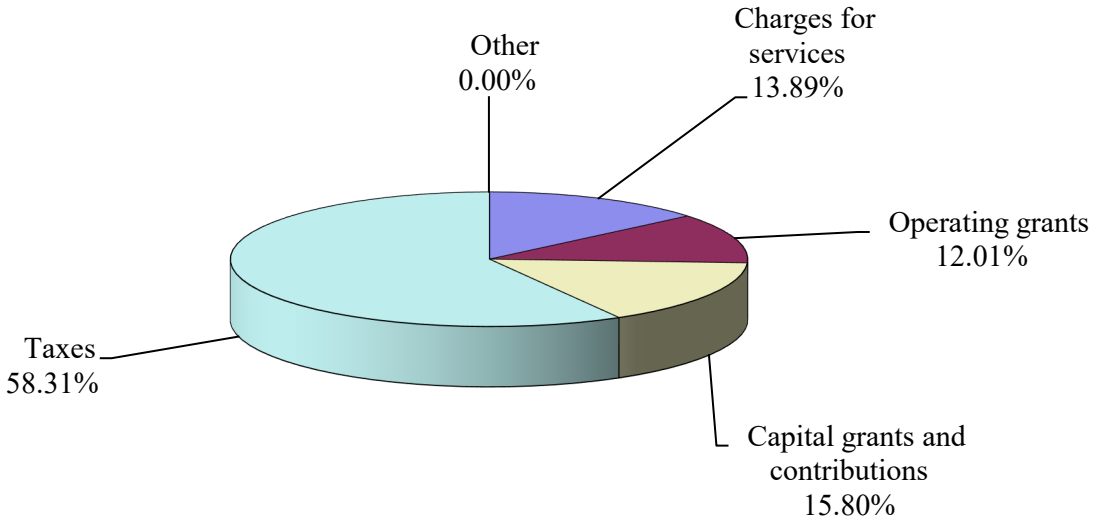


Note: Graph may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Governmental Activities Revenues

The City's sales taxes (which includes the Local Option Sales Tax), one of the General Fund's most significant revenue sources, yielded $639,801 more than in the prior year, due to an increase in sales throughout the County. The total amount of local option sales tax revenue was $3,818,247. The City currently shares 1% taxes on all sales within Jackson County. The Local Option Sales Tax (LOST) is a direct offset to property taxes and is renewed every ten years. The Capital Projects Fund accounts for the other sales tax which is a Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) authorized by voter referendum. The SPLOST number six, effective for six years, was approved by the voters on March 1, 2016 with collections starting July 1, 2017 and will end June 30, 2023. The SPLOST tax is for specific capital projects and debt related to capital projects and constitutes a significant portion of the City's ability to fund capital projects in the areas of water and sewerage, road and bridges, recreation, and public safety. A total of $454,684 was expended during 2022 for these capital projects and related debt.

REVENUES BY SOURCE - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

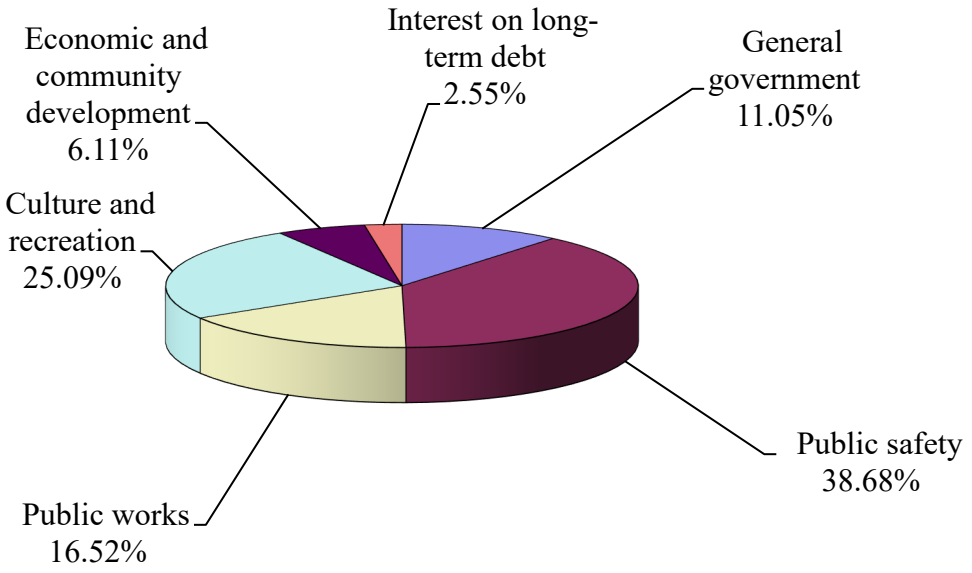


Note: Graph may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Governmental Activities Expenses

Expenses in the governmental activities were $13,506,053 down $502,086 from 2021. The following chart depicts further detail of governmental activities expenses.

EXPENSES BY FUNCTION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES



Note: Graph may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities include the enterprise or proprietary funds which are established to be supported by fee revenues.

Water and Sewer Fund – The operating revenues in the Water and Sewer Fund increased $1,004,614 from the prior year while non-operating revenues and capital contributions (excluding transfers in) decreased by $5,143,058. The decrease in non-operating revenue and capital contributions is mainly due to the decrease in capital contributions from developer contributions. Operating expenses increased by $1,300,778 from 2021. The increase in expenses is attributable to an increase in personnel cost, R&M to the system, new meter purchases, increase cost in chemicals, and increase depreciation costs.

Solid Waste Fund – The operating revenue for Solid Waste Fund was up $239,448 from the prior year and operating expenses increased by $240,635. The revenue in this fund increased due to an increase in customer base and a rate increase. The expense increased due to an increase in customer base and an increase in what the vendor charged the City.

FUND ANALYSIS

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are reported in the fund statements with a short-term, inflow and outflow of spendable resources focus. This information is useful in assessing resources available at the end of the year in comparison with upcoming financing requirements. Governmental funds reported ending fund balances of $19,595,563 at December 31, 2022 compared to $16,277,830 at December 31, 2021. The increase relates to the General Fund, SPLOST Funds and Capital Projects Fund.

General Fund increased by $1,474,164 due mainly to an increase in property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, and business taxes. The SPLOST fund increased by $1,689,627 due to SPLOST revenue that is being saved to do larger projects. Capital Projects Fund increased by $449,292 due to money contributed to a project that isn't complete. Debt Service Fund increased by $204 due to interest income received. Lastly, there was a decrease of $54,570 in the Nonmajor Governmental Funds due to asset confiscations received being lower than the expenditures during 2022.

Of this year-end total, $7,037,680 is assigned for appropriation of subsequent year's fund balance. There is $439,898 assigned for various purposes. There is also $385,673 assigned for planning and development use and $1,289,397 of impact fees set aside for approved purpose. There is $4,199,758 that is unassigned indicating availability for continuing City service delivery requirements. There is $459,378 set aside for debt service, $730,689 for capital projects, is contributions set aside for approved road projects, $14,462 restricted based on grant requirements, $141,830 is restricted for public safety, and $4,898,798 is for use as stated in the SPLOST referendum.

Major Governmental Funds

General Fund – The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund and the largest source of day-to-day service delivery. The General Fund's fund balance increased by $1,474,164 or 12.4%. The ending unassigned fund balance represents the equivalent of 38.4% of annual expenditures. The increase was mostly due to an increase in revenues received being greater than expenditures.

SPLOST – The SPLOST Fund is used to report projects financed from Special Purpose Local Options Sales Tax (SPLOST) funds. Fund balance increased by $1,689,627 from the prior year. This was due to SPLOST revenue that is being saved to do larger projects.

Capital Projects – The Capital Projects Fund is used to report the acquisition and construction of capital expenditures, other than those accounted for in specific funds. Fund balance increased by $208,308 from the prior year. This was due to contributions made for a project that is not complete.

Debt Service – The Debt Service Fund is used to show principal and interest payments made to pay off existing debt. Fund balance increased by $204 from the prior year.

ARP – The ARPA Fund is used to show the American Rescue Plan funds coming in and track the expenditure of these funds as they go out. All funds that came in during the year were spent.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund statements share the same focus as the government-wide financial statements, reporting both short-term and long-term information about financial status. The business-type activities analysis discusses the City's two enterprise funds.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The General Fund's revenue budget was amended upwards in 2022 by $366,631, to account for part of the increase in fines and forfeitures received from the new safety zone and an increase in sales tax revenue.

Property taxes came in over budget by $283,565. This was due to a higher collection rate than anticipated for real and personal property taxes.

Sales taxes came in over budget by $614,046. In 2021 a law was passed that required "marketplace facilitators" whose websites or apps are used to sell goods or services provided by someone else to collect and remit sales taxes to the State of Georgia and a continued increase in population. These increased the sales tax revenue collected for the City.

Franchise fees came in $403,032 over budget due to electric franchise fees coming in higher than budgeted due to continued growth during 2022.

Licenses and permits came in over budget by $255,604 due to more homes being built than anticipated.

Fines and forfeitures came in $61,206 over budget due to more fines being collected within the safety zone.

Charges for services came in $41,724 over budget due to impact fees collected from new home construction.

Business taxes came in $384,770 over budget due to an increase in insurance premium taxes received.

The City also saw revenues coming in over budget for intergovernmental ($62,982), contributions and donations ($198,981) and other revenues ($247,463).

In total, the City recognized 119.7% of the final revenue budget. The General Fund's expenditure budget was increased $633,600 or 5.4%. All budgets except payments to other agencies were increased. These increases were to cover mid-year pay increases for employees. In total, the City under spent the final expenditure budget by $1,412,916 or 11.4%.

Differences between the original budget, the final budget, and actual results are shown on page 24.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

CAPITAL ASSETS: The City's investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, for governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2022, were $30,422,454 and $41,205,495; respectively. The change in this net investment was an approximate $6,608,950 increase for governmental activities and business-type activities. See Note 6 for additional information about changes in capital assets during the calendar year and Note 8 for outstanding debt at the end of the year.

Capital Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Non-depreciable assets:						
Land	$ 2,572,002	$ 2,227,020	$10,577,225	$ 10,572,911	$ 13,149,227	$ 12,799,931
Construction in progress	436,976	904,056	8,203,079	4,710,829	8,640,055	5,614,885
Intangible	-	-	1,450,059	1,450,059	1,450,059	1,450,059
Total non-depreciable	$ 3,008,978	$ 3,131,076	$20,230,363	$ 16,733,799	$ 23,239,341	$ 19,864,875
Depreciable assets:						
Buildings	20,303,813	19,840,644	-	-	20,303,813	19,840,644
Water Distribution	-	-	18,835,551	17,359,553	18,835,551	17,359,553
Sewer Distribution	-	-	22,580,361	22,256,271	22,580,361	22,256,271
Improvements	986,939	918,734	37,020	37,020	1,023,959	955,754
Machinery and Equipment	6,662,858	6,341,851	2,035,671	1,874,156	8,698,529	8,216,007
Infrastructure	19,828,856	17,293,023			19,828,856	17,293,023
Intangibles	146,646	146,646	-	-	146,646	146,646
Total depreciable assets	47,929,112	44,540,898	43,488,603	41,527,000	91,417,715	86,067,898
Less accumulated depreciation	19,116,484	17,249,520	18,325,062	17,055,304	37,4441,546	34,304,824
Book value – depreciable assets	28,812,628	27,291,378	25,163,541	24,471,696	53,976,169	51,763,074
Percentage depreciated	40%	39%	41%	41%	41%	40%
Total book value	$31,821,606	$30,422,454	$45,393,904	$41,205,495	$77,215,510	$71,627,949

Major capital asset activities in governmental activities in 2022 were:

- Land increased by $344,982; due to the purchase of land for the expansion of downtown parking and property donated by a developer.
- Construction in progress decreased by $467,080; due to the completion of Hog Mountain Road.
- Building increased by $463,169; due to new roof at the Civic Center.
- Machinery and equipment increased by $321,007; due to the addition of four police vehicles costing $164,164 and seven tasers costing 52,440. The roads and grounds department purchased paving equipment and skid steer loader for the roads and grounds department costing $105,554. There was

other various equipment purchased costing $31,138. Also, the City removed $32,289 due to vehicles that were replaced being sold.

- Infrastructure increased by $2,535,833 due to the $392,000 in donations from developers for roads, sidewalks and storm water drainage. Also the increase was due to $2,063,833 of paving and sidewalk projects on Roy Garrett Road, Hoschton Street to Old Pendergrass, Hill Street, and Hog Mountain Road. Curry Creek Bridge lights were installed, costing $80,000.

At December 31, 2022, the depreciable capital assets for governmental activities were 40% depreciated, slightly above the 2021 percentage of 39%. This comparison indicates that the City is replacing its assets at about the same rate as they are depreciating which is a positive indicator.

Major capital asset activities in business-type activities in 2022 were:

- Land increased $4,314 due to the continued effort to secure property for the Parks Creek Reservoir construction.

- Construction in progress increased by $3,492,250. The increase was mainly due to the construction of the I-85 Wastewater Treatment Facility and Parks Creed Reservoir project totaling $3,938,699 and $465,708, respectively. These projects were started but were not completed in 2022, along with $563,841 of other projects. Previous projects were completed and moved out of construction in progress. These projects totaled $1,475,998.

- Additions to water distribution in the amount of $1,475,998. The completion of the Galilee Church Road Water Tank is the only project that contributed to this increase.

- Additions to sewer distribution in the amount of $324,090. It included Concord Road Manhole Replacement and Concord Road Sewer Line Replacement; costing $24,808 and $99,282, respectively. A developer contributed a lift station costing $200,000.

- Additions to machinery and equipment in the amount of $161,515. Two generators for pump stations were purchased. In addition, equipment for the SCADA radio system costing $12,500.

At December 31, 2022, the depreciable capital assets for business-type activities were 41% depreciated, the same as the 2021 percentage of 41%. This comparison indicates that the City is replacing its assets at about the same rate as they are depreciating which is a positive indicator.

Long-term Debt

The City's long-term debt decreased by approximately $1,660,759 during 2022.

Long-term Debt

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue bonds and Intergovernmental contracts payable	$ 11,579,350	$ 12,975,600	$ 9,802,272	$ 10,796,498	$ 21,381,622	$ 23,772,098
Net pension liability	363,160	682,765	93,466	187,770	456,626	870,535
Net OPEB obligation	11,958,425	10,718,756	2,174,259	1,272,553	14,132,684	11,991,309
Compensated absences	309,979	274,485	83,176	90,047	393,155	364,532
Total	$ 24,210,914	$ 24,651,606	$ 12,153,173	$12,346,868	$ 36,364,087	$ 36,998,474

Additional information on the City's debt is contained in Note 8 beginning on page 47.

Economic Factors

Total employment in Jackson County has continued to increase steadily in recent years, from 32,393 in 2021 to 35,520 in 2022, to 42,847 in June 2023 (Source: Georgia Department of Labor, Area Labor Profile, Jackson County, updated June 2023). There was a 20.6% increase in employment during the last year in Jackson County. Industrial development comprises the majority of private sector employment in Jackson County as of 2023. The three largest employment sectors in Jackson County are transportation and warehousing (31.4% of total private sector employment), manufacturing (20%) and retail trade (12.6%). Further, Jackson County during the next decade is expected to experience an employment growth rate that is twice that of the U.S. as a whole (Source: www.bestplaces.net).

Jefferson, with three industrial parks, is a center of economic activity in the county, along with Braselton and Commerce. With two interchanges on Interstate 85 and U.S. Highway 129 bisecting the City, Jefferson is home to a number of businesses, industries, and institutions, especially warehousing and distribution centers (as noted above) but also manufacturers and convenience stores. La Vaquita Flea Market (formerly Pendergrass Flea Market), reportedly draws 15,000 visitors on weekends. A new commercial shopping center including a grocery store opened for business in 2023 in Jefferson. A 300-unit apartment complex, completed in the last two years, is fully occupied at Concord Road north of Interstate 85. Additional phases of single-family dwellings, both attached and detached, are still being developed. Significant employers within the City are identified below. Four of the larger employers in Jackson County are located in Jefferson, including Amazon.com Services, Inc., Hire Dynamics, Inc., Kubota Industrial Equipment Corporation, and Jackson Electric Membership Corporation.

Significant Employers in the City of Jefferson (Alphabetical)

Company/Employer	Location	Description; Products
ALDI Distribution Center	Dry Pond Road	Grocery
Amazon.com Services, Inc.	Hog Mountain Road	Warehousing/distribution
American Synthetic Fiber	S. Holland Drive	Polypropylene staple fibers
Buhler Quality Yarns Corporation	Athens Street	Yarn manufacturing
City of Jefferson	Athens Street	Local government
DSC Logistics/Cardinal Health	Thomas Parkway	Supply chain management
DSM Nutritional Products	Jackson Concourse	Animal feed vitamins and supplements
Foam Fabricators	Galilee Church Road	Plastics
Jackson Electric Membership Corporation	Commerce Road	Electric power
Hire Dynamics, LLC	Enterprise Drive	Staffing/recruitment services
Home Goods Distribution Center	Logistics Center Parkway	Home furnishings
Hubbell Distribution Center	Logistics Center Parkway	Lighting
Jackson County	Athens Street	Local government
Jackson County Board of Education	Winder Highway	Public education
Jackson Electric Membership Corporation	Commerce Road	Electric utility company
Jefferson Board of Education	Story Lane	Public education
Kroger	Old Pendergrass Road	Grocery
Kubota Industrial Equipment	McClure Industrial Blvd.	Industrial equipment
Kubota National Distribution Center	Orange Court	Tractors
Martin Marietta Jefferson Quarry	Quarry Road	Quarry
Mission Foods	John B. Brooks Road and HD Robinson Blvd.	Food manufacturing
Morgan Concrete	New Salem Church Road	Concrete
Norcross Tag	Galilee Church Road	Paper tags and labels
Peach State Freightliner	Dry Pond Road	Truck sales, service, parts
Pendergrass Flea Market	U.S. Highway 129 N	Retail (weekend)
Piedmont Urgent Care – Jefferson	Panther Drive	Medical care
Quick Trip Distribution	Jackson Concourse	Convenience store supply
Resilux America	John B. Brooks Road	Packaging
Ring Container Technologies	S. Holland Drive	Plastic containers
Seydel Companies	John B Brooks Road	Chemicals for textiles
Shenandoah Growers (packing and shipping)	U.S. Highway 129 Business	Organic herbs
Shoffner Industries, Inc.	MLK Avenue	Sheet metal manufacturing
TenCate Geosynthetics NA	S. Holland Drive	Geotextiles
UFP Mid-Atlantic, LLC	MLK Avenue	Building products
Woodtec Millwork, Inc.	MLK Avenue	Cabinets, flooring, etc.
WTI	MLK Avenue	Food ingredients
Yuhara Manufacturing USA	U.S. Highway 129 N	Transportation equipment components

Jefferson is also the county seat of Jackson County and is therefore the location for city and county government, as well as two public school systems (Jefferson and Jackson County).

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Jefferson's finances for all those interested. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the City's Finance Director at 147 Athens Street, Jefferson, GA 30549.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Primary Government			Component Unit
ASSETS	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Downtown Development Authority
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 21,134,868	$ 19,863,691	$ 40,998,559	$ 112,120
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	2,561,707	1,273,469	3,835,176	12,341
Intergovernmental receivable	1,185,447	61,245	1,246,692	-
Inventory	-	229,535	229,535	-
Deposits	-	50,730	50,730	-
Due from component unit	676	-	676	-
Lease receivable, due within one year	-	-	-	2,616
Lease receivable, due in more than one year	-	-	-	83,279
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	479,338	-	479,338	-
Prepaid items	16,704	3,360	20,064	-
Capital assets, non-depreciable	3,008,978	20,230,363	23,239,341	106,272
Capital assets, depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	28,812,628	25,163,541	53,976,169	218,141
Total assets	57,200,346	66,875,934	124,076,280	534,769
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred loss on refunding	467,762	-	467,762	-
Pension related items	406,318	104,574	510,892	-
OPEB related items	2,848,868	517,975	3,366,843	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,722,948	622,549	4,345,497	-
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	659,370	1,362,021	2,021,391	28,356
Retainage payable	-	268,482	268,482	-
Accrued liabilities	147,799	138,363	286,162	209
Due to other governments	-	-	-	676
Customer deposits payable	-	258,418	258,418	-
Compensated absences, due within one year	227,556	61,059	288,615	-
Compensated absences, due in more than one year	82,423	22,117	104,540	-
Bonds payable, due within one year	1,375,000	845,000	2,220,000	-
Bonds payable, due in more than one year	10,204,350	8,957,272	19,161,622	-
Financed purchase payable, due within one year	-	-	-	164,904
Net pension liability, due in more than one year	363,160	93,466	456,626	-
Total OPEB liability, due in more than one year	11,958,425	2,174,259	14,132,684	-
Total liabilities	25,018,083	14,180,457	39,198,540	194,145
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred charges on refunding	-	5,069	5,069	-
Unearned revenues - property taxes	4,996,529	-	4,996,529	-
Deferred revenue - leasing activities	-	-	-	82,918
Pension related items	655,222	168,636	823,858	-
OPEB related items	317,171	57,667	374,838	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,968,922	231,372	6,200,294	82,918
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	20,710,018	35,318,081	56,028,099	159,509
Restricted for:				
Debt service	542,106	-	542,106	-
Capital projects	5,643,949	-	5,643,949	-
Public safety	141,830	-	141,830	-
Unrestricted	2,898,386	17,768,573	20,666,959	98,197
Total net position	$ 29,936,289	$ 53,086,654	$ 83,022,943	$ 257,706

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

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Primary Government: Business-type Activities	Primary Government: Total	Component Unit: Downtown Development Authority
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government	$ 1,492,743	$ 321,651	$ 44,061	$ -	$ (1,127,031)	$ -	$ (1,127,031)	$ -
Public safety	5,223,931	957,534	2,296,284	353,811	(1,616,302)	-	(1,616,302)	-
Public works	2,230,554	2,036	-	2,309,230	80,712	-	80,712	-
Culture and recreation	3,388,932	989,547	200,351	679,746	(1,519,288)	-	(1,519,288)	-
Economic and community development	825,194	669,197	-	-	(155,997)	-	(155,997)	-
Interest on long-term debt	344,699	-	-	-	(344,699)	-	(344,699)	-
Total governmental activities	13,506,053	2,939,965	2,540,696	3,342,787	(4,682,605)	-	(4,682,605)	-
Business-type activities:								
Water and Sewer	6,273,358	8,493,840	-	2,977,366	-	5,197,848	5,197,848	-
Solid waste	977,565	1,014,931	-	-	-	37,366	37,366	-
Total business-type activities	7,250,923	9,508,771	-	2,977,366	-	5,235,214	5,235,214	-
Total primary government	$ 20,756,976	$ 12,448,736	$ 2,540,696	$ 6,320,153	(4,682,605)	5,235,214	552,609	-
Component unit:								
Downtown Development Authority	$ 41,917	$ 45,508	$ -	$ -	-	-	-	3,591
General revenues:								
Property taxes					5,482,551	-	5,482,551	-
Sales taxes					3,818,247	-	3,818,247	-
Franchise taxes					1,771,532	-	1,771,532	-
Hotel/Motel occupancy tax					53,666	-	53,666	-
Business taxes					1,212,892	-	1,212,892	-
Unrestricted investment earnings					202	185	387	4,304
Transfers					(2,066,593)	2,066,593	-	-
Total general revenues and transfers					10,272,497	2,066,778	12,339,275	4,304
Change in net position					5,589,892	7,301,992	12,891,884	7,895
Net position, beginning of year					24,346,397	45,784,662	70,131,059	249,811
Net position, end of year					$ 29,936,289	$ 53,086,654	$ 83,022,943	$ 257,706

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

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Major Governmental Funds					Nonmajor	Totals
ASSETS	General	SPLOST	Capital Projects	Debt Service	ARP	Governmental Funds	Governmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 15,741,346	$ 4,531,015	$ 719,477	$ -	$ -	$ 143,030	$ 21,134,868
Taxes receivable, net	734,027	-	-	-	-	3,700	737,727
Accounts receivable, net	1,823,980	-	-	-	-	-	1,823,980
Intergovernmental receivable	478,711	368,782	337,954	-	-	-	1,185,447
Due from other funds	340,191	-	-	-	-	-	340,191
Due from component unit	676	-	-	-	-	-	676
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	459,378	-	19,960	479,338
Prepaid items	-	-	16,704	-	-	-	16,704
Total assets	$ 19,118,931	$ 4,899,797	$ 1,074,135	$ 459,378	$ -	$ 166,690	$ 25,718,931
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES							
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	$ 644,718	$ 999	$ 5,492	$ -	$ -	$ 8,161	$ 659,370
Accrued salaries	65,071	-	-	-	-	-	65,071
Due to other funds	-	-	337,954	-	-	2,237	340,191
Total liabilities	709,789	999	343,446	-	-	10,398	1,064,632
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unearned revenue - property taxes	4,996,529	-	-	-	-	-	4,996,529
Unavailable revenue - holiday market	4,654	-	-	-	-	-	4,654
Unavailable revenue - business taxes	47,644	-	-	-	-	-	47,644
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	9,909	-	-	-	-	-	9,909
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,058,736	-	-	-	-	-	5,058,736
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable:							
Prepaid items	-	-	16,704	-	-	-	16,704
Restricted for:							
Debt service	-	-	-	459,378	-	-	459,378
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	141,830	141,830
Capital projects	-	4,898,798	713,985	-	-	14,462	5,627,245
Assigned for:							
Appropriation of subsequent year's fund balance	7,037,680	-	-	-	-	-	7,037,680
Tree Bank	144,253	-	-	-	-	-	144,253
Jefferson Community Theater	40,599	-	-	-	-	-	40,599
Future Improvement Of New Library	43,734	-	-	-	-	-	43,734
Police Technology	9,312	-	-	-	-	-	9,312
Planning & Development	385,673	-	-	-	-	-	385,673
Pool	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
Impact Fee Projects	1,289,397	-	-	-	-	-	1,289,397
Unassigned	4,199,758	-	-	-	-	-	4,199,758
Total fund balances	13,350,406	4,898,798	730,689	459,378	-	156,292	19,595,563
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	$ 19,118,931	$ 4,899,797	$ 1,074,135	$ 459,378	$ -	$ 166,690	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	31,821,606
Some receivables are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the governmental funds.	62,207
The deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, net pension liability and total OPEB liability related to the City's defined benefit pension and OPEB plans are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(10,038,792)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(11,504,295)
Net position of governmental activities	$ 29,936,289

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

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Major Governmental Funds					Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Totals Governmental Funds
	General	SPLOST	Capital Projects	Debt Service	ARP		
Revenues							
Taxes:							
Property taxes	$ 5,485,704	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,485,704
Sales taxes	3,818,247	-	-	-	-	-	3,818,247
Hotel/Motel occupancy taxes	-	-	-	-	-	53,666	53,666
Franchise taxes	1,771,532	-	-	-	-	-	1,771,532
Business taxes	1,189,770	-	-	-	-	-	1,189,770
Licenses and permits	758,061	-	-	-	-	-	758,061
Intergovernmental	71,482	2,144,311	337,954	-	2,246,593	203,113	5,003,453
Fines and forfeitures	875,866	-	-	-	-	-	875,866
Charges for services	827,476	-	-	-	-	-	827,476
Contributions and donations	234,975	-	-	-	-	-	234,975
Other revenues	486,689	-	-	-	-	-	486,689
Interest earnings	-	-	-	202	-	-	202
Total revenues	15,519,802	2,144,311	337,954	202	2,246,593	256,779	20,505,641
Expenditures							
Current:							
General government	1,116,926	-	-	-	-	-	1,116,926
Public safety	4,658,779	-	5,695	-	-	78,998	4,743,472
Public works	1,528,882	-	905,367	-	-	603,680	3,037,929
Culture and recreation	2,883,323	-	659,830	-	-	-	3,543,153
Economic and community development	746,416	-	110,863	-	-	21,467	878,746
Capital outlay	-	114,684	-	-	-	-	114,684
Debt service:							
Principal	-	-	-	1,345,000	-	-	1,345,000
Interest	-	-	-	345,614	-	-	345,614
Total expenditures	10,934,326	114,684	1,681,755	1,690,614	-	704,145	15,125,524
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	4,585,476	2,029,627	(1,343,801)	(1,690,412)	2,246,593	(447,366)	5,380,117
Other financing sources (uses):							
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	4,209	-	-	-	-	-	4,209
Transfers in	2,460,686	-	1,552,109	1,690,616	-	426,889	6,130,300
Transfers out	(5,576,207)	(340,000)	-	-	(2,246,593)	(34,093)	(8,196,893)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(3,111,312)	(340,000)	1,552,109	1,690,616	(2,246,593)	392,796	(2,062,384)
Net change in fund balances	1,474,164	1,689,627	208,308	204	-	(54,570)	3,317,733
Fund balances, beginning of year	11,876,242	3,209,171	522,381	459,174	-	210,862	16,277,830
Fund balances, end of year	$ 13,350,406	$ 4,898,798	$ 730,689	$ 459,378	$ -	$ 156,292	$ 19,595,563

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

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$	3,317,733
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.		773,880
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sale of capital assets and donated capital assets) is to increase net position.		625,272
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.		21,261
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the effect of the principal payments on long-term debt.		1,345,000
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(493,254)
Change in net position - governmental activities	$	5,589,892

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

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Property taxes	$ 5,202,139	$ 5,202,139	$ 5,485,704	$ 283,565
Sales taxes	3,007,000	3,204,201	3,818,247	614,046
Franchise taxes	1,351,500	1,368,500	1,771,532	403,032
Business taxes	805,000	805,000	1,189,770	384,770
Licenses and permits	493,500	502,457	758,061	255,604
Intergovernmental	8,500	8,500	71,482	62,982
Fines and forfeitures	711,600	814,660	875,866	61,206
Charges for services	785,752	785,752	827,476	41,724
Contributions and donations	5,000	35,993	234,975	198,982
Other revenues	229,806	239,226	486,689	247,463
Total revenues	12,599,797	12,966,428	15,519,802	2,553,374
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	1,117,818	1,226,776	1,116,926	109,850
Public safety:				
Police	3,403,645	3,707,734	3,132,387	575,347
Fire	1,492,158	1,570,702	1,526,392	44,310
Total public safety	4,895,803	5,278,436	4,658,779	619,657
Public works	1,763,639	1,798,832	1,528,882	269,950
Culture and recreation:				
Recreation	644,128	685,146	661,897	23,249
Parks	1,849,546	1,899,839	1,689,786	210,053
Libraries	492,970	531,726	517,883	13,843
Payments to other agencies	30,000	30,000	13,757	16,243
Total culture and recreation	3,016,644	3,146,711	2,883,323	263,388
Economic and Community Development	919,738	896,487	746,416	150,071
Total expenditures	11,713,642	12,347,242	10,934,326	1,412,916
Excess of revenues over expenditures	886,155	619,186	4,585,476	3,966,290
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	4,000	4,000	4,209	209
Transfers in	198,000	2,446,486	2,460,686	14,200
Transfers out	(2,326,810)	(11,044,552)	(5,576,207)	5,468,345
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,124,810)	(8,594,066)	(3,111,312)	5,482,754
Net change in fund balances	(1,238,655)	(7,974,880)	1,474,164	9,449,044
Fund balances, beginning of year	11,876,242	11,876,242	11,876,242	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ 10,637,587	$ 3,901,362	$ 13,350,406	$ 9,449,044

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

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
ARPA FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	$ 2,246,593	$ 2,246,593	$ 2,246,593	$ -
Total revenues	2,246,593	2,246,593	2,246,593	-
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	(2,246,593)	(2,246,593)	(2,246,593)	-
Total other financing uses	(2,246,593)	(2,246,593)	(2,246,593)	-
Net changes in fund balances	-	-	-	-
Fund balances, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

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

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

ASSETS	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Water and Sewer Fund	Solid Waste Fund	Totals
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 19,656,208	$ 207,483	$ 19,863,691
Accounts receivable, net	1,119,293	154,176	1,273,469
Intergovernmental receivable	61,245	-	61,245
Inventory	229,535	-	229,535
Cash with fiscal agent	50,730	-	50,730
Prepaid items	3,360	-	3,360
Total current assets	21,120,371	361,659	21,482,030
NONCURRENT ASSETS			
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable	20,230,363	-	20,230,363
Depreciable assets, net of accumulated depreciation	25,162,812	729	25,163,541
Total noncurrent assets	45,393,175	729	45,393,904
Total assets	66,513,546	362,388	66,875,934
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension related items	104,574	-	104,574
OPEB related items	517,975	-	517,975
Total deferred outflows of resources	622,549	-	622,549
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	1,279,744	82,277	1,362,021
Retainage payable	268,482	-	268,482
Accrued salaries	12,390	-	12,390
Accrued interest	125,973	-	125,973
Compensated absences payable, current	61,059	-	61,059
Customer deposits payable	258,418	-	258,418
Bonds payable, current	845,000	-	845,000
Total current liabilities	2,851,066	82,277	2,933,343
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES			
Compensated absences payable	22,117	-	22,117
Bonds payable	8,957,272	-	8,957,272
Total OPEB liability	2,174,259	-	2,174,259
Net pension liability	93,466	-	93,466
Total noncurrent liabilities	11,247,114	-	11,247,114
Total liabilities	14,098,180	82,277	14,180,457
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred charges on refunding	5,069	-	5,069
Pension related items	168,636	-	168,636
OPEB related items	57,667	-	57,667
Total deferred inflows of resources	231,372	-	231,372
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	35,317,352	729	35,318,081
Unrestricted	17,489,191	279,382	17,768,573
Total net position	$ 52,806,543	$ 280,111	$ 53,086,654

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

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Water and Sewer Fund	Solid Waste Fund	Totals
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for services:			
Water charges	$ 5,604,862	$ -	$ 5,604,862
Sewer charges	2,790,238	-	2,790,238
Refuse collection charges	-	1,014,931	1,014,931
Miscellaneous revenue	98,740	-	98,740
Total operating revenues	8,493,840	1,014,931	9,508,771
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personal services and benefits	2,161,154	-	2,161,154
Purchased and contracted services	1,311,816	976,106	2,287,922
Supplies	1,255,682	-	1,255,682
Depreciation and amortization	1,158,349	1,459	1,159,808
Total operating expenses	5,887,001	977,565	6,864,566
Operating income	2,606,839	37,366	2,644,205
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Investment earnings	185	-	185
Interest expense and fiscal agent fees	(386,357)	-	(386,357)
Total non-operating expenses	(386,172)	-	(386,172)
Income before contributions and transfers	2,220,667	37,366	2,258,033
Capital contributions - tap fees	2,695,902	-	2,695,902
Capital contributions - intergovernmental	281,464	-	281,464
Transfers in	2,246,593	-	2,246,593
Transfers out	(150,000)	(30,000)	(180,000)
	5,073,959	(30,000)	5,043,959
Change in net position	7,294,626	7,366	7,301,992
NET POSITION, beginning of year	45,511,917	272,745	45,784,662
NET POSITION, end of year	$ 52,806,543	$ 280,111	$ 53,086,654

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

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Water and Sewer Fund	Solid Waste Fund	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers and users	$ 8,515,160	$ 974,948	$ 9,490,108
Payments to vendors	(1,597,202)	(956,021)	(2,553,223)
Payments to or on behalf of employees	(1,577,251)	-	(1,577,251)
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,340,707	18,927	5,359,634
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Transfers to other funds	(150,000)	(30,000)	(180,000)
Transfers from other funds	2,246,593	-	2,246,593
Net cash provided by (used in) non-capital financing activities	2,096,593	(30,000)	2,066,593
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Principal payments on notes and bonds payable	(885,000)	-	(885,000)
Capital contributions from tap fees	2,491,589	-	2,491,589
Capital contributions from other governments	281,464	-	281,464
Interest paid	(399,942)	-	(399,942)
Purchases of capital assets	(5,253,854)	-	(5,253,854)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(3,765,743)	-	(3,765,743)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received	185	-	185
Net cash provided by investing activities	185	-	185
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,671,742	(11,073)	3,660,669
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	16,035,196	218,556	16,253,752
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 19,706,938	$ 207,483	$ 19,914,421
Reconciliation to the statement of net position			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 19,656,208	$ 207,483	$ 19,863,691
Cash with fiscal agent	50,730	-	50,730
Total	$ 19,706,938	$ 207,483	$ 19,914,421
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Operating income	$ 2,606,839	$ 37,366	$ 2,644,205
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,158,349	1,459	1,159,808
Change in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) Decrease in accounts and intergovernmental receivables	20,307	(39,983)	(19,676)
Decrease in inventory	12,843	-	12,843
Increase in accounts payable	759,512	20,085	779,597
Decrease in accrued salaries	(2,455)	-	(2,455)
Increase in retainage payable	197,941	-	197,941
Decrease in compensated absences	(6,871)	-	(6,871)
Increase in customer deposits payable	1,013	-	1,013
Increase in OPEB related items	683,593	-	683,593
Decrease in pension related items	(90,364)	-	(90,364)
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 5,340,707	$ 18,927	$ 5,359,634
Schedule of non-cash capital and related financing activities:			
Contributions of capital assets	$ 204,313	$ -	$ 204,313

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Jefferson (the "City") was incorporated in 1806 under a Mayor-Council form of government. The City provides such services as police protection, fire and rescue services, parks and recreation amenities, planning and zoning, municipal court services, public works, water and sewer services, sanitation services, and general and administrative services. The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting policies of the City are described below. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements of the reporting entity include those of the City (the "primary government") and its component units. The component unit discussed below is included in the City's reporting entity because of the significance of its operational or financial relationship with the City.

Blended Component Unit - Based upon criteria set forth by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) 61 "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and 34," the accompanying financial statements present the City and its component unit, entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although also legally separate entities, are in substance, part of the City's operations, and data from these units are combined with the data of the City of Jefferson.

The Public Building Authority of the City of Jefferson was established as a legally separate entity on April 16, 1999. The five (5) members of the Public Building Authority are appointed by the Mayor and City Council and they may also be removed by the Mayor and City Council. Although it is legally separate from the City, the Public Building Authority is reported as if it were a part of the primary government because its purpose is to provide a means to issue revenue bonds for buildings owned by the City. The Authority has issued bonds for other third parties and some for Jackson County which are all considered conduit debt. The Public Building Authority is reported as the Debt Service Fund for the City.

Discretely Presented Component Unit - The Downtown Development Authority of the City of Jefferson (the "DDA") was established in October 9, 2000. The seven (7) members of the Downtown Development Authority are appointed by the Mayor and City Council and they may also be removed by the Mayor and City Council. These individuals are business owners, property owners and citizens who have a vested interest in the development of Downtown Jefferson. The DDA is responsible for the economic development and business recruitment in Jefferson's downtown business district, which expands a half mile radius from the center of downtown. The Downtown Development Authority is reported in the City's financial statements as a discretely presented component unit. Financial information with regard to the Downtown Development Authority can be obtained directly from the City, City Hall, 147 Athens Street, Jefferson, Georgia 30549. Separate financial statements for the Downtown Development Authority are not prepared.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the primary government and its component units. (For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements). Government-wide financial statements do not provide information by fund, but distinguish between the City's governmental activities and business-type activities.

Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The statement of net position will include non-current assets and non-current liabilities. In addition, the government-wide statement of activities reflects depreciation expense on the City's capital assets.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segments are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and the fiduciary fund, even though the latter is excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The ***SPLOST Fund*** accounts for expenditures incurred for the acquisition and construction of capital assets funded by a one-cent special purpose local option sales tax approved by voters.

The ***Capital Projects Fund*** accounts for expenditures incurred for the acquisition and construction of capital assets other than those accounted for in other governmental funds.

The ***Debt Service Fund*** accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, long-term debt principal and interest associated with general government functions.

The ***ARPA Fund*** accounts for the use of funds provided by the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds in responding to the effect for the COVID-19 pandemic. These funds are restricted by Federal laws.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

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

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

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

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

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for specific revenues that are either legally restricted or committed to expenditures for particular purposes.

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

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement* focus and the *modified accrual basis* of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty (60) days of the end of the current period; however, grant revenues are considered to be available if they are collected within 180 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures as well as expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

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

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

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

In accounting and reporting for its proprietary operations, the City applies all Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the City's enterprise funds are charges to customers for goods and services. Operating expenses of the enterprise funds include the cost of these goods and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

D. Budgets

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Deposits and Investments

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

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

F. Interfund Receivables and Payables

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

G. Inventory

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

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2022, are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are accounted for using the consumption method.

I. Restricted Assets

Proceeds of various issuances of bonds are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because they are maintained in a separate bank account and their use is limited by applicable bond covenants. In addition, monies held in the Confiscated Assets Fund as federal confiscations are restricted until released to the appropriate authority.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

J. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Exceptions, include software which has a capitalization threshold of $20,000 and infrastructure which varies from $25,000-$100,000, depending on the nature of the infrastructure: roads, bridges/culverts and parking lots - $100,000; storm drains, sidewalks, bike paths/greenway trails - $50,000; traffic signals- $60,000; water/sewer lines - $25,000. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. In the case of donations, the government values these capital assets at the estimated acquisition value of the item at the date of its donation. As allowed under GASB Statement No. 34, the City did not capitalize any infrastructure purchased or donated prior to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34.

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

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government is depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset	Years
Buildings and building improvements	10-60
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	5-20
Water and sewer treatment facilities	60
Infrastructure	15-50
Intangibles	10

Estimated useful lives are adjusted by category according to asset longevity to ensure classes of assets are not fully depreciated and still in use.

K. Leases

Lessor

The City is a lessor for noncancellable leases of property. The City recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the government-wide financial statements. The City recognizes lease receivables with an initial, individual value of $5,000 or more.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

K. Leases (Continued)

Lessor (Continued)

At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments:

- The City uses the interest rate it charges to the lessee as the discount rate. When the City does not charge interest, the City generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.

- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease receivable are composed of fixed payments and purchase option prices that the City is reasonably certain to exercise.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflow if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

Deferred inflows of resources related to leases are reported with other deferred inflows of resources and lease receivables are reported with noncurrent assets on the statement of net position.

L. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. One of the items that qualifies for reporting in this category is the deferred loss on refunding reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund statement of net position. A deferred loss on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or the refunding debt.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

L. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has several types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. Unavailable revenue is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes and other sources as these amounts are deferred and will be recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. Additionally, the governmental funds balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position will report unearned property tax revenues as a deferred inflow of resources as the amount represents property taxes which have been received or are receivable as of the balance sheet date but which are meant to fund expenditures for the upcoming year and thus will be recognized as revenue in the period for which they were levied.

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

M. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused paid time off benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the City does not have a policy to pay any amounts when the employees separate from service with the City. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. The maximum vacation accrual is limited to 30 days. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

N. Long-term Obligations

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

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

O. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources in reporting which utilizes the economic resources measurement focus. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used (i.e., the amount that the City has spent) for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted using the same definition as used for restricted fund balance as described in the Fund Equity section (Footnote 1.O). All other net position is reported as unrestricted.

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

For purposes of calculating net position net investment in capital assets for the Governmental Activities, the amount of $20,710,018 as shown in the financial statements was determined by taking capital assets ($31,821,606) less total outstanding debt of $11,579,350 (bonds payable, including premium), plus deferred charges on refunding of $467,762.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

P. 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 assets and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources under the current financial resources measurement focus of accounting. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose 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 restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed – Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by a formal vote of the City Council (passage of a resolution). The same formal action is required to subsequently remove or modify a commitment of fund balance.

Assigned – Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not nonspendable, restricted or committed. The City Council has expressly delegated to the City's City Manager and Finance Director the authority to assign funds for particular purposes.

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. In addition, any deficits in the City's governmental funds are classified as unassigned.

Flow Assumptions – When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the City's policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, it is the City's policy to use fund balance in the following order: (1) Committed, (2) Assigned, and (3) Unassigned.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Q. Pensions

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

R. Management Estimates

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

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

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

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between *fund balance – total governmental funds* and *net position – governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds." The details of this $11,504,295 difference are as follows:

Revenue bonds payable	$	(11,401,851)
Plus: Unamortized premium (to be amortized as interest expense)		(177,499)
Deferred loss on refunding		467,762
Accrued interest payable		(82,728)
Compensated absences		(309,979)
Net adjustment to reduce *fund balance - total governmental funds* to arrive at *net position - governmental activities*	$	(11,504,295)

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

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

Another element of that reconciliation states that "deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, the net pension liability, and total OPEB liability are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds." The details of this $10,038,792 difference are as follows:

Net pension liability	$	(363,160)
Total OPEB liability		(11,958,425)
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension related item		406,318
OPEB related item		2,848,868
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Pension related item		(655,222)
OPEB related item		(317,171)
Net adjustment to reduce *fund balance - total governmental funds* to arrive at *net position - governmental activities*	$	(10,038,792)

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

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between *net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds* and *change in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense." The details of this $767,875 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	$	2,673,133
Depreciation expense		(1,899,253)
Net adjustment to increase *fund balance - total governmental funds* to arrive at *net position - governmental activities*	$	773,880

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

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

Another element of that reconciliation states that "The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sale of capital assets and donated capital assets) is to increase net position." The details of this $625,272 difference are as follows:

Donated capital assets	$	635,636
Disposal of capital assets		(10,364)
Net adjustment to increase *net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds to arrive at change in net position of governmental activities*	$	625,272

Another element of that reconciliation states that "Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds." The details of this $493,254 difference are as follows:

Compensated absences	$	(35,494)
Amortization of premium		51,250
Amortization of deferred charges on refunding		(57,355)
Accrued interest		7,020
Net pension liability		289,315
Total OPEB liability		(747,990)
Net adjustment to decrease *net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds to arrive at change in net position of governmental activities*	$	(493,254)

Note 3. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgetary Information

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, department, and function. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments. Prior to December 31, each year the budget is legally enacted by passage of an ordinance. The City's department heads may make transfers of appropriations within departmental accounts of a specific fund. Transfers of appropriations between departments require the approval of the Council. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the department level, within the fund.

Note 4. Deposits

State statutes require all deposits and investments (other than federal or state government instruments) to be covered by depository insurance or pledged securities. Amounts that exceed standard depository insurance limits are required to be collateralized either (1) individually by the financial institutions through pledged obligations of the U.S. Government, obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, obligations of the state of Georgia, or (2) participation in the State of Georgia Secure Deposit Program. As of December 31, 2022, the financial institution holding all of the City's deposits is a participant of the State of Georgia Secure Deposit Program, which is administered by the Office of the State Treasurer, required participating banks holding deposits of public funds to pledge collateral at varying rates depending on the tier assigned by the State. As of December 31, 2022, all of the City's bank balances were insured and/or collateralized as defined by GASB standards.

Note 5. Receivables

The City receives property tax assessments from Jackson County, Georgia. Property taxes are levied on property values assessed as of January 1. Tax bills were levied on all real and personal property and mailed to taxpayers as of November 30, 2022. The due date for these taxes was December 20, 2022, and after that date, both penalty and interest are accrued until the taxes are collected. The taxes are subject to lien after April 21, 2023. Property taxes are recorded as receivables and unearned revenues when assessed. Taxes levied in one year are for the subsequent year. Accordingly, property taxes levied during 2022 are for the year 2023. The amount recorded as a receivable as well as amounts collected as of December 31, 2022 related to these taxes are recorded as deferred inflows of resources – deferred revenues property taxes in the fund financial statements and the government wide statement of net position.

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

	General	SPLOST	Capital Projects	Water and Sewer	Solid Waste	Nonmajor Funds
Receivables:						
Taxes	$ 752,828	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,700
Accounts	1,842,238	-	-	1,383,127	212,709	-
Intergovernmental	478,711	368,782	337,954	61,245	-	-
Less allowance for uncollectibles	(37,059)	-	-	(263,834)	(58,533)	-
Net total receivables	$ 3,036,718	$ 368,782	$ 337,954	$ 1,180,538	$ 154,176	$ 3,700

Note 6. Capital Assets

Primary Government: Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 2,227,020	$ 344,982	$ -	$ -	$ 2,572,002
Construction in progress	904,056	1,314,084	(10,364)	(1,770,800)	436,976
Total assets, not being depreciated	3,131,076	1,659,066	(10,364)	(1,770,800)	3,008,978
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings	19,840,644	463,169	-	-	20,303,813
Improvements	850,631	136,308	-	-	986,939
Machinery and equipment	6,309,914	385,233	(32,289)	-	6,662,858
Infrastructure	17,393,063	664,993	-	1,770,800	19,828,856
Intangible	146,646	-	-	-	146,646
Total assets, being depreciated	44,540,898	1,649,703	(32,289)	1,770,800	47,929,112
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(7,731,719)	(691,723)	-	-	(8,423,442)
Improvements	(298,604)	(45,277)	-	-	(343,881)
Machinery and equipment	(4,174,914)	(453,525)	32,289	-	(4,596,150)
Infrastructure	(4,987,495)	(690,163)	-	-	(5,677,658)
Intangible	(56,788)	(18,565)	-	-	(75,353)
Total accumulated depreciation	(17,249,520)	(1,899,253)	32,289	-	(19,116,484)
Total assets, being depreciated, net	27,291,378	(249,550)	-	1,770,800	28,812,628
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 30,422,454	$ 1,409,516	$ (10,364)	$ -	$ 31,821,606
Business-type activities:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 10,572,911	$ 4,314	$ -	$ -	$ 10,577,225
Construction in progress	4,710,829	4,968,248	-	(1,475,998)	8,203,079
Intangible	1,450,059	-	-	-	1,450,059
Total assets, not being depreciated	16,733,799	4,972,562	-	(1,475,998)	20,230,363
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Water distribution	17,359,553	-	-	1,475,998	18,835,551
Sewer distribution	22,256,271	324,090	-	-	22,580,361
Improvements	37,020	-	-	-	37,020
Machinery and equipment	1,874,156	161,515	-	-	2,035,671
Total assets, being depreciated	41,527,000	485,605	-	1,475,998	43,488,603
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Water distribution	(7,188,387)	(472,424)	-	-	(7,660,811)
Sewer distribution	(8,989,686)	(651,336)	-	-	(9,641,022)
Improvements	(26,511)	(747)	-	-	(27,258)
Machinery and equipment	(850,720)	(145,251)	-	-	(995,971)
Total accumulated depreciation	(17,055,304)	(1,269,758)	-	-	(18,325,062)
Total assets, being depreciated, net	24,471,696	(784,153)	-	1,475,998	25,163,541
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 41,205,495	$ 4,188,409	$ -	$ -	$ 45,393,904

Note 6. Capital Assets (Continued)

Discretely Presented Component Unit - DDA: Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Downtown Development Authority:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 92,965	$ -	$ -	$ 92,965
Construction in Progress	13,307	-	-	13,307
Total assets, not being depreciated	106,272	-	-	106,272
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	253,532	40,770	-	294,302
Machinery and equipment	4,025	-	-	4,025
Total assets, being depreciated	257,557	40,770	-	298,327
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(67,608)	(9,348)	-	(76,956)
Machinery and equipment	(2,425)	(805)	-	(3,230)
Total accumulated depreciation	(70,033)	(10,153)	-	(80,186)
Total assets, being depreciated, net	187,524	30,617	-	218,141
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 293,796	$ 30,617	$ -	$ 324,413

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

Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 141,245
Public safety	464,167
Public works	758,534
Recreation	513,246
Economic and community development	22,061
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	$ 1,899,253
Business-type activities:	
Water and sewer	$ 1,268,299
Solid waste	1,459
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	$ 1,269,758

Note 6. Capital Assets (Continued)

Construction Commitments

In addition to the liabilities enumerated in the balance sheet at December 31, 2022, the City has contractual commitments on uncompleted construction contracts of approximately $20,291,525 for various projects.

Note 7. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Due to/from other funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	$ 2,237
General fund	Capital Projects	337,954
Total		$ 340,191

Due to/from primary government and component units:

Receivable Entity	Payable Entity	Amount
DDA	General Fund	$ 676
Total		$ 676

The outstanding balances between funds and between the City and the Downtown Development Authority result mainly from the time lag between the dates that transactions are recorded in the accounting system, goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, and payments are made.

Note 7. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers (Continued)

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2022:

Transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund with collection authorization to the Debt Service Fund as debt service principal and interest payments become due, 2) move unrestricted General Fund revenues to finance various programs that the City must account for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, including amounts provided as subsidies or matching funds for various grant programs.

Transfers In	Transfers Out	Amount
General Fund	Water and Sewer Fund	$ 150,000
General Fund	Solid Waste Fund	30,000
General Fund	American Rescue Plan Act Fund	2,246,593
General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	34,093
		$ 2,460,686
Debt Service Fund	General Fund	$ 1,350,616
Debt Service Fund	SPLOST Fund	340,000
		$ 1,690,616
Capital Projects Fund	General Fund	$ 1,552,109
		$ 1,552,109
Water and Sewer Fund	General Fund	$ 2,246,593
		$ 2,246,593
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	General Fund	$ 426,889
		$ 426,889

Note 8. Long-term Debt and Obligations

Primary Government Long-term liability and obligations activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds payable:					
Revenue bonds	$ 12,746,851	$ -	$ (1,345,000)	$ 11,401,851	$ 1,375,000
Plus issuance premium	228,749	-	(51,250)	177,499	-
Net bonds payable	12,975,600	-	(1,396,250)	11,579,350	1,375,000
Total OPEB liability	10,718,756	1,893,894	(654,225)	11,958,425	-
Net pension liability	682,765	592,760	(912,365)	363,160	-
Compensated absences	274,485	209,238	(173,744)	309,979	227,556
Governmental activities Long-term liabilities	$ 24,651,606	$ 2,695,892	$ (3,136,584)	$ 24,210,914	$ 1,602,556

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Business-type activities:					
Revenue bonds	$ 10,030,000	$ -	$ (885,000)	$ 9,145,000	$ 845,000
Plus premium	766,498	-	(109,226)	657,272	-
Net bonds payable	10,796,498	-	(994,226)	9,802,272	845,000
Total OPEB liability	1,272,553	916,608	(14,902)	2,174,259	-
Net pension liability	187,770	140,513	(234,817)	93,466	-
Compensated absences	90,047	64,386	(71,257)	83,176	61,059
Business-type activity Long-term liabilities	$ 12,346,868	$ 1,121,507	$ (1,315,202)	$ 12,153,173	$ 906,059

For governmental activities, compensated absences, net pension liability and the total OPEB liability are predominately liquidated by the General Fund. For business-type activities, compensated absences are liquidated by the Water and Sewer Fund and the Solid Waste Fund, net pension liability is liquidated by the Water and Sewer Fund and the Solid Waste Fund and total OPEB liability is liquidated by the Water and Sewer Fund.

Revenue Bonds

On October 2, 2014, the City of Jefferson Public Building Authority issued Series 2014 refunding revenue bonds in the amount of $9,540,000 to refund a portion of the City of Jefferson Public Building Authority 2007A bonds and the 2007B intergovernmental contract with Jackson County.

Note 8. Long-term Debt and Obligations (Continued)

Primary Government (Continued)

The net proceeds of the refunding revenue bond issuance were irrevocably deposited in escrow with Regions Bank and U.S. Bank, as escrow agents. The escrow obligations will bear interest and will be scheduled to mature at times sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the refunding 2007A bonds and 2007B intergovernmental contract with Jackson County until April 2017 and March 2017, respectively, the earliest date of redemption.

The refunding bonds, maturing in April 2030, have interest rates that range from 2.0% to 4.0%. The amount of refunding revenue bonds outstanding at December 31, 2022 is $6,225,000.

Direct Placement Revenue Bonds

On December 21, 2017, the City of Jefferson Public Building Authority issued direct placement Series 2017 refunding revenue bonds in the amount of $5,595,000 to refund a portion of the City of Jefferson Public Building Authority 2013A bonds.

The net proceeds of the refunding revenue bond issuance were irrevocably deposited in escrow with Regions Bank and U.S. Bank, as escrow agents. The escrow obligations will bear interest and will be scheduled to mature at times sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the refunding 2013A and 2013B until April 2033, the earliest date of redemption.

The refunding bonds, maturing in April 2032, have interest rate of 2.20%. The amount of refunding revenue bonds outstanding at December 31, 2022 is $4,161,851.

On January 5, 2018, the City of Jefferson Public Building Authority issued direct placement Series 2018 refunding revenue bonds in the amount of $2,245,000 to refund a portion of the City of Jefferson Public Building Authority 2007A bonds.

The net proceeds of the refunding revenue bond issuance were irrevocably deposited in escrow with Regions Bank and U.S. Bank, as escrow agents. The escrow obligations will bear interest and will be scheduled to mature at times sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the refunding 2007A and 2007B until April 2030, the earliest date of redemption.

The refunding bonds, maturing in April 2030, have interest rate of 2.20%. The amount of refunding revenue bonds outstanding at December 31, 2022 is $1,015,000.

Note 8. Long-term Debt and Obligations (Continued)

Primary Government (Continued)

Business-type Activities

On June 11, 2015, the City issued City of Jefferson Public Building Authority Revenue Bonds (City of Jefferson Public Facilities Project) Series 2015 Bonds in the amount of $8,570,000 for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, installing and equipping certain improvements to its sewer system and acquiring certain real property for the purpose of constructing a reservoir. These bonds carry interest rates ranging from 2.00% to 4.25% which are payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year and matures on April 1, 2026. The outstanding balance of these revenue bonds at December 31, 2022 is $6,190,000.

On September 19, 2019, the City of Jefferson Public Building Authority issued Series 2019 refunding revenue bonds in the amount of $4,565,000 to refund the City of Jefferson Public Building Authority (Water and Sewer Facilities Project) Series 2009 and City of Jefferson Public Building Authority (Water and Sewer Facilities Project) Series 2012 bonds. The outstanding balance of these revenue bonds at December 31, 2022 is $2,955,000.

The net proceeds of the refunding revenue bond issuance were irrevocably deposited in escrow with the escrow agent. The escrow obligations will bear interest and will be scheduled to mature at times sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the refunding 2009 and 2012 bonds until January 2032, the earliest date of redemption. The refunding resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the carrying amount of the old debt of $7,965. This difference is reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred inflow of resources, and is being charged through operations through year 2029 using the straight line method. The City advance refunded the series 2009 bonds and 2012 bonds to reduce its total debt service payments over the next 13 years by $156,905 and to obtain an economic gain of approximately $130,377.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for direct placement revenue bonds are as follows:

Year Ending	Governmental Activities		
December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 460,000	$ 108,831	$ 568,831
2024	475,000	98,546	573,546
2025	485,000	87,986	572,986
2026	495,000	77,206	572,206
2027	505,000	66,206	571,206
2028-2032	2,756,851	161,060	2,917,911
Total	$ 5,176,851	$ 599,835	$ 5,776,686

Note 8. Long-term Debt and Obligations (Continued)

Primary Government (Continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for revenue bonds are as follows:

Year Ending	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 915,000	$ 201,575	$ 1,116,575	$ 845,000	$ 364,615	$ 1,209,615
2024	945,000	173,675	1,118,675	855,000	331,525	1,186,525
2025	970,000	142,525	1,112,525	820,000	297,550	1,117,550
2026	1,005,000	107,963	1,112,963	855,000	261,750	1,116,750
2027	1,045,000	72,087	1,117,087	900,000	222,125	1,122,125
2028-2032	1,345,000	82,300	1,427,300	3,150,000	628,500	3,778,500
2033-2036	-	-	-	1,720,000	105,000	1,825,000
Total	$ 6,225,000	$ 780,125	$ 7,005,125	$ 9,145,000	$ 2,211,065	$ 11,356,065

Conduit Debt

On November 30, 2011, the City of Jefferson Public Building Authority (the “Authority”) issued $9,190,000 in Series 2011 Bonds on behalf of Jackson County (the “County”) to provide funds to partially refund Series 2003 Certificates of Participation (COPS) issued to finance the construction of a new courthouse facility. The Series 2011 Bonds are special limited obligations of the Authority payable only from receipts from its agreement with the County and thus the City is not obligated directly for the repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are considered conduit debt and are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. Total amount of these bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2022 is $2,205,000.

On October 2, 2014, the City of Jefferson Public Building Authority (the “Authority”) issued $10,155,000 of Series 2014A Revenue Refunding Bonds on behalf of Jackson County (the “County”) to provide funds to partially refund Series 2007A Revenue Refunding Bonds issued to fund the County’s capital projects including the jail project, public safety training facility, and historic courthouse renovation. The Series 2014 Bonds are special limited obligations of the Authority payable only from receipts from its agreement with the County and thus the City is not obligated directly for the repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are considered conduit debt and are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. Total amount of these bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2022 is $9,705,000.

Note 8. Long-term Debt and Obligations (Continued)

Primary Government (Continued)

On August 19, 2015, the County entered into a contract with the City of Jefferson Public Building Authority to fund repayment of an issue of $7,665,000 of Series 2007A Revenue Refunding Bonds which mature from March 1, 2019 to March 1, 2032, and bear interest at rates from 2.900% to 5.001%. These bonds were issued to fund the County's capital projects including the jail project, public safety training facility, and historic courthouse renovation. The Series 2015 Bonds are special limited obligations of the Authority payable only from receipts from its agreement with the County and thus the City is not obligated directly for the repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are considered conduit debt and are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. Total amount of these bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2022 is $1,810,000.

On June 14, 2018, the City of Jefferson Board of Education (“School District”) entered into a contract with the Authority for the issuance of revenue bonds to provide funds for capital outlay projects of the School District. Under the terms of the contract, the Authority issued $10,555,000 in revenue bonds on behalf of the School District. The Series 2018 Revenue Bonds are special limited obligations of the Authority payable only from receipts from its agreement with the School District and thus the City is not obligated directly for the repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are considered conduit debt and are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. Total amount of these bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2022 is $10,460,000.

On February 23, 2021, the County entered into a contract with the City of Jefferson Public Building Authority to fund repayment of an issue of $17,110,000 of revenue bonds which mature from March 1, 2022 to March 1, 2031 and bear interest rates ranging from 3.00% to 4.00%. The proceeds of the bonds will be used for the purpose of financing the acquisition and installation of an emergency radio system. Total amount of the bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2022 is $15,685,000.

Note 8. Long-term Debt and Obligations (Continued)

On April 22, 2022, the City of Jefferson Public Building Authority (the "Authority") issued $11,140,000 of Series 2022 Revenue Refunding Bonds on behalf of Jackson County (the "County") to provide funds to partially refund Series 2013 Revenue Refunding Bonds issued to fund the County's capital projects including the construction of economic development projects including roads. The Series 2022 Bonds are special limited obligations of the Authority payable only from receipts from its agreement with the County and thus the City is not obligated directly for the repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are considered conduit debt and are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. Total amount of the bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2022 is $11,140,000.

Discretely Presented Component Unit - DDA

Long-term liability and obligations activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Discretely presented component unit:					
Financed purchase	$ 188,565	$ -	$ (23,661)	$ 164,904	$ 164,904
Total discretely presented component unit Long-term liabilities	$ 188,565	$ -	$ (23,661)	$ 164,904	$ 164,904

Financed Purchase

The DDA has entered into a financing agreement for financing the acquisition of 15 Lee Street building and land, which is used in governmental activities. The financing agreement qualifies as a financed purchase for accounting purposes (title transfers at the end of the lease term) and, therefore, has been recorded at the present value of the future minimum payments as of the date of its inception. The 15 Lee Street Project lease has an original principal amount of $345,960, matures December 20, 2023, bears an interest rate of 4.2% and requires monthly payments of principal and interest in the amount of $2,594 and a final payment of principal and interest in the amount of $142,759. At December 31, 2022, the outstanding balance on this financed purchase is $164,904.

The debt service requirements to maturity on the DDA's financed purchase are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Discretely Presented Component Unit		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 164,904	$ 6,460	$ 171,364
Total	$ 164,904	$ 6,460	$ 171,364

Note 9. Pension Plan

Plan Description

The City, as authorized by the City Council, has established a defined benefit pension plan (The City of Jefferson Retirement Plan) covering all full-time employees. The City's pension plan is affiliated with the Georgia Municipal Employee Benefit System (GMEBS), an agent multiple-employer pension plan administered by the Georgia Municipal Association. Contributions made by the City are commingled with contributions made by other members of GMEBS for investment purposes. The City does not own any securities on its own. Investment income from the securities is allocated on a pro rata basis. The Georgia Municipal Association issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for GMEBS. That report may be obtained at www.gmanet.com or by writing to Georgia Municipal Association, Risk Management and Employee Benefit Services, 201 Pryor Street, NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303 or by calling (404) 688-0472.

As provided by state law, benefit provisions for participants in GMEBS are established and amended by the respective employers. As authorized by City Council, the plan provides pension benefits and death and disability benefits for plan members and beneficiaries. Plan benefit provisions are established and may be amended by the City Council. Employees are eligible to participate in the Plan immediately. Covered employees are not required to contribute to the Plan. Employees become vested after 5 years of service. The benefits of the Plan are paid in the form of a monthly life annuity based on the employees' final average earnings. Benefits are calculated at 1.25% to 2.0% of the average monthly earnings for the period of the five highest years prior to retirement. Normal retirement age is 65 if participant has 30 or more years of service, and 70 with less than 30 years of service.

Plan Membership. At July 1, 2022, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, there were 157 participants consisting of the following:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	35
Terminated vested participants not yet receiving benefits	43
Active employees - vested	56
Active employees - nonvested	23
Total	157

Contributions. The Plan is subject to minimum funding standards of the Georgia Public Retirement Systems Standards law. The Board of Trustees of GMEBS has adopted a recommended actuarial funding policy for the Plan which meets State minimum requirements and will accumulate sufficient funds to provide the benefits under the plan. The funding policy for the Plan, as adopted by the City Council, is to contribute an amount equal to or greater than the actuarially recommended contribution described below. For 2022, the actuarially determined contribution rate was 9.22% of covered payroll. The City makes all contributions to the Plan. For 2022, the City's contribution to the Plan was $681,297 which was made prior to the measurement date of the plan.

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the City

The City's net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2022. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022 with update procedures performed by the actuary to roll forward to the total pension liability measured as of March 31, 2022.

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the July 1, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.25%
Salary increases	3.00% to 8.5% (including inflation of 2.25%)
Investment rate of return	7.375%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates for healthy retirees and beneficiaries for the July 1, 2022 valuation were based on the sex-distinct Pri-2012 head-count weighted Healthy Retiree Mortality table with rates multiplied by 1.25. For disabled participants, mortality rates were based on sex-distinct Pri-2012 head-count weighted Disabled Retiree Mortality Table with rates multiplied by 1.25. For active participants, terminated vested participants, and deferred beneficiaries, mortality rates were based on the Pri-2012 head-count weighted Employee Mortality Table.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2015–June 30, 2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of March 31, 2022 are summarized in the table below:

Asset class	Target allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return*
Domestic equity	45%	6.55%
International equity	20%	7.30%
Domestic fixed income	20%	0.40%
Real estate	10%	3.65%
Global fixed income	5%	0.50%
Cash	--%	
	100%	

* Rates shown are net of the 2.25% assumed rate of inflation

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the City (Continued)

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.375%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that City contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all of the projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability of the City. The changes in the components of the net pension liability of the City for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at 12/31/2021	$ 8,538,255	$ 7,667,720	$ 870,535
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	222,669	-	222,669
Interest	635,144	-	635,144
Differences between expected and actual experience	(143,610)	-	(143,610)
Amortization of Experience Differences	-	-	-
Assumption Changes	-	-	-
Amortization of Assumption Changes	-	-	-
Contributions—employer	-	681,297	(681,297)
Contributions subsequent to plan year	-	-	-
Contributions—employee	-	-	-
Net investment income	-	465,885	(465,885)
Amortization of Investment Earnings Differences	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(297,608)	(297,608)	-
Administrative expense	-	(19,070)	19,070
Other changes	-	-	-
Net changes	416,595	830,504	(413,909)
Balances at 12/31/2022	$ 8,954,850	$ 8,498,224	$ 456,626

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

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the City (Continued)

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net pension liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 7.375%, as well as what the City's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.375%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.375%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.375%)	Current Discount Rate (7.375%)	1% Increase (8.375%)
City's net pension liability	$ 1,723,346	$ 456,626	$ (589,680)

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Calculations are based on the substantive plan in effect as of March 31, 2022 and the current sharing pattern of costs between employer and employee.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the City recognized pension expense of $301,618. At December 31, 2022, 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	$ 300,998	$ 114,888
Changes in assumptions	209,894	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	708,970
Total	$ 510,892	$ 823,858

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the City (Continued)

The 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 December 31:	Net Amount
2023	$ 26,760
2024	(10,487)
2025	(323,128)
2026	(6,111)
	$ (312,966)

Note 10. Other Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description and Benefits

The City of Jefferson Postretirement Health Plan (the "OPEB Plan") is a single-employer defined benefit postretirement health care and dental plan, or other postemployment benefit (OPEB) Plan. The City has not elected to advance fund the Plan, but rather maintains the Plan on a "pay as you go" basis, in that claims are paid as they arise, rather than establishing an irrevocable trust to accumulate restricted funds. As a result, the OPEB plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

Eligible retirees and former employees are offered the same health, prescription drug, and dental coverage as active employees. The City pays 100% of the retiree premium for the PPO or POS health insurance plan and 100% of the premium for the dental plan. Retirees cannot add spouses or dependents to the City's insurance plan. There is a maximum out-of-pocket cost to the employee of $1,000 per year for the PPO plan and $1,000 for the POS plan. There is an unlimited lifetime maximum for the PPO plan and POS plan.

Eligibility

Employees are eligible for Other Postemployment Benefits provided that the employee retires from active employment and satisfies one of the following:

1. Attainment of age 62 and the completion of 15 years of service; or
2. Completion of 30 years of continuous service

Note 10. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Plan Membership

At January 1, 2021, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, there were 97 participants consisting of the following:

Retirees	12
Active employees not yet eligible to retire	94
Total	106

City Contributions

The City has elected to fund the plan on a pay-as-you go basis. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the City contributed $96,863 for the pay as you go benefits for the OPEB plan.

Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of $14,132,684 was measured as of December 31, 2021 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement unless otherwise specified:

Salary increases	3.00%
Inflation rate	2.50%
Discount rate	1.84%
Health care cost trends	6.50% decreasing to 4.00% for 2070 and thereafter
Medicare cost trend	3.50%

Preretirement mortality rates were based on the PRI-2012 Total Employee Amount Weighted Table, Projected with SOA scale MP-2021. Postretirement mortality rates were based on the PRI-2012 Total Retiree amount Weighted Table (rates multiplied by 1.25), projected with SOA scale MP-2021.

The discount rate is based on the yield or index rate for 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale).

Note 10. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

The changes in the total OPEB liability for the City for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 11,991,309
Service Cost	1,008,135
Interest	259,025
Experience differences	380,333
Change of assumptions	590,745
Benefit payments	(96,863)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 14,132,684

The required schedule of changes in the City's total OPEB liability and related ratios immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multiyear trend information about the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity for the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (.84%) or 1-percentage-point higher (2.84%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (.84%)	Current Discount Rate (1.84%)	1% Increase (2.84%)
Total OPEB liability	$ 17,332,168	$ 14,132,684	$ 11,652,616

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease in Health Care Cost Trend Rates	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase Health Care Cost Trend Rates
Total OPEB liability	$ 11,287,441	$ 14,132,684	$ 17,988,742

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 revisions as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Calculations are based on the substantive plan in effect as of December 31, 2022 and the current sharing pattern of costs between employer and inactive employees.

Note 10. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the City recognized OPEB expense of $1,578,146. At December 31, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$ 136,854	$ -
Difference between expected and actual experience	859,205	-
Changes in plan assumptions	2,370,784	374,838
Total	$ 3,366,843	$ 374,838

City contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of $136,854 are reported as deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a decrease of the total OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ending December 31:	
2023	$ 310,986
2024	310,986
2025	310,986
2026	310,986
2027	310,986
Thereafter	1,300,221
	$ 2,855,151

Note 11. Joint Venture

Under Georgia law, the City, in conjunction with other cities and counties in the twelve county northeast Georgia area, is a member of the Northeast Georgia Regional Commission (RC) and is required to pay annual dues thereto. During the current year ended December 31, 2022, the City paid $13,233 in such dues. Membership in the RC is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-34, which provides for the organization structure of the RC. RC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of the RC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from the Northeast Georgia Regional Commission, 305 Research Drive, Athens, Georgia 30605.

Note 12. Related Organizations

The Jefferson Housing Authority (the "Authority") is an independent non-profit corporation. The City's Council is responsible for appointing the board members of the Jefferson Housing Authority. However, the City has no further accountability for the Authority. The Authority issues its own financial statements and the separate statements may be obtained from the Jefferson Housing Authority, 29 Jefferson Terrace, Jefferson, Georgia 30549.

Note 13. Risk Management

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

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

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

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

Note 14. Contingent Liabilities

Litigation

The City is a defendant in certain legal actions in the nature of claims for alleged damages to persons and property and other similar types of actions arising in the course of City operations. The City has determined some of these cases are probable of a loss. The City has recorded a liability of $400,000 for contingent liabilities that are probable of loss.

Grant Contingencies

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

Note 15. Hotel/Motel Occupancy Tax

The City imposes a hotel/motel tax on lodging facilities within the City. The tax is assessed at 5%. Revenues were $53,666 for the year ended December 31, 2022. Of this amount 60%, or $32,199, was transferred to the General Fund in accordance with O.C.G.A. 48-13-51. The remaining $21,467 was used to promote tourism.

Note 16. Change in Accounting Principle

In fiscal year 2022, the City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The primary objective of this statement is to better meet information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of government's financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
RETIREMENT PENSION PLAN
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE CITY'S NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total pension liability				
Service cost	$ 222,669	$ 220,246	$ 186,529	$ 162,345
Interest on total pension liability	635,144	574,495	481,453	445,635
Differences between expected and actual experience	(143,610)	276,349	337,972	27,877
Changes of assumptions	-	-	524,736	-
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(297,608)	(204,704)	(183,321)	(181,618)
Net change in total pension liability	416,595	866,386	1,347,369	454,239
Total pension liability - beginning	8,538,255	7,671,869	6,324,500	5,870,261
Total pension liability - ending (a)	$ 8,954,850	$ 8,538,255	$ 7,671,869	$ 6,324,500
Plan fiduciary net position				
Contributions - employer	$ 681,297	$ 661,968	$ 660,894	$ 617,549
Net investment income (loss)	465,885	2,245,105	(320,064)	150,015
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(297,608)	(204,704)	(183,321)	(181,618)
Administrative expenses	(19,070)	(16,656)	(18,326)	(17,014)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	830,504	2,685,713	139,183	568,932
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	7,667,720	4,982,007	4,842,824	4,273,892
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$ 8,498,224	$ 7,667,720	$ 4,982,007	$ 4,842,824
City's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	$ 456,626	$ 870,535	$ 2,689,862	$ 1,481,676
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	94.90%	89.80%	64.94%	76.57%
Covered payroll	$ 3,953,735	$ 3,669,832	$ 3,251,702	$ 2,645,512
City's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	11.55%	23.72%	82.72%	56.01%

	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability				
Service cost	$ 125,794	$ 113,574	$ 108,171	$ 121,093
Interest on total pension liability	337,907	314,714	291,318	280,638
Differences between expected and actual experience	113,485	55,509	90,191	(6,345)
Changes of assumptions	85,114	-	-	(79,297)
Changes of benefit terms	939,301	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(182,854)	(186,223)	(189,354)	(167,210)
Net change in total pension liability	1,418,747	297,574	300,326	148,879
Total pension liability - beginning	4,451,514	4,153,940	3,853,614	3,704,735
Total pension liability - ending (a)	$ 5,870,261	$ 4,451,514	$ 4,153,940	$ 3,853,614
Plan fiduciary net position				
Contributions - employer	$ 423,870	$ 376,367	$ 184,718	$ 182,991
Net investment income (loss)	438,875	390,875	4,990	278,899
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(182,854)	(186,223)	(189,354)	(167,210)
Administrative expenses	(18,809)	(16,530)	(14,165)	(11,119)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	661,082	564,489	(13,811)	283,561
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	3,612,810	3,048,321	3,062,132	2,778,571
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$ 4,273,892	$ 3,612,810	$ 3,048,321	$ 3,062,132
City's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	$ 1,596,369	$ 838,704	$ 1,105,619	$ 791,482
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	72.81%	81.16%	73.38%	79.46%
Covered payroll	$ 2,550,484	$ 2,624,348	$ 2,590,591	$ 2,573,713
City's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	62.59%	31.96%	42.68%	30.75%

Notes to the Schedule:

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

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
RETIREMENT PENSION PLAN
SCHEDULE OF CITY CONTRIBUTIONS

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Actuarially determined contribution	$ 379,132	$ 390,203	$ 317,674	$ 324,141
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	681,297	661,968	660,894	617,549
Contribution excess	$ (302,165)	$ (271,765)	$ (343,220)	$ (293,408)
Covered payroll	$ 4,067,522	$ 3,915,806	$ 3,587,840	$ 3,139,656
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.75%	16.91%	18.42%	19.67%

	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarially determined contribution	$ 188,640	$ 197,159	$ 179,208	$ 184,718
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	305,879	315,150	376,367	184,718
Contribution excess	$ (117,239)	$ (117,991)	$ (197,159)	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 2,480,797	$ 2,573,713	$ 2,641,226	$ 2,573,713
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	12.33%	12.24%	14.25%	7.18%

Notes to the Schedule:
(1) The schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
OPEB HEALTHCARE BENEFIT PLAN
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	$ 1,008,135	$ 742,521	$ 656,345	$ 536,956	$ 521,317
Interest on total OPEB liability	259,025	278,213	282,185	221,930	200,838
Experience differences	380,333	-	713,208	-	-
Assumption changes	590,745	1,636,464	696,303	(628,966)	-
Benefit payments	(96,863)	(79,893)	(59,520)	(54,654)	(54,742)
Net change in total OPEB liability	2,141,375	2,577,305	2,288,521	75,266	667,413
Total OPEB liability - beginning	11,991,309	9,414,004	7,125,483	7,050,217	6,382,804
Total OPEB liability - ending	$14,132,684	$11,991,309	$ 9,414,004	$ 7,125,483	$ 7,050,217
Covered-employee payroll	$ 4,350,249	$ 4,345,961	$ 4,344,972	$ 3,506,050	$ 3,984,678
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	324.9%	275.9%	216.7%	203.2%	176.9%

Notes to the Schedule:

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

The City is not accumulating assets in a trust fund that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75 for payment of future OPEB benefits.

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds are used to account and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted or committed to expenditures for specific purposes other than debt services or capital projects.

Hotel/Motel Fund - This fund is used to account for the occupancy tax collected by the City from area hotels and motels, and distributed based upon State statute. Funds are restricted by State laws.

Confiscated Assets Fund - This fund accounts for the use of confiscated drug money by the City's Police Department. These monies must be used for police related expenditures and are restricted by Federal law.

Multi-Grant Fund - This fund is used to account for the funds received from external sources as they relate to grants awarded to the City. Matching funds, which are the City's responsibility, are also recorded within this fund. These funds are restricted by Federal and State law.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds			
ASSETS	**Hotel/ Motel**	**Confiscated Assets**	**Multi-Grant Fund**	**Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ -	$ 128,568	$ 14,462	$ 143,030
Taxes receivable, net	3,700	-	-	3,700
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	19,960	-	19,960
Total assets	$ 3,700	$ 148,528	$ 14,462	$ 166,690
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	$ 1,463	$ 6,698	$ -	$ 8,161
Due to other funds	2,237	-	-	2,237
Total liabilities	3,700	6,698	-	10,398
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	-	-	14,462	14,462
Public safety	-	141,830	-	141,830
Total fund balances	-	141,830	14,462	156,292
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 3,700	$ 148,528	$ 14,462	$ 166,690

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Hotel/ Motel	Confiscated Assets	Multi-Grant Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Hotel/Motel occupancy taxes	$ 53,666	$ -	$ -	$ 53,666
Intergovernmental	-	-	203,113	203,113
Total revenues	53,666	-	203,113	256,779
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public safety	-	38,725	40,273	78,998
Public works	-	-	603,680	603,680
Economic and community development	21,467	-	-	21,467
Total expenditures	21,467	38,725	643,953	704,145
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	32,199	(38,725)	(440,840)	(447,366)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	426,889	426,889
Transfers out	(32,199)	-	(1,894)	(34,093)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(32,199)	-	424,995	392,796
Net change in fund balances	-	(38,725)	(15,845)	(54,570)
Fund balances, beginning of year	-	180,555	30,307	210,862
Fund balances, end of year	$ -	$ 141,830	$ 14,462	$ 156,292

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
HOTEL/MOTEL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Hotel/Motel occupancy taxes	$ 30,000	$ 53,666	$ 53,666	$ -
Total revenues	30,000	53,666	53,666	-
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Economic and community development	12,000	21,467	21,467	-
Total expenditures	12,000	21,467	21,467	-
Excess of revenues over expenditures	18,000	32,199	32,199	-
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	(18,000)	(32,199)	(32,199)	-
Total other financing uses	(18,000)	(32,199)	(32,199)	-
Net changes in fund balances	-	-	-	-
Fund balances, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
CONFISCATED ASSETS FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public safety	30,000	50,000	38,725	11,275
Total expenditures	30,000	50,000	38,725	11,275
Net changes in fund balances	(30,000)	(50,000)	(38,725)	11,275
Fund balances, beginning of year	180,555	180,555	180,555	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ 150,555	$ 130,555	$ 141,830	$ 11,275

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
MULTI-GRANT FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	$ 510,884	$ 705,008	$ 203,113	$ (501,895)
Total revenues	510,884	705,008	203,113	(501,895)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public safety	10,884	40,274	40,273	1
Public works	500,000	676,791	603,680	73,111
Total expenditures	510,884	717,065	643,953	73,112
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	-	(12,057)	(440,840)	(428,783)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	426,889	426,889
Transfers out	-	(1,894)	(1,894)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(1,894)	424,995	-
Net changes in fund balances	-	(13,951)	(15,845)	(428,783)
Fund balances, beginning of year	30,307	30,307	30,307	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ 30,307	$ 16,356	$ 14,462	$ (428,783)

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
DEBT SERVICE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Investment earnings	$ -	$ -	$ 202	$ 202
Total revenues	-	-	202	202
Expenditures:				
Debt service:				
Principal	1,345,000	1,345,000	1,345,000	-
Interest	354,310	354,310	345,614	8,696
Total expenditures	1,699,310	1,699,310	1,690,614	8,696
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	(1,699,310)	(1,699,310)	(1,690,412)	8,898
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	1,699,310	1,699,310	1,690,616	(8,694)
Total other financing sources	1,699,310	1,699,310	1,690,616	(8,694)
Net change in fund balances	-	-	204	204
Fund balances, beginning of year	459,174	459,174	459,174	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ 459,174	$ 459,174	$ 459,378	$ 204

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX PROCEEDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

SPLOST VI:	Original Estimated Cost	Current Estimated Cost	Prior Years Cumulative Expenditures	Current Year Expenditures	Total Cumulative Expenditures
Roads, streets, bridges, and storm water management facilities	$ 1,359,750	$ 2,409,306	$ 616,033	$ 102,384	$ 718,417
Cultural, historical and recreation facilities	1,665,000	2,509,355	1,199,522	340,000	1,539,522
Public safety facilities	865,800	1,304,864	96,963	-	96,963
Water and sewer facilities	1,359,750	2,409,306	1,015,160	12,300	1,027,460
SPLOST VI Total	$ 5,250,300	$ 8,632,831	$ 2,927,678	$ 454,684	$ 3,382,362

Reconciliation of the Schedule of Expenditures of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Proceeds to the Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances:

Capital Outlay	$ 114,684
Transfer Out (see note 1 below)	340,000
Total	$ 454,684

Note 1: The transfer out from the SPLOST Fund to the Debt Service Fund was made to pay part of the debt service payments on the Park and Recreation Facilities Bonds (which were refunded by the 2007 A&B Refunding Revenue Bonds).

Downtown Development Authority – Discretely Presented Component Unit – Cash Flow Statement

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CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT
DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Downtown Development Authority
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers and users	$ 33,167
Payments to vendors	(31,264)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,903
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Principal payments on financed purchase	(23,661)
Interest paid	(7,469)
Rental revenue	(2,977)
Purchase of capital assets	(40,770)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(74,877)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest received	4,304
Net cash provided by investing activities	4,304
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(68,670)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	180,790
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 112,120
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating income	$ 11,008
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	10,153
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Increase in accounts receivable	(12,341)
Decrease in due from primary government	1,473
Decrease in accounts payable	(9,066)
Increase in due to primary government	676
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 1,903

COMPLIANCE SECTION

MAULDIN & JENKINS

CPAs & ADVISORS

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

Honorable Mayor and Members
of City Council
City of Jefferson, Georgia
Jefferson, 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, the business type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Jefferson, Georgia (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated July 17, 2023. Our report includes a reference to the change in accounting principle resulting from the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement no. 87, *Leases*.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2021-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

The City's Responses to the Finding

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the City's responses to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City's responses were not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

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.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia
July 17, 2023

MAULDIN & JENKINS
CPAs & ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Honorable Mayor and Members
of City Council
City of Jefferson, Georgia
Jefferson, Georgia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Jefferson, Georgia's (the "City's") compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2022. The City's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements*, *Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the City's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

- Obtain an understanding of the City's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia
July 17, 2023

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Program Title	Assistance Listing Number	Agency or Pass-through Grantor Number	Expenditures
US Department of Justice			
Direct Award			
Equitable Sharing Program	16.922	N/A	$ 31,911
US Department of Transportation and Safety Agency			
Direct Award			
GOHS- High Visibility Enforcement	20.600	GA-20222402 SC-159	10,884
Total US Department of Transportation and Safety Agency			10,884
US Department of Treasury			
Direct Award			
COVID-19: American Rescue Plan Act	21.027	15FMPPGA0136	2,246,593
Total US Department of Treasury			2,246,593
ARC			
Direct Award			
Appalachian Area Development	23.002	12p-x-078-2-5471	20,849
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			$ 2,310,237

N/A - Not applicable

See accompanying note to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of City of Jefferson, Georgia and is presented on the accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of the financial statements. The City did not utilize the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

SECTION I
SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified?	**X** yes ____ no
Significant deficiencies identified?	____ yes **X** none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	____ yes **X** no

Federal Awards

Internal Control over major federal programs:	
Material weaknesses identified?	____ yes **X** no
Significant deficiencies identified?	____ yes **X** none reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major federal programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	____ yes **X** no

Identification of major federal program:

Assistance Listing Number	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
21.027	COVID-19 - Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:	$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	____ yes **X** no

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

SECTION II
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

2022-001 Segregation of Duties - Repeat

Criteria: Internal controls should be in place, which provide reasonable assurance that an individual cannot misappropriate funds without such actions being detected during the normal course of business.

Condition: The size of the City's accounting and administrative staff precluded internal controls that would be preferred if the office staff were large enough, to provide optimum segregation of duties. Appropriate segregation of duties was not noted within the following areas of the City: cash receipting, recording and reconciliation process; revenue and receivable recording; accounts payable and expense/expenditure recording; personnel and payroll recording; grant recording; inventory and capital asset maintenance; and debt and debt service expenditures.

Context/Cause: Although the small size of the City's staff limits the segregation of duties, it is important that incompatible duties be assigned to different individuals and/or compensating controls implemented. No one employee should have access to both physical assets and the related accounting records, or to all phases of a transaction.

Effects: Failure to properly segregate duties or implement compensating controls can lead to misappropriation of funds or abuse of the system that is not detected in a timely manner by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Recommendation: We recommend the City segregate duties and/or implement compensating controls in the key areas noted above.

Auditee's Response: We will continue to review our operations to determine the most efficient and effective solution to properly segregate duties.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

2021-001 Segregation of Duties - Repeat

Condition: The size of the City's accounting and administrative staff precluded internal controls that would be preferred if the office staff were large enough, to provide optimum segregation of duties. Appropriate segregation of duties was not noted within the following areas of the City: cash receipting, recording and reconciliation process; revenue and receivable recording; accounts payable and expense/expenditure recording; personnel and payroll recording; grant recording; inventory and capital asset maintenance; and debt and debt service expenditures.

Context/Cause: Although the small size of the City's staff limits the segregation of duties, it is important that incompatible duties be assigned to different individuals and/or compensating controls implemented. No one employee should have access to both physical assets and the related accounting records, or to all phases of a transaction.

Status: See finding 2022-001

Jon Howell
Mayor

Priscilla A. Murphy
City Manager

Council Members

Steve Kinney
Dawn Maddox
Cody Cain
Mark Mobley
Clint Roberts

2022-001 Segregation of Duties

Name of the Contact Person Responsible for the Corrective Action Plan: Amie Pirkle, Finance Director

Corrective Action Plan:

The City of Jefferson concurs with the finding and has taken the following measures to address future occurrences:

- The City Finance Director will review the operations to determine the most efficient and effective solution to properly segregate duties. This will be difficult due to the City's staff size and ability to properly perform various tasks.

Anticipated Date of Completion: December 31, 2023

City Hall
147 Athens Street
Jefferson, GA 30549

Certified City of Ethics

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