City of Lake Park, Georgia

Lake Park, Georgia

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

City of Lake Park, Georgia

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GARY R. ZEIGLER, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants and Business Consultants

609 N. Patterson Street • P. O. Box 1389 • Valdosta, Georgia 31603-1389 • (229) 244-3262 • Fax (229) 247-7286

www.grzeiglercpa.com

Report on Financial Statements Issued in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Mayor and Council
of the City of Lake Park, Georgia
Lake Park, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the budgetary comparison for the general fund of the City of Lake Park, Georgia as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the City of Lake Park, Georgia's financial statements. The accompanying One Percent Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Project Cost Schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated 48-8-121, and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated June 22, 2014, on our consideration of the City of Lake Park, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Lake Park, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Gary R. Zeigler, P.C.
Valdosta, Georgia

June 22, 2014

City of Lake Park, Georgia
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2014

Assets	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 211,496	$ 9,161	$ 220,657
Investments	104,307	66,723	171,030
Receivables, net	108,799	4,575	113,374
Restricted Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	64,522	6,832	71,354
Internal Balances	(15,677)	15,677	-
Capital Assets			
Land and Other Nondepreciable Assets	81,404	6,540	87,944
Other Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	753,897	112,090	865,987
Total Capital Assets	835,301	118,630	953,931
Total Assets	$ 1,308,748	$ 221,598	$ 1,530,346
Liabilities and Net Position			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	$ 11,635	$ 868	$ 12,503
Accrued Liabilities	7,503	-	7,503
Compensated Absences	5,378		5,378
Net Pension Obligation	58,862		58,862
Deposits	-	8,568	8,568
Long-term Liabilities			
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	12,992		12,992
Non-Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	40,543	-	40,543
Total Liabilities	136,913	9,436	146,349
Net Position			
Investment in Capital Assets	835,301	118,630	953,931
Restricted for:			
Capital Projects	137,255		137,255
Unrestricted	199,279	93,532	292,811
Total Net Position	1,171,835	212,162	1,383,997
Total Liabilities and Net Position	$ 1,308,748	$ 221,598	$ 1,530,346

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

City of Lake Park, Georgia
Statemnt of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Functions and Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position: Primary Government: Business-Type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position: Primary Government: Total
Primary Government:							
Governmental Activities							
General Government	$ 145,660	$ 23,585	$ -	$ 117,214	$ (4,861)		$ (4,861)
Judicial	39,581	172	-	-	(39,409)		(39,409)
Public Safety	299,035	93,464	-	50,137	(155,434)		(155,434)
Public Works	137,138	6,057	-	-	(131,081)		(131,081)
Culture and Recreation	7,631	8,667	-	20,000	21,036		21,036
Interest on Long-Term Debt	-				-		-
Total Governmental Activities	629,045	131,945	-	187,351	(309,749)	-	(309,749)
Business Type Activities:							
Water System	58,346	72,752				14,406	14,406
Total Business Type Activities	58,346	72,752	-	-		14,406	14,406
Total Primary Government	$ 687,391	$ 204,697	$ -	$ 187,351	$ (309,749)	$ 14,406	$ (295,343)
General Revenues							
Taxes							
Property Taxes					151,432		151,432
Sales Tax					101,672		101,672
Insurance Premium Tax					39,534		39,534
Franchise					46,432		46,432
Alcoholic Beverage					31,324		31,324
Other Taxes					12,649		12,649
Investment					450	294	744
Miscellaneous					5,625		5,625
Transfers					(12,281)	12,281	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers					376,837	12,575	389,412
Changes in Net Position					67,088	26,981	94,069
Net Position, Beginning of Period (as Restated, Note 15)					1,104,747	185,181	1,289,928
Net Position, End of Period					$ 1,171,835	$ 212,162	$ 1,383,997

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

City of Lake Park, Georgia
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2014

	General	Major Capital Project Funds: Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax 2008 Issue	Major Capital Project Funds: Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax 2014 Issue	Memorial Cemetery Trust Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 100,435	$ -	$ 111,061	$ -	$ 211,496
Investments	104,307				104,307
Receivables					
Taxes	68,280				68,280
Intergovernmental	10,093		26,131	-	36,224
Other	4,295				4,295
Interfund	-	20,000	63		20,063
Advances to Other Funds				17,470	17,470
Restricted Assets					
Cash and Investments	3,825			60,697	64,522
Other					-
Total Assets	$ 291,235	$ 20,000	$ 137,255	$ 78,167	$ 526,657
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance					
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	$ 11,635			$ -	$ 11,635
Accrued Expenses	7,503			-	7,503
Interfund	63		20,000		20,063
Advances from Other Funds	33,147				33,147
Total Liabilities	52,348	-	20,000	-	72,348
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavaliable Revenue - Property Taxes	17,870				17,870
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	17,870	-	-	-	17,870
Fund Balance					
Nonspendable				17,470	17,470
Restricted		20,000	117,255	60,697	197,952
Committed					-
Assigned	3,825				3,825
Unassigned	217,192				217,192
Total Fund Balance	221,017	20,000	117,255	78,167	436,439
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$ 291,235	$ 20,000	$ 137,255	$ 78,167	$ 526,657

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

City of Lake Park, Georgia
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government Wide Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2014

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds (Page 5)		$ 436,439
Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because		
Capital assets acquired by Governmental Fund Activities are considered a use of financial resources. In the Statement of Net Position capital assets are reported as assets, net of accumulated depreciation.		
Infrastructure	$ 65,654	
Site and site improvements, including buildings	768,290	
Machinery and Equipment	664,712	
	1,498,656	
Accumulated Depreciation	663,355	
	835,301	
Construction in Progress	-	835,301
Property tax revenues collected after the end of the year but not considered available to pay liabilities of the current year are reported as deferred inflows of resources on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet but are reported as revenue on the government-wide Statement of Activities.		17,870

Proceeds from and the repayment of general long-term debt is reported as a source of and use of financial resources in Governmental Funds. In the Statement of Net Position the balance of general long-term debt is reported as a liability.

	Amount Payable			
	Current	Long-Term	Total	
Equipment Financing	$ 12,992	$ 40,543	$ 53,535	
Totals	$ 12,992	$ 40,543	$ 53,535	(53,535)

The Net Pension Obligation (Asset) not due and payable in the current period is not reported as a liability (asset) in Governmental Funds but is reported as a liability (asset) on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.		(58,862)
Compensated absences not due and payable in the current period is not reported as a liability in Governmental Funds but is reported as a liability on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.		(5,378)
Internal balances (receivables and payables) between governmental funds are reported on the Governmental Funds Governmental Balance sheet but are eliminated on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.		
Internal Balances	$ 15,677	
Internal Balances	$ (15,677)	-
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Page 3)		$ 1,171,835

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

City of Lake Park, Georgia
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	General	Major Capital Project Funds: Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax 2008 Issue	Major Capital Project Funds: Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax 2014 Issue	Memorial Cemetery Trust Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Property Taxes	$ 153,378	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 153,378
Sales Tax	101,672				101,672
Insurance Premium Tax	39,534				39,534
Other Taxes	90,405				90,405
Licenses and Permits	23,585				23,585
Intergovernmental	45,448		141,903		187,351
Charges for Services	5,967			4,500	10,467
Fines and Forfeitures	118,452				118,452
Investment	450	49	41	42	582
Other	9,457	172			9,629
Total Revenues	588,348	221	141,944	4,542	735,055
Expenditures					
Current					
General Government	153,466		-		153,466
Judicial	39,581				39,581
Public Safety	300,461				300,461
Public Works	114,800				114,800
Culture and Recreation	3,107			1,419	4,526
Debt Service					
Principal					-
Interest on Long-term Debt					-
Capital		175,665	78,224		253,889
Total Expenditures	611,415	175,665	78,224	1,419	866,723
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(23,067)	(175,444)	63,720	3,123	(131,668)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds from Long-Term Debt Financing			53,535		53,535
Sale of Surplus Property	9,000				9,000
Transfers, net	18,108				18,108
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	27,108	-	53,535	-	80,643
Change in Fund Balance	4,041	(175,444)	117,255	3,123	(51,025)
Fund Balance, Beginning	216,976	195,444	-	75,044	487,464
Fund Balance, Ending	$ 221,017	$ 20,000	$ 117,255	$ 78,167	$ 436,439

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

City of Lake Park, Georgia
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance to the Government Wide Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds (Page 7)			$ (51,025)
Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are Different Because			
Governmental Funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the Statement of Activities the cost of capital assets are capitalized.			282,059
Governmental Funds do report depreciation as an expense. In the Statement of Activities depreciation is recognized as an expense.			(92,575)
Governmental Funds only recognize proceeds from the disposition of capital assets. In the Statement of Activities the undepreciated basis of assets is recognized in determining the 'gain or loss' from the disposition of assets.			(8,707)
Revenues reported in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not recognized as revenues in governmental funds.			
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes - End of Year	$ 17,870		
Property Taxes - Beginning of Year	19,816		(1,946)
Compensated absences are reported in the Statement of Activities but are not reported as expenses in Governmental Funds.			
Accrued Liability - End of Year	$ 5,378		
Accrued Liability - Beginning of Year	2,860		(2,518)
The Net Pension Obligation (Asset) is reported in the Statement of Activities but is not reported as an expense in Governmental Funds.			
Net Pension Obligation (Asset) - End of Year	$ 58,862		
Net Pension Obligation (Asset) - Beginning of Year	79,185		20,323
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt is reported as a source of financial resources in Governmental Funds, but in the Statement of Net Position the outstanding balance of debt is reported as a liability.			(53,535)
Repayment of long-term debt is a use of current financial resources in Governmental Funds, but the repayment is reported as a decrease in long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.			-
Revenues reported in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not recognized as revenues in governmental funds.			
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Fines and Forfeitures - End of Year	$ -		
Fines and Forfeitures - Beginning of Year	24,988		(24,988)
Transfers between Governmental Funds are reported in the Governmental Funds operating statements but are eliminated on the government-wide statement of activities.			
Transfers in	$ 12,281		
Transfers out	(12,281)		-
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Page 4)			$ 67,088

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

City of Lake Park, Georgia
General Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Budget		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget-- Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$ 126,006	$ 155,952	$ 153,378	$ (2,574)
Local Option Sales Tax	105,000	105,000	101,672	(3,328)
Insurance Premium Tax	37,000	37,000	39,534	2,534
Other Taxes	77,350	77,350	90,405	13,055
Intergovernmental		45,448	45,448	-
Licenses and Permits	15,150	20,050	23,585	3,535
Charges for Services	8,950	8,950	5,967	(2,983)
Fines and Forfeitures	81,069	108,500	118,452	9,952
Investment	200	200	450	250
Other and Miscellaneous	5,450	5,450	9,457	4,007
Total Revenues	456,175	563,900	588,348	24,448
Expenditures				
General Government	135,260	157,001	153,466	3,535
Judicial	16,700	41,700	39,581	2,119
Public Safety	235,868	301,262	300,461	801
Public Works	95,817	115,071	114,800	271
Culture and Recreation	3,925	3,925	3,107	818
Debt Service	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	487,570	618,959	611,415	7,544
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(31,395)	(55,059)	(23,067)	31,992
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers, net	18,100	18,100	18,108	8
Sale of Surplus Property	-	7,000	9,000	2,000
Appropriation of Surplus	13,295	29,959		(29,959)
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	31,395	55,059	27,108	(27,951)
Change in Fund Balance	-	-	4,041	4,041
Fund Balance, Beginning	216,976	216,976	216,976	216,976
Fund Balance, Ending	$ 216,976	$ 216,976	$ 221,017	$ 221,017

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

City of Lake Park, Georgia
Proprietary Fund
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2014

	Major Enterprise Fund Water System
Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 9,161
Investments (Certificates of Deposit)	66,723
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	4,575
Advances to Other Funds	15,677
Restricted Assets	
Customer Deposits	6,832
Total Current Assets	102,968
Non-Current Assets	
Capital Assets	
Construction in Porgress	6,540
Machinery and Equipment	21,197
Distribution System	287,386
	315,123
Accumulated Depreciation	196,493
	118,630
Total Assets	$ 221,598
Liabilities and Net Position	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 868
Accrued Expenses	-
Intergovernmental	-
Total Current Liabilities	868
Non-Current Liabilities	
Water Deposits	8,568
Total Long-Term Liabilities	8,568
Total Liabilities	9,436
Net Position	
Investment in Capital Assets	118,630
Unrestricted	93,532
Total Net Position	212,162
Total Liabilities and Net Position	$ 221,598

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

City of Lake Park, Georgia
Proprietary Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Major Enterprised Fund Solid Waste
Operating Revenues	
User Fees	$ 72,752
Other	-
Total Operating Revenues	72,752
Operating Expenses	
Salary and Wages	19,591
Benefits	3,681
	23,272
Professional and Technical	5,459
Insurance	1,366
Maintenance and Repairs	8,579
Materials and Supplies	6,513
Utilities	8,242
Other	115
Depreciation	4,800
Total Operating Expeses	58,346
Operating Income (Loss)	14,406
Non-Operating Revenue (Expense)	
Investment Income	294
Total Non-Operating Revenue (Expense)	294
Income (Loss) Before Other Revenues (Expenses) and Transfers	14,700
Other Revenues (Expenses) and Transfers	
Capital Contributions (Capital Project Funds)	30,389
Transfer to General Fund	(18,108)
Total Other Revenues (Expenses) and Transfers	12,281
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	26,981
Net Position, Beginning	185,181
Net Position, Ending	$ 212,162

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

City of Lake Park, Georgia
Proprietary Fund
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Major Enterprise Fund Water System
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	
Receipts from Customers	$ 72,195
Other Operating Revenue	-
Compensation and Benefits	(23,272)
Purchase of Goods and Services	(30,855)
Cash Provided from Operating Activities	18,068
Cash Flow from Non-Capital Financing Activities	
Transfers Out	(18,108)
Cash (Used) for Non-Capital Financing Activities	(18,108)
Cash Flow from Capital and Related Financing	
Cash Provided by Capital and Related Financing	-
Cash flow from Investing Activities	
Increase in Investments	(125)
Investment Inome	294
Cash Provided from Investing Activities	169
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	129
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	15,864
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending of Year	$ 15,993
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By (Used By) Operating Activities	
Operating Income (Loss)	$ 14,406
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided from (Used) By Operating Activities:	
Depreciation Expense	4,800
Change in Assets and Liabilities:	
Increase in Receivables	343
Decrease in Accounts Payable	(581)
Decrease in Water Deposits	(900)
Net Cash Provided from (Used by) Operating Activities	$ 18,068
Supplementary Cash Flow Information	
Acquisition of Capital Assets (acquired through Capital Project Funds)	$ 30,389
Interest	$ -

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The City operates under a mayor - council form of government and provides the following services in addition to general administrative responsibilities: public safety (police and fire), highways and streets, sanitation, water, and culture and recreation.

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Governments are also required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations issued through November 30, 1989, to its business-type activities and to its enterprise funds provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

(A) Reporting Entity

In evaluating the City, for financial reporting purposes, management considers all potential component units. The criteria for including organizations as component units within the City's reporting entity, as set forth in Section 2100 of the Governmental Accounting Standard Board's (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, include whether:

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

There are no boards, commissions, authorities, or other units of government (component units) for which the City is accountable.

(B) Basis of Presentation

Effective January 1, 2004, the City implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 34, *Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments.* This statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for general purpose external financial reporting by local governments and establishes specific standards for the basic financial statements, management's discussion and analysis, and certain required supplementary information. Governments are required to report government-wide as well as fund level financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Governmental activities, which are generally supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues and non-exchange transactions, are reported separate from business-type activities, which rely primarily on fees and charges for services.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or program is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are expenses which are specifically associated with a particular activity. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given activity and (b) grants and contributions which are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirement of a particular activity. Taxes and other revenues not classified as programs revenues are reported as general revenues.

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

The accounts of the City are organized by funds, each of which is a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, equities, revenues (income) and expenditures (expenses). Resources are allocated to and accounted for in the individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The City's fund types are:

Governmental Fund Types

Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions are financed. The acquisition, use and balance of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities (except for those accounted for in proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The objective for evaluation is based upon the determination of changes in financial position rather than objectives for net income. The following are the City's governmental fund types:

General Fund - The principal operating fund of the City and is used to account for all financial resources not otherwise accounted for in another fund.

Capital Project Fund - This fund accounts for financial resources used for the acquisition and construction of capital assets and repair and renovation of major capital facilities (other than acquisition, construction and repairs financed by proprietary and special assessment funds).

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are used to account for on-going activities, which are similar to the activities often found in the private sector. The objective for evaluation is based upon the determination of financial position and results of operations (net income). The City's proprietary fund is:

Enterprise Fund (Water Fund) - This fund is used to account for operations and activities (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to the private business enterprise where costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing services to the public is financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenue earned, expenses incurred and/or net income is necessary for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

Non-Expendable Trust Fund

The City's "nonexpendable trust" is used to account for trust principal, income, and operating expenses of the Lake Park Memorial Cemetery.

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

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which the taxes are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue when eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental Funds

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay current period liabilities. The government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are generally recorded when the liability is incurred. Debt service expenditures and expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments are recorded when payment is due.

Revenues susceptible to accrual include property taxes, franchise taxes, governmental grants, special assessments, licenses, interest revenue and charges for services. Sales taxes collected and held by the state at year-end on behalf of the City are also recognized as revenue. Fines, forfeitures, and permits are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash.

Proprietary Funds

All proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Fund equity (i.e., net total assets) is segregated into contributed capital and retained earnings components. Proprietary fund-type operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total assets.

The City's major governmental funds are: the general fund, the special purpose local option sales tax (capital projects) fund, the memorial cemetery trust fund, and the enterprise (water) fund.

Program Revenues

Amounts reported as program revenues include (a) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, (b) operating grants and contributions which finance current operating activities including restricted investment income, and (c) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments, which fund the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of capital assets. These revenues are subject to externally imposed restrictions on program use. For identifying to which function program revenue pertains, the determining factor for the charge for services is which function generates the revenue. For grants and contributions, the determining factor is to which functions the revenues are restricted.

Taxes and other revenue sources not included with program revenues are reported as general revenues. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function and each identifiable business activity is self-financing or supported by general revenues.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses include the cost of sales 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.

For the most part, interfund transactions have been eliminated from the statements.

(D) Cash and Investments

Cash includes amounts in demand and savings (including time) deposits. The City does not have any investments other than interest bearing checking accounts and certificates of deposit.

The Official Code of Georgia (O.C.G.A. 36-83-4) authorizes the City to invest in obligations of this or other states, the United States government, obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the United States government or a United States government agency, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, prime banker's acceptances, local government investment pools established by O.C.G.A. Section 36-83-8, repurchase agreements, and obligations of other political subdivisions of this state.

(E) Prepaid Expenses

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31st are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. The City typically does not have any prepaid expenses.

(F) Inventory

The City does not value its inventories for financial reporting purposes. Purchases of materials and supplies are charged to operations when acquired.

(G) Restricted Assets

Cash and other resources are classified as restricted assets because use is limited by law, grants, or local ordinances.

(H) Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets are, reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial estimated useful life of more than one year and a cost of more than $500. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

General infrastructure assets acquired prior to January 1, 2004 are not reported in the basic financial statements. General infrastructure assets include roads, streets, sidewalks, and bridges and other similar assets acquired subsequent to December 31, 2003.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the constructed assets.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not increase the value of the asset or materially extend useful lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

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

Asset Classification	Lives
Land and Improvements	
Infrastructure, including utility system	20 to 40 years
Buildings and Improvements	25 to 40 years
Machinery and Equipment	5 to 10 years
Office and Technology Equipment	5 to 10 years
Transportation Equipment	5 to 10 years

(I) Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types 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 type statement of net position.

In the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance the proceeds of long-term debt financing is reported as other financing sources. The repayment of general long-term debt is reported as an expenditure of current financial resources.

(J) Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital reported in proprietary funds and the government-wide financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets (i.e. developers), transfers from governmental (capital project funds), and grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction.

(K) Interfund Transactions

Activity between funds that are indicative of borrowing/lending arrangements outstanding at the end of the year as well as all other outstanding balances between funds is reported as "Interfund Receivables and Payables". Balances between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "Internal Balances".

During the course of its operations, the General Fund processes transactions to finance the operations (i.e. the payment of payroll, payables, construction of assets, etc.) for special revenue, capital projects, and enterprise funds. Internal receivables and payables are recorded to report the amounts not reimbursed as of December 31st. To the extent that these balances are between governmental funds, they are eliminated on the statement of Net Position.

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, represent long-term borrowing arrangements where repayment schedules have not been formally adopted, and are offset by a fund balance account in the applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not available expendable financial resources.

Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources (uses) in governmental funds and after non-operating revenues (expenses) in enterprise funds.

(L) Compensated Absences

The City provides vacation and sick pay benefits to its full-time, regular employees. Only vacation leave is payable upon termination, accordingly, only accumulated unpaid vacation benefits, which are reasonably estimable, are accrued when earned.

The cost of compensated absences is recorded as liabilities in the applicable government-wide, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of Net Position. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured. These liabilities are typically liquated by the general fund.

(M) Use of Estimates

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

(N) Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Water (Enterprise) Fund considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

(O) Deferred Outflows – Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position may report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflow represents a consumption of net position that applies to future period(s) and is not recognized as a current outflow of resources (expense or expenditure). The City does not have any deferred outflows of resources.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position may report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflow represents an acquisition of net position applicable to future period(s) and is not recognized as a current inflow of resources. The City has one item that qualifies as a deferred inflow of resources.

(P) Schedules of Financial Assistance and One Percent Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Project Cost Schedules

The basis of accounting employed by the fund type in which revenues and expenditures are reported for funding from federal, state and other financial assistance programs and special purposes local option sales tax is applied to report expenditures for the schedules of financial assistance and project cost schedule expenditures.

(Q) Fund Equity

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

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

Restricted – Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed – Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City council through the adoption of a resolution. The City Council also may modify or rescind the commitment.

Assigned – Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Through resolution, the City Council has authorized the City's finance committee or the City's finance director to assign fund balances.

Unassigned – Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. The City reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the general fund. Negative unassigned fund balances may be reported in all funds.

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

Net Position – Net Position represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net Position invested in capital assets, net of related debt, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used (i.e., the amount that the City has not spent) for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted as described in the fund balance section above. All other assets are 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.

Note 2 – Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgetary Accounting

The City's Finance Ordinance requires the governing authority to adopt annual budgets for all governmental fund types (general and special revenues). An annual budget is also prepared for the City's enterprise and non-expendable trust funds. Budgets for capital projects funds are adopted on a total project basis rather than on an annual basis. The budgets are prepared and adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

The City budget officer may transfer appropriations in any fund among the various accounts within a department. Transfers within a department, which increase salaries, require approval of the City Council. Any increase in appropriation for any fund or department within a fund requires approval of the City Council. All appropriations, to the extent not expended or encumbered, lapse at the close of the period for which the appropriation was budgeted.

The City Council advertises and conducts public hearings according to the requirements of state law and the City's finance ordinance. The final budget for the calendar year is adopted by the preceding December 31st.

Budget Revisions

Budgeted amounts on all budget comparisons are as amended as of December 31, 2014 by Mayor and Council. Supplemental appropriations, which result primarily from receipt of unanticipated revenues from governmental grants, are included in budgeted amounts.

Compliance

(A) – Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

There were no expenditures in excess of appropriations.

(B) – Deficit fund Balances

There are no funds with deficit fund balances.

Note 3 – Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of December 31, 2014, the primary government's deposits, including certificates of deposits, were $462,916 and the account balances per the financial institutions were $454,471. Of the total account balances per the financial institutions, $454,471 was insured through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the FDIC).

Cash and cash equivalents, invested in savings and certificates of deposit in financial institutions, consist of the following:

Account Type	
Cash on Hand	$ 120
Cash and demand deposits	263,200
Investments (time deposits)	$ 199,596
Total	$ 462,916

Total cash and equivalents include restricted cash of the General Fund of $3,825, Memorial Cemetery Fund of $60,697 and customer deposits in the Water System of $6,832.

Note 4 - Taxes Receivable

The County Tax Commissioner bills and collects all property and related tax revenues. Georgia statutes do not provide a maximum milage rate which may be levied.

Tax revenues are recognized during the period for which they are levied. An allowance is established for delinquent taxes to the extent that their collectibility is questionable. Taxes collected during the current period and within sixty days thereafter are considered available to finance current operations. The City's property tax calendar is as follows:

Assessment Date	January 1
Return of real and personal property	April 1
Assessors submit returns to the County Tax Commissioner	July 1
Levy Date	July 25
Digest submitted to State Revenue Commissioner	July 28
Tax bills mailed by the County Tax Commissioner/Collector	September 15
Due date of taxes, other than motor vehicles	November 15
Execution (lien) date for unpaid taxes	November 16

Taxes due the City as of December 31st are summarized as follows:

Current year levies	$ 28,164
Prior years levies	1,482
	29,646
Less Allowance for delinquencies	5,000
Net property taxes receivable	$ 24,646

Note 5 – Receivables

Intergovernmental and other receivables are summarized as follows:

	Governmental Fund Types			Proprietary Fund Types	
	General Fund	Capital Projects	Other	Enterprise Fund	Total
Taxes					
Property Taxes, net	$ 24,646	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 24,646
Franchise	43,634				43,634
	$ 68,280	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 68,280
Intergovernmental					
Lowndes County, Georgia Local Option Sales And Use Tax	$ 10,093	$ 26,131	$ -	$ -	$ 36,224
	$ 10,093	$ 26,131	$ -	$ -	$ 36,224
Other					
Fines and Forfeitures	$ 2,144				2,144
Excise Taxes	2,152				2,152
Other					
User Fees, net	-			4,575	4,575
	$ 4,296	$ -	$ -	$ 4,575	$ 8,871
Total	$ 82,669	$ 26,131	$ -	$ 4,575	$ 113,375

In accordance with the terms of the August 23, 2007 agreement between Lowndes County, Georgia and participating municipalities within the county proceeds from the 2008 Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Referendum are invested in a special fund. Terms of the referendum restrict use of the special purpose local option sales tax for qualifying projects for the construction of roads, streets and bridges, construction and improvements to public facilities and equipment for environmental protection, renovation, construction and improvements to public facilities and equipment consisting of the general governmental administration, public works, police, fire, and construction of water improvements, and retirement of general obligation debt.

In accordance with the terms of the August 13, 2013 agreement between Lowndes County, Georgia and participating municipalities within the county proceeds from the 2014 Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Referendum are invested in a special fund. Terms of the referendum restrict use of the special purpose local option sales tax for qualifying projects for the construction of roads, streets and bridges, construction and improvements to public facilities and equipment for environmental protection, renovation, construction and improvements to public facilities and equipment consisting of the general governmental administration, public works, police, fire, parks and recreation, and construction of water improvements.

Note 6 – Interfund Balances

Interfund receivables and payables result from temporary advances, primarily from other funds to the general fund, to finance current operating expenditures and are summarized as follows:

	Interfund Balances	
	Received	Payable
Major Governmental Funds		
General Fund	$ -	$ 33,210
Capital Projects Fund 2008 Issue	20,000	
Capital Projects Fund 2014 Issue	63	20,000
Memorial Cemetery Trust Fund	17,470	
Total Governmental Funds	37,533	53,210
Proprietary-Enterprise Fund	15,677	-
Totals	$ 53,210	$ 53,210

The purchase of land for recreational use in the amount of $20,000 authorized by the Capital Projects Fund for the 2014 Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Referendum was disbursed from the Capital Projects Fund for the 2008 Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Referendum. This amount is scheduled to be reimbursed in 2015.

The prior year redemption and transfer of enterprise and cemetery fund certificates of deposits to the general fund to finance operations which were not repaid as of December 31st are reported as advances to/from other funds on the governmental funds balance sheet and proprietary fund statement of net position. Council has approved repayment of the cemetery fund advance but has not committed to repayment of the enterprise fund advance.

The transfer from the enterprise fund to the general fund is to supplement general fund revenues. Transfers from capital project fund to the enterprise fund were for the purchase of capital assets.

	Transfers	
	In	Out
Major Governmental Funds		
General Fund	$ 18,108	$
Capital Projects Fund		30,389
Memorial Cemetery Trust Fund		
Total Governmental Funds	18,108	30,389
Proprietary-Enterprise Fund	30,389	18,108
Net	$ 12,281	$ (12,281)

Note 7 - Changes in Capital Assets

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

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Transfers/ Adjustments	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:					
Capital Assets not being Depreciated					
Construction in Progress	$	$	$	$	$ -
Land and Improvements	61,404	20,000	-	-	81,404
Total Assets not being Depreciated	61,404	20,000			81,404
Other Capital Assets					
Buildings and Improvements	686,886				686,886
Infrastructure	59,454	6,200			65,654
Machinery and Equipment	489,157	286,248	80,304	-30,389	664,712
Total Other Capital Assets	1,235,497	292,448	80,304	-30,389	1,417,252
Less Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings & Improvements	284,927	32,352			317,279
Infrastructure	15,081	6,255			21,336
Machinery & Equipment	342,369	53,968	71,597		324,740
Total Depreciation	642,377	92,575	71,597		663,355
Net Other Capital Assets	593,120	199,873	(8,707)	-30,389	753,897
Total Capital Assets, net	$ 654,524	$ 219,873	$ (8,707)	$ -30,389	$ 835,301
Business-Type Activities:					
Capital Assets not being Depreciated					
Construction in Progress	$ 4,923	$ -	$ -	$ 1,617	$ 6,540
Other Capital Assets					
Utility System	262,644			24,742	287,386
Machinery and Equipment	17,167			4,030	21,197
Total Other Capital Assets	279,811			28,772	308,583
Less Accumulated Depreciation					
Utility System	174,526	4,599			179,125
Office and Technology Machinery and Equipment	17,167	201			17,368
Total Depreciation	191,693	4,800			196,493
Net Other Capital Assets	88,118	(4,800)		28,772	112,090
Total Capital Assets, net	$ 93,041	$ (4,800)	$ -	$ 30,389	$ 118,630

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 10,995
Public safety	49,507
Public works	28,968
Culture and recreation	3,105
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	$ 92,575
Business—type activities	
Water fund	$ 4,800
Total depreciation expense – business-type activities	$ 4,800

Construction in Progress is summarized as follows:

	Cost to Date	Estimated Final Cost
Public Facilities Projects including Engineering Costs for Improvement to City Water System	$ 6,540	$ -

Note 8 – Long-Term Indebtedness

Capital Lease Obligations are comprised of the following:

Capital Lease Obligation – The Georgia Municipal Association of Georgia

Lease dated March 3, 2014 in the original amount of $22,000 was made for the purpose of acquiring a 1999 GMC 3500 MIMT Pumper Fire Truck. The lease is payable in annual payments of $7,798.61 including interest. The effective rate of interest is 3.14 percent per annum.

Future maturities of the Lease are as follows:

Year Ended December 31st	Interest	Principal	Total Payment
2015	$ 691	$ 7,108	$ 7,799
2016	468	7,331	7,799
2017	238	7,561	7,799
Total	$ 1,397	$ 22,000	$ 23,397

Capital Lease Obligation – The Georgia Municipal Association of Georgia

Lease dated August 6, 2014 in the original amount of $31,535 was made for the purpose of acquiring Fire Rescue Equipment. The lease is payable in annual payments of $6,978.48 including interest. The effective rate of interest is 3.47 percent per annum.

Future maturities of the Lease are as follows:

Year Ended December 31st	Interest	Principal	Total Payment
2015	$ 1,094	$ 5,884	$ 6,978
2016	890	6,088	6,978
2017	678	6,300	6,978
2018	460	6,518	6,978
2019	233	6,745	6,978
Total	$ 3,355	$ 31,535	$ 34,890

Aggregate maturities of Leases as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

Year Ended December 31st	Interest	Principal	Total Payment
2015	$ 1,785	$ 12,992	$ 14,777
2016	1,358	13,419	14,777
2017	916	13,861	14,777
2018	460	6,518	6,978
2019	233	6,745	6,978
Total	$ 4,752	$ 53,535	$ 58,287

Changes in long-term debt obligations for the year ended December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

	Balance Beginning of Period	Additions	Repayments	Balance End of Period	Amount Due in One Year
Governmental Activities					
Capitalized Lease Obligations	$	$ 53,535	$	$ 53,535	$ 12,992
Compensated Absences	2,860	3,508	990	5,378	5,378
Total Governmental Activities	$ 2,860	$ 57,043	$ 990	$ 56,053	$ 18,370

Compensated absences are liquidated primarily from governmental (general fund) activities.

Note 9 – Fund Balance

	General	Major Capital Project Funds: Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax 2008 Issue	Major Capital Project Funds: Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax 2014 Issue	Memorial Cemetery Trust Fund	Total Funds
Non-Spendable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 17,470	$ 17,470
Restricted					
Capital Project Funds:		20,000	117,255		137,255
Committed					
Lake Park Memorial Cemetery Trust Fund				60,697	60,697
Assigned	3,825				3,825
Unassigned	217,192				217,192
Total	$ 221,017	$ 20,000	$ 117,255	$ 78,167	$ 436,439

Note 10 - Retirement Benefits

Plan Description

The City is a participating member of the Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System (GMEBS), a noncontributory agent multiple-employer defined benefit public employer retirement system that acts as a common investment and administrative agent for governmental entities in the State of Georgia. The plan provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries.

All full-time employees become eligible to participate after thirty-eight hours of service if employed on or after January 1, 2003 (twenty hours of service if employed before January 1, 2003). Elected officials are not covered. Benefits are fully vested after five years of service. Employees become eligible for benefits at their normal retirement age of sixty-five and five years of service or early retirement at age fifty-five and ten years of service. A life annuity is the normal form of benefit payment.

The plan is administered by Georgia Municipal Association. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by state statute. Plan features, including benefit provisions, are established by the plan Board of Trustees. Georgia Municipal Association issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statement and required supplementary information for Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System.

Membership of the Plan as of July 1, 2014 is as follows:

Retirees and beneficiaries	3
Terminated plan members entitled to, but not yet receiving benefits	1
Active plan members	5
Total	9

A copy of the plan's financial report may be obtained from:

Georgia Municipal Association
201 Pryor Street S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3606.

Funding Policy

The GMEBS Board of Trustees has adopted an actuarial funding policy for determination of annual contributions and the systematic funding of liabilities arising under the Plan. The annual minimum contribution is the sum of 1) the normal cost (including administrative expenses), 2) the closed level dollar amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability over a period that ranges from 10 to 30 years based on the funding policy adopted by the GMEBS Board of Trustees, and 3) interest on these amounts from the valuation date to the date contributions are paid (assumed monthly).

The plan is subject to minimum funding standards of the Public Retirement System Standard Law (Georgia Code Section 47-20-10).

Valuation Date	July 1, 2014
Actuarial Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization Method	Closed level dollar for remaining unfunded liability
Remaining Amortization Period	Remaining amortization period varies for the bases, with net effective amortization period of 10 years.
Asset Valuation Method	Sum of actuarial value at beginning of year and the cash flow during the year plus the assumed investment return, adjusted by 10% of the amount that the value exceeds or is less than the market value at end of year. The actuarial value is adjusted, if necessary, to be within 20% of market value.

Actuarial Assumptions:

Net Investment Rate of Return	7.75%
Projected Salary Increases	3.50% plus age and service based merit increases
Cost of Living Adjustments	0.00%

Schedule of Employer Contributions and Net Pension Obligation

Fiscal Year End	Annual Pension Costs	Annual Pension Contribution	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation
2014	$ 25,262	$ 25,262	100%	$ 58,862
2013	$ 27,907	$ 27,907	100%	$ 79,185
2012	$ 18,428	$ 18,424	100%	$ 80,809
2011	$ 35,484	$ 35,484	100%	$ 97,166

Net Pension Assets – the City's derivation of the annual required contribution, the annual pension cost and net pension obligation (assets) as of July 1, 2014 based on a March 31, 2014 measurement date are as follows:

	2014	2013
Derivation of the Annual Required Contribution:		
Normal cost	$ 12,836	$ 12,505
Payment of the unfunded accrued actuarial liability (UAAL)	8,356	11,241
Administration expenses	3,145	3,139
Adjustment to fiscal year	925	1,022
Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	$ 25,262	$ 27,907
Derivation of the Annual Pension Cost:		
Annual required contribution (ARC)	$ 25,262	$ 27,907
Interest on prior year net pension obligation	(6,499)	(5,178)
Difference between expected and actual experience	(17,487)	
Other adjustments	6,308	(5,929)
Annual Pension Cost	$ 7,584	$ 16,800
Derivation of the Net Pension Obligation (Assets):		
Annual pension cost	$ 7,584	$ 16,800
Contributions received	27,907	18,424
Increase (decrease) in Net Pension Obligation (Assets)	(20,323)	(1,624)
Net Pension Obligation (Assets), Beginning of Period	79,185	80,809
Net Pension Obligation (Assets), End of Period	$ 58,862	$ 79,185

Plan Funded Status – The City's funding status based on the most recent actuarial valuation is as follows:

Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Entry Age Normal Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Projected Unit Credit (b)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) (b) – (a)	Funded Ratio (a) / (b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll* [(b)-(a) / (c)]
05/01/2009	213,127	469,913	256,786	45.35%	198,728	129.21%
07/01/2010	325,785	473,363	147,578	68.82%	160,277	92.08%
07/01/2011	396,471	493,637	97,166	80.32%	130,191	74.63%
07/01/2012	444,760	525,569	80,809	84.62%	41,473	194.85%
07/01/2013	459,953	539,138	79,185	85.31%	113,080	70.03%
07/01/2014	458,346	517,208	58,862	88.62%	135,601	43.41%

**Not less than zero*

Note 11 - Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injury to employees; and natural disasters. The City purchases insurance from commercial insurers for claims in excess of deductibles. Policy deductibles are funded from and charged to operations during the period in which losses are incurred. Commercial insurance provides coverage up to a maximum of $2,000,000 aggregate general liability limit, and various limits up to an aggregate of $2,293,613 for property damage claims. Deductible limits range from $500 to $5,000 per occurrence.

The City is also a participant in the Georgia Municipal Association Workers' Compensation Self Insurance Fund. The purpose of the fund is to insure the participating member's obligations under state workers compensation laws for employer liability to employees for claims for injuries and medical expenses and demands for compensation. The fund is responsible for cost incurred by members in any legal proceeding defended by the members, interest accruing after judgment, and expenses incurred for investigation or defense. Coverage provides up to a maximum of $100,000 for each worker's compensation claim.

Each participating member city is required to continue membership until completion of the second full fiscal year of membership. Membership is continued on a year-to-year basis. A member may withdraw or choose not to renew membership effective at the end of any fiscal year upon giving ninety day advanced written notice to the association. Members failing to pay required contributions, assessments, or other sums in such amounts and at time established by the association may, upon notice, be immediately suspended from membership and coverage shall immediately cease. Terminated members remain liable for assessments for any fiscal year in which they were members and have no rights to surplus or dividends. The capital contribution, if any, of a terminated member may be returned in whole, or in part, at the discretion of the board. Additional responsibilities and obligations of participating members include; allow attorneys designated by Georgia Municipal Association to investigate, litigate, and discuss settlement options for claims made against participating members, including assisting and participating in the defense and settlement of claims, and promptly report all incidents which could result in any claim. Each member is jointly and severally liable for all legal obligations of the association or funds and assessments may be imposed to meet financial deficiencies of the fund.

No claims in excess of insured limits were threatened, pending or outstanding as of December 31, 2014. Accordingly, no liability is provided for claims threatened, pending or outstanding. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage limits for the current or preceding three years.

Changes in the City's liability for claims in excess of insurance coverage are summarized as follows:

	Liability Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Liability End of Year
2014	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
2013	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-	-

Note 12 – Joint Venture (Southern Georgia Regional Commission)

The City is a participating member of the Southern Georgia Regional Commission (SGRC), a governmental entity legislatively established by O.C.G.A. 50-8-34. The SGRC is comprised of the municipalities and counties within the ten county district created and established by the Act. The SGRC is managed by a board, which includes the chief elected official of the district's member municipalities and county governments. The municipalities and counties within the district are responsible for the debts, obligations, and operating deficits of the Regional Commission and are required to pay annual minimum dues to support operations. The City's dues were paid by the County.

Separate financial statements may be obtained from:

Southern Georgia Regional Commission
3395 Harris Road
Waycross, Georgia 31503

Note 13 - Litigation

The City is a not involved in any current lawsuits.

Note 14 - Contingencies

The City has participated in federally assisted grant programs. These programs are subject to compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives.

Note 15 – Adjustment to Governmental Activities Net Assets, Beginning of Year

Prior Year Net Assets were restated as follows:

Governmental Activities Net Assets, December 31, 2013	$ 1,183,932
Decrease – Net Pension Obligation	79,185
Restated Governmental Activities Net Assets, January 1, 2014	$ 1,104,747

The derivation of the Net Pension Obligation (Asset) is described in Note 10.

GARY R. ZEIGLER, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants and Business Consultants

609 N. Patterson Street • P. O. Box 1389 • Valdosta, Georgia 31603-1389 • (229) 244-3262 • Fax (229) 247-7286

www.grzeiglercpa.com

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*

Material Weaknesses and Significant Deficiencies Identified, and No Reportable Instances of Noncompliance or Other Matters Identified

To the Mayor and Council
of the City of Lake Park, Georgia
Lake Park, Georgia

We have audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Lake Park, Georgia as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, ad have issued our report thereon dated June 22, 2014.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph 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. However, as described in the accompanying *Financial Statement Findings and Reponses*, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weakness and significant deficiencies.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying *Financial Statement Findings and Responses,* items 2014.001, and 2014.003 to be material weaknesses.

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. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying *Financial Statement Findings and Responses*, item 2014.002, to be a significant deficiency.

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Compliance and Other Matters

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

Authority's Response to Findings

The City of Lake Park, Georgia's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying *Financial Statement Findings and Reponses.* The City of Lake Park, Georgia's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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



Gary R. Zeigler, P.C.
Valdosta, Georgia

June 22, 2014

Financial Statement Findings and Responses

Current Year Findings

2014.001 Absence of Optimum Level of Appropriate Segregation of Duties

(This is a modified repeat finding)

Requirement: A properly designed and effective system of internal control requires that there are a sufficient number of properly trained, skilled personnel to be able to segregate duties and responsibilities among personnel so that individuals initiating, processing, verifying, reviewing, approving, recording or processing financial transactions, and preparing financial statements are not being performed by the same individual. The City's accounting policies and procedures should be compiled in a formal written document.

Condition: The City does not have sufficient personnel to provide an optimum level of appropriate segregation of duties and responsibilities.

Effect: Errors, intentional or otherwise, and fraud could occur in the processing of financial transactions and the preparation of financial statements and not be timely detected and corrected. In the event of a change of key personnel the operations of the City could be compromised without definitive operating guides.

Recommendation: Staffing should include a sufficient number of properly trained personnel in order to assign duties and responsibilities among the staff in order to reduce to a minimum level of risk that misstatements resulting from fraud or error might occur and not be detected by employees during the normal course of performing assigned duties.

City's Response: The City agrees with this finding and understands this weakness in internal control procedures and that financial statement errors and fraud could occur and not be timely detected and corrected. Mayor and Council have determined that available financial resources do not justify hiring additional personnel solely for the purpose of mitigating this condition. The City has only one full-time clerk and one part-time clerk. The full time clerk is primarily responsible for billings, collections, and recording and posting of receipts, processing and payment of vendor invoices, and payment of employees. The part-time clerk performs most of the accounting duties related to recording and posting transactions, reconciling the bank accounts and preparing monthly financial statements. Bank statements are opened and reviewed by the Mayor before being reconciled by the clerk. Checks require the signature of two elected officials. Supporting documentation is reviewed by check signor prior to signature. Time records are reviewed by the Mayor prior to processing payroll. Mayor and council receive and review monthly financial statements, budget and actual departmental statements, and all financial transactions. Mayor and Council also maintain oversight for investments including review of institutional compliance with FDIC insurance coverage.

2014.002 Auditor Preparation of Annual Financial Statements

(This is a repeat finding)

Requirement: Generally accepted auditing standards require auditors to audit client prepared annual financial statements including the related notes to financial statements and all required supplemental information, statements, and schedules.

Condition: The City's annual financial statements, supplementary information, and schedules required by state statutes, or regulators, and grantors are auditor prepared.

Effect: The City's auditor audits the auditor prepared financial statements.

Recommendation: The City should prepare the annual financial statements, notes to basic financial statements, supplementary information, and financial schedules required by state statutes or regulators, and grantors.

City's Response: The City does not have professional staff with the training and expertise to prepare the annual audited financial statements. The Mayor and Council have considered alternatives for the preparation of the audited statements including contracting the services of a consultant. The Mayor and Council believe having the auditors prepare the statements is the only economically feasible option for the City. The Mayor and Council formally reviews and accepts responsibility for the financial statements and all related disclosures.

2014.003 Capital Assets Records and Supporting Documentation

(This is a repeat finding)

Requirement: Generally accepted accounting principles require that detail records or subsidiary ledgers be maintained for all capital assets and properly integrated in the financial reporting system. The subsidiary ledgers should be periodically balanced to control accounts or ledgers. Assets should be tagged or labeled with identification information and inventoried on a systematic basis. Custodians of capital assets should be responsible for and required to report any change in status of capital assets. Safeguards should be established to prevent loss due to fire, theft or misappropriation. Periodic review and appraisals should be made relative to insurance coverage. Access to property records should be limited to responsible persons.

O.C.G.A. 36-81-7 requires that the governing authority of each unit of local government shall provide for and cause to be made an annual audit of the financial affairs and transactions of all funds and activities of the local government for each fiscal year. This section further requires that the financial statements be prepared in conformity with generally accepted governmental accounting principles, setting forth the financial condition and results of operation of each fund and activity of the local government. Generally accepted governmental accounting principles require that the capital assets of the governmental entity be reported in the financial statements. The opinion of the auditor, in addition to an explanation of any qualification or disclaimer contained in the opinion shall also disclose any apparent material violation of state or local law discovered during the audit including weakness or deficiencies in internal controls over financial reporting and non-compliance with state laws and regulations.

Condition: The City did not have current complete detailed historical cost records and related supporting documentation for all of the City's capital assets, other than as accumulated by the auditor, and is not in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles. Depreciation expense has been recorded on the basis of auditor maintained accounting records and may not include all capital assets of the City.

Effect: Failure to maintain adequate detailed records of the capital assets could result in theft, loss, misuse or misappropriation, or damage to assets which may be discovered and reported to appropriate authorities and failure to maintain adequate insurance for reimbursement for loss or damage to the City's property. Financial statements may not be in compliance with generally accepted governmental accounting principles and applicable state laws. The financial statements may be incorrect and misleading.

Recommendation: The City should comply with the requirement of state law and generally accepted accounting principles by taking and maintaining and inventory of the City's capital assets.

City's Response: The City agrees with finding and will cause an inventory to be taken.

Prior Year Findings

2013.01 Absence of Optimum Level of Appropriate Segregation of Duties

(This is a modified repeat finding)

Requirement: A properly designed and effective system of internal control requires that there are a sufficient number of properly trained, skilled personnel to be able to segregate duties and responsibilities among personnel so that individuals initiating, processing, verifying, reviewing, approving, recording or processing financial transactions, and preparing financial statements are not being performed by the same individual. The City's accounting policies and procedures should be compiled in a formal written document.

Condition: The City does not have sufficient personnel to provide an optimum level of appropriate segregation of duties and responsibilities.

Effect: Errors, intentional or otherwise, and fraud could occur in the processing of financial transactions and the preparation of financial statements and not be timely detected and corrected. In the event of a change of key personnel the operations of the City could be compromised without definitive operating guides.

Recommendation: Staffing should include a sufficient number of properly trained personnel in order to assign duties and responsibilities among the staff in order to reduce to a minimum level of risk that misstatements resulting from fraud or error might occur and not be detected by employees during the normal course of performing assigned duties.

City's Response: The City agrees with this finding and understands this weakness in internal control procedures and that financial statement errors and fraud could occur and not be timely detected and corrected. Mayor and Council have determined that available financial resources do not justify hiring additional personnel solely for the purpose of mitigating this condition. The City has only one full-time clerk and one part-time clerk. The full time clerk is primarily responsible for billings, collections, and recording and posting of receipts, processing and payment of vendor invoices, and payment of employees. The part-time clerk performs most of the accounting duties related to recording and posting transactions, reconciling the bank accounts and preparing monthly financial statements. Bank statements are opened and reviewed by the Mayor before being reconciled by the clerk. Checks require the signature of two elected officials. Supporting documentation is reviewed by check signor prior to signature. Time records are reviewed by the Mayor prior to processing payroll. Mayor and council receive and review monthly financial statements, budget and actual departmental statements, and all financial transactions. Mayor and Council also maintain oversight for investments including review of institutional compliance with FDIC insurance coverage.

Current Status: There has been no change in this condition.

2013.02 Budgetary - Financial Compliance

(This is a revised finding)

Specific Requirement: O.C.G.A. 36-81-3(b)(1) requires each unit of local government to adopt and operate under an annual balanced budget for the general fund, each special revenue fund, and each debt service fund. O.C.G.A. 36-81-3(b)(2) requires a project-length balanced budget for each capital project fund with the project-length balanced budget being adopted by ordinance or resolution in the year that the project initially begins. The project-length balanced budget should appropriate total expenditures for the duration of the capital project. O.C.G.A. 36-81-3(b)(3) provides that a budget ordinance or resolution is balanced when the sum of estimated revenues and appropriated fund balances is equal to appropriations.

Conditions: Capital Projects Fund – means a fund(s) used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities. The City's capital project funds are the 2002 and 2008 Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Referendums. Generally accepted governmental accounting principles, which are incorporated by O.C.G.A. 36-81-7(b)(1), defines a capital project fund as one of seven major fund types to account for financial resources used for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities.

Expenditures exceeded appropriations in two departments in the general fund – General Government - $2,901 and Public Works - $10,170.

Effect: The City is not in compliance with state laws by incurring expenditures in excess of appropriations and using in Special Purpose Local Sales and Use Tax funds for non-capital purchases.

Recommendation: Expenditures should be controlled within appropriations and restricted special purpose capital projects funds should be used only for expenditures approved by the referendum and state laws.

City's Response: The City agrees with this finding.

Current Status: The City did not incur expenditures for non-capital purchases in its capital project funds nor did any departmental expenditures exceed appropriations.

2013.03 Auditor Preparation of Annual Financial Statements

(This is a repeat finding)

Requirement: Generally accepted auditing standards require auditors to audit client prepared annual financial statements including the related notes to financial statements and all required supplemental information, statements, and schedules.

Condition: The City's annual financial statements, supplementary information, and schedules required by state statutes, or regulators, and grantors are auditor prepared.

Effect: The City's auditor audits the auditor prepared financial statements.

Recommendation: The City should prepare the annual financial statements, notes to basic financial statements, supplementary information, and financial schedules required by state statutes or regulators, and grantors.

City's Response: The City does not have professional staff with the training and expertise to prepare the annual audited financial statements. The Mayor and Council have considered alternatives for the preparation of the audited statements including contracting the services of a consultant. The Mayor and Council believe having the auditors prepare the statements is the only economically feasible option for the City. The Mayor and Council formally reviews and accepts responsibility for the financial statements and all related disclosures.

Current Status: There has been no change in this condition.

2013.04 Capital Assets Records and Supporting Documentation

(This is a repeat finding)

Requirement: Generally accepted accounting principles require that detail records or subsidiary ledgers be maintained for all capital assets and properly integrated in the financial reporting system. The subsidiary ledgers should be periodically balanced to control accounts or ledgers. Assets should be tagged or labeled with identification information and inventoried on a systematic basis. Custodians of capital assets should be responsible for and required to report any change in status of capital assets. Safeguards should be established to prevent loss due to fire, theft or misappropriation. Periodic review and appraisals should be made relative to insurance coverage. Access to property records should be limited to responsible persons.

O.C.G.A. 36-81-7 requires that the governing authority of each unit of local government shall provide for and cause to be made an annual audit of the financial affairs and transactions of all funds and activities of the local government for each fiscal year. This section further requires that the financial statements be prepared in conformity with generally accepted governmental accounting principles, setting forth the financial condition and results of operation of each fund and activity of the local government. Generally accepted governmental accounting principles require that the capital assets of the governmental entity be reported in the financial statements. The opinion of the auditor, in addition to an explanation of any qualification or disclaimer contained in the opinion shall also disclose any apparent material violation of state or local law discovered during the audit including weakness or deficiencies in internal controls over financial reporting and non-compliance with state laws and regulations.

Condition: The City did not have current complete detailed historical cost records and related supporting documentation for all of the City's capital assets, other than as accumulated by the auditor, and is not in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles. Depreciation expense has been recorded on the basis of auditor maintained accounting records and may not include all capital assets of the City.

Effect: Failure to maintain adequate detailed records of the capital assets could result in theft, loss, misuse or misappropriation, or damage to assets which may be discovered and reported to appropriate authorities and failure to maintain adequate insurance for reimbursement for loss or damage to the City's property. Financial statements may not be in compliance with generally accepted governmental accounting principles and applicable state laws. The financial statements may be incorrect and misleading.

Recommendation: The City should comply with the requirement of state law and generally accepted accounting principles by taking and maintaining and inventory of the City's capital assets.

City's Response: The City agrees with finding and will cause an inventory to be taken.

Current Status: There has been no change in this condition.

City of Lake Park, Georgia
One Percent Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax
Project Cost Schedule - 2008 Issue
For the Year Ending December 31, 2014

	Estimated Cost		Prior	Current	Cumulative	Percent
	Original	Current	Periods	Period	Cost	Complete
Road, Street and Bridge Projects	$ 325,000	$ 255,213	$ 26,718	$ 6,200	32,918	12.9%
Public Facilities and Equipment						
Administrative	44,644	44,644	36,612	1,799	38,411	86.0%
Police	90,000	108,548	108,548	68,372	176,920	163.0%
Fire	73,706	134,945	86,663	68,905	155,568	115.3%
Public Works	99,000	99,000	59,680	-	59,680	60.3%
Water and Sewer Facilities	100,000	100,000	8,128	30,389	38,517	38.5%
Retirement of General Obligation Debt	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	100.0%
Total Project Expenditures	$ 752,350	$ 752,350	$ 336,349	$ 175,665	$ 512,014	

Current Year Expenditures are Reported in:	
Governmental Funds	$ 145,276
Enterprise Funds	30,389
Total	$ 175,665

City of Lake Park, Georgia
One Percent Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tx
Project Cost Schedule - 2014 Issue
For the Year Ending December 31, 2014

	Estimated Cost		Prior	Current Period		Cumulative	Percent
	Original	Current	Periods	Acquisitions	Financing	Cost	Complete
Road, Street and Bridge Projects	$ 250,000	$ 250,000	$ -	$ -		-	0.0%
Public Facilities and Equipment							
Administrative	55,000	55,000	-	-		-	0.0%
Police	75,000	75,000	-	-		-	0.0%
Fire	75,000		-			-	
Current Expenditures		16,713		4,689		4,689	28.1%
Financed Acquisitions				53,535	53,535	-	
Public Works	100,000	100,000	-	-		-	0.0%
Parks and Recreation	100,000	100,000	-	20,000		20,000	20.0%
Water and Sewer Facilities	350,000	350,000	-	-		-	0.0%
Repayment of Caitalized Lease Obligations							
Principal		53,535		-		-	0.0%
Interest		4,752		-		-	0.0%
Total Current Year Project Cost	1,005,000	1,005,000	-	78,224	53,535	24,689	
Less Amounts Financed by Capitalized Lease Obligations to be Repaid from Subsequent Year Collections of Proceeds from Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax				53,535	53,535	-	
Total Exenditures, net	$ 1,005,000	$ 1,005,000	$ -	$ 24,689	$ -	$ 24,689	
Current Year Expenditures are Reported in:							
Governmental Funds				$ 78,224			
Enterprise Funds				-			
Total				$ 78,224			