TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor and Council
Town of Mitchell, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Mitchell, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town'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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Mitchell, Georgia, as of December 31, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that budgetary comparison information on pages 23 through 25 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

The Town of Mitchell, Georgia has not presented management's discussion and analysis that governmental 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 financials 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 opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Mitchell, Georgia's basic financial statements. The schedule of projects constructed with special sales tax proceeds and the other schedules included in other supplementary information as described in the accompanying table of contents, are presented for the purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of projects constructed with special sales tax proceeds and the other schedules included in other supplementary information as described in the accompanying table of contents are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate 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 information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have issued our report dated May 31, 2017 on our consideration of the Town of Mitchell, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Mitchell, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Wright & Wright, P.C.

May 31, 2017

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements include integrated sets of financial statements as required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"). The sets of statements include:

- Government-wide financial statements
- Fund financial statements:
  - Governmental funds
  - Proprietary (enterprise) funds

In addition, the notes to the financial statements are included to provide information that is essential to a user's understanding of the basic financial statements.

TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS:			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 233,567	$ 42,193	$ 275,760
Accounts receivable, net	4,409	6,160	10,569
Receivable from other governments	7,908	-	7,908
Internal balances	680	(680)	-
Total current assets	246,564	47,673	294,237
Noncurrent assets:			
Land	17,967	-	17,967
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	155,985	471,258	627,243
Total assets	420,516	518,931	939,447
LIABILITIES:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	862	1,000	1,862
Current portion of note payable	-	10,080	10,080
Customer deposits	-	6,582	6,582
Other accrued liabilities	333	87	420
Total current liabilities	1,195	17,749	18,944
Noncurrent liabilities			
Note payable, net of current portion	-	32,760	32,760
Total liabilities	1,195	50,509	51,704
NET POSITION:			
Invested in capital assets	173,952	428,418	602,370
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	35,969	-	35,969
Public safety	5,544	-	5,544
Transportation improvements	26,521	-	26,521
Unrestricted	177,335	40,004	217,339
	$ 419,321	$ 468,422	$ 887,743

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Business-type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Total
Primary government:							
Governmental activities:							
General government	$ 23,352	$ 2,195	$ -	$ -	$ (21,157)	$ -	$ (21,157)
Public works	26,168	8,088	11,189	23,150	16,259	-	16,259
Public safety	13,745	-	-	-	(13,745)	-	(13,745)
Parks and recreation	10,183	900	-	-	(9,283)	-	(9,283)
Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	73,448	11,183	11,189	23,150	(27,926)	-	(27,926)
Business-type activities:							
Water fees	50,447	47,217	-	-	-	(3,230)	(3,230)
Total business-type activities	50,447	47,217	-	-	-	(3,230)	(3,230)
Total primary government	$ 123,895	$ 58,400	$ 11,189	$ 23,150	(27,926)	(3,230)	(31,156)
General revenues:							
Taxes:							
Property taxes					16,586	-	16,586
General sales and use tax					13,617	-	13,617
Insurance company premium tax					12,420	-	12,420
Other taxes					14,111	-	14,111
Grants and contributions					-	-	-
Interest and dividend earnings					529	129	658
Miscellaneous					14,023	-	14,023
Transfers					(3,137)	3,137	-
Total general revenues and transfers					68,149	3,266	71,415
Change in net position					40,223	36	40,259
Net position, beginning					379,098	468,386	847,484
Net position, ending					$ 419,321	$ 468,422	$ 887,743

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA

BALANCE SHEET

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2016

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund II	Capital Projects Fund III	Transportation Special Revenue Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 177,701	$ -	$ 30,056	$ 25,810	$ 233,567
Accounts receivable, net	4,409	-	-	-	4,409
Interfund receivables	680	-	-	-	680
Intergovernmental receivables	1,284	-	5,913	711	7,908
Total assets	$ 184,074	$ -	$ 35,969	$ 26,521	$ 246,564
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES & FUND BALANCES:					
Accounts payable	$ 862	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 862
Other liabilities	333	-	-	-	333
Total liabilties	1,195	-	-	-	1,195
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Property taxes	3,750	-	-	-	3,750
FUND BALANCES:					
Non-spendable fund balance	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted fund balance:					
Capital projects	-	-	35,969	-	35,969
Transportation costs	-	-	-	26,521	26,521
Public safety	5,544	-	-	-	5,544
Committed fund balance	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned fund balance	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned fund balance	173,585	-	-	-	173,585
Total fund balances	179,129	-	35,969	26,521	241,619
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources & fund balances	$ 184,074	$ -	$ 35,969	$ 26,521	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:					
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources & therefore are not reported in the funds, net of accumulated depreciation of $270,433					173,952
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:					
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $0					3,750
Net position of governmental activities					$ 419,321

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund II	Capital Projects Fund III	Transportation Special Revenue Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:					
Taxes	$ 56,432	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 56,432
Licenses and permits	2,195	-	-	-	2,195
Intergovernmental	4,029	-	23,150	7,127	34,306
Charges for services	8,088	-	-	-	8,088
Other	15,452	-	-	33	15,485
Total revenues	86,196	-	23,150	7,160	116,506
EXPENDITURES:					
Current operating:					
General government	22,329	-	27	-	22,356
Public works	26,168	-	-	-	26,168
Public safety	16,298	-	-	-	16,298
Parks and recreation	6,823	-	-	-	6,823
Debt service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and other charges	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlays	-	3,137	4,961	-	8,098
Total expenditures	71,618	3,137	4,988	-	79,743
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	14,578	(3,137)	18,162	7,160	36,763
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Loan proceeds	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources and uses	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	14,578	(3,137)	18,162	7,160	36,763
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	164,551	3,137	17,807	19,361	204,856
FUND BALANCE, end of year	$ 179,129	$ -	$ 35,969	$ 26,521	$ 241,619

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$ 36,763
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets:	
Capital outlays	8,136
Depreciation	(4,978)
	3,158
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds:	
Receivables, net of deferred revenue	302
	$ 40,223

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Water Fund
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash in bank	$ 42,193
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of $0	6,160
Total current assets	48,353
NONCURRENT ASSETS:	
Capital Assets:	
Equipment	54,305
Distribution system	784,236
	838,541
Less accumulated depreciation	(367,283)
Total capital assets	471,258
Total assets	519,611
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	1,000
Current portion of note payable	10,080
Interfund payable	680
Customer deposits	6,582
Other accrued liabilities	87
Total current liabilities	18,429
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Note payable, less current portion	32,760
Total liabilities	51,189
NET POSITION	
NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS	428,418
RESTRICTED	-
UNRESTRICTED	40,004
Total net position	$ 468,422

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PRORIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Water Fund
OPERATING REVENUES:	
Water sales	$ 44,912
Miscellaneous income	2,305
Total operating revenue	47,217
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Personal services and employee benefits:	
Salaries	10,638
Payroll taxes	871
Purchased/contracted services:	
Insurance	4,491
Repairs and replacement	45
Dues	214
Testing	1,085
Supplies:	
Chemicals and supplies	7,091
Office supplies	1,396
Utilities and communication	5,475
Depreciation	18,731
Miscellaneous	410
Total operating expenses	50,447
OPERATING LOSS	(3,230)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):	
Interest income	129
Interest expense	-
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	129
NET LOSS BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(3,101)
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Contribution from Capital Projects Funds	3,137
NET LOSS BEFORE TRANSFERS	36
TRANSFERS FROM (TO) GENERAL FUND	-
NET INCOME	36
NET POSITION, beginning of year	468,386
NET POSITION, end of year	$ 468,422

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Water Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Cash received from customers	$ 45,025
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(18,990)
Cash paid to employees	(11,422)
Other receipts (payments)	-
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	14,613
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Transfer from (to) other funds	-
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities	-
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Purchase of capital assets	(30,212)
Principal paid on capital debt	(10,080)
Interest paid on capital debt	-
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	(40,292)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Interest received	129
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	129
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(25,550)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	67,743
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	$ 42,193
RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net operating income (loss)	$ (3,230)
Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Cash flows reported in other categories:	
Depreciation expense	18,731
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable	(2,192)
Accounts payable	546
Due to other funds	16
Customer deposits	655
Other accrued liabilities	87
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	$ 14,613

NONCASH CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Capital purchases of $3,137 were paid from the Capital Projects Funds

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The financial statements of Town of Mitchell (the "Town ") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as applied to government units. As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the Town and its component units, entities for which the Town is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities are, in substance, part of the Town's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the combined financial statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the Town.

Currently, the Town has no blended component units or discretely presented component units

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Town (the primary government) and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. 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 activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. The Town has elected not to allocate indirect costs among the programs, functions and segments. 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 as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of 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 as revenues in the year for which they are levied. 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 60 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, including accrued interest on general long-term debt, is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences and claims and judgments are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

Those revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, interest, and charges for services. Other receipts and taxes become measurable and available when cash is received by the Town and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

> The General Fund is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
>
> The Capital Projects Fund II accounts for capital outlay and other transactions related to the additional one-percent local option sales tax in effect for the period April 1, 2010 to December 31, 2014.
>
> The Capital Projects Fund III accounts for capital outlay and other transactions related to the additional one-percent local option sales tax in effect for the period April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2021.

The Transportation Special Revenue Fund accounts for capital outlay and other transportation improvements related to the additional one-percent local option sales tax in effect for the period January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2022.

The Town reports the following major proprietary fund:

The Water Fund is used to account for the provision of water services to businesses and residents of the Town. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in the fund, including but not limited to, administration, operation, financing and related debt services, and billing and collections.

The Town complies with Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 20, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting. This Statement requires the Town to apply all applicable GASB pronouncements as well as the following pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins (ARB's). As permitted by GASB No. 20, the Town has elected not to comply with the FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989.

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

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating 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 Town's proprietary funds are charges to customers for sales and services; 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 nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. Cash and Investments

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the Town.

Investments, if any, are stated at fair market value with unrealized holding gains and losses reported as the "Change in fair market value of investments" in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Retained Earnings.

E. Inventory

The cost of inventories are recorded as expenditures when acquired and are not inventoried at year end due to lack of materiality.

F. Prepaid Items

Prepaid balances, if any, are for payments made by the Town in the current year to provide services occurring in the subsequent fiscal year, and a reserve for prepaid items is recognized to signify that a portion of fund balance is not available for other subsequent expenditures.

G. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., streets, sidewalks, distribution systems 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 Town as assets with an estimated useful life in excess of two years and an original cost of more than $1,000. Such 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.

Prior to July 1, 2003, governmental funds' infrastructure assets were not capitalized. No infrastructure assets were completed during the year ended December 31, 2016. At December 31, 2016, there was no construction-in-progress related to infrastructure assets.

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

Depreciation of capital assets is computed and recorded by the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives of the various classes of depreciable capital assets are as follows

Buildings	30-40 years
Depreciable land improvements	8 - 20 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 25 years
Infrastructure	40 – 50 years

H. Compensated Absences

Accumulated leave of governmental funds that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund financial statements. All accumulated leave, including that which is not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, is reported in the government-wide-financial statements. Accumulated leave of Enterprise Funds is recorded as an expense and liability of the respective fund as the benefits accrue to employees. Liabilities for

compensated absences are recorded as other liabilities and accrued expenses in the Enterprise Funds. In accordance with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 16, Accounting for Compensated Absences, no liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits.

The Town does not allow accumulated vacation pay beyond one year; therefore there is no significant unrecorded balances at December 31, 2016.

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 assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method.

Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charged and amortized over the term of the related debt.

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 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.

J. Fund Equity

The Town implemented GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, as of January 1, 2016. This new standard changed the overall definitions and classifications of governmental fund balances.

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 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 Town 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 Town 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 Town Council through the adoption of a resolution. Only the Town Council may modify or rescind the commitment.

Assigned – Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

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

The Town uses restricted amounts to be spent first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available, unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit the use of restricted fund balances, such as grant agreements that require a dollar match. Additionally, the Town would then use committed, assigned and lastly unassigned amounts from the unrestricted fund balance when expending funds.

The Town does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy; however, the Town Council addresses various target reserve positions which are reviewed periodically.

Net Position

Net investment in capital assets – Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted net position – Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position – All other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

K. Interfund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly chargeable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/ expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers.

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Basis

GAAP is the budgetary basis used in the preparation of these statements.

Budget Requirements, Accounting and Reporting

The Town follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

1. Prior to year end the Town Clerk submits to the Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. The Council holds a public hearing on the budget, giving notice thereof at least ten days in advance by publication in the official organ of Glascock County.
3. The budget is then revised and adopted or amended by the Council at a regular meeting early in the year to which it applies.
4. The budget so adopted may be revised during the year only by formal action of the Council in a regular meeting and no increase shall be made therein without provision also being made for financing same.
5. The legal level of budgetary control is the department level within the General Fund. Increases in the total appropriations of a department, whether accomplished through an increase in estimated revenues or through a transfer of appropriations among departments, require the approval of the Mayor and Council.
6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund. The budgets for the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.
7. Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Council. Individual amendments were not material in relation to the original appropriations which were amended.

Excesses of Expenditures over Appropriations in Individual Funds

No fund had expenditures in excess of appropriations for the year ended December 31, 2016.

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2016, none of the Town's $125,886 was exposed to custodial credit risk.

The Town had on deposit at December 31, 2016, $149,874 in the Georgia Fund 1, which is a combination local and state government investment pool. Georgia Fund 1 is a stable net asset value investment pool which follows Standard and Poor's criteria for AAAm rated money market funds. The pool is not registered with Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and is considered to be a Rule 2a-7 like pool. The pool's primary objectives are safety of capital, investment income, liquidity and diversification while maintaining principal ($1.00 per share value). Net asset value is calculated weekly to ensure stability. The pool distributes earnings (net of management fees) on a monthly basis and values participant's shares sold and redeemed based on $1.00 per share. Pooled cash and cash equivalents and investments are reported at cost which approximates fair value. The pool does not issue any legally binding guarantees to support the value of the shares. Participation in the pool is voluntary and deposits consist of funds from local governments; operating and trust funds of Georgia's state agencies, colleges and universities; and current operating funds of the State of Georgia's General Fund. The Office of State Treasurer is the oversight agency for Georgia Fund I.

Investments in Georgia Fund 1 are directed toward short-term instruments such as U.S. treasury obligations, securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S.

Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, banker's acceptances and repurchase agreements. The weighted average maturity of Georgia Fund 1 may not exceed 60 days.

Investing is performed in accordance with investment policies complying with State Statutes. According to State Statutes, funds may be invested in (1) obligations of this state or of other states, (2) obligations issued by the Unites States Government, (3) obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the United States Government or by a government agency of the United States, (4) obligations of any corporation of the United States Government, (5) prime bankers acceptances, (6) the Local government investment Pool established by the Georgia Code, (7) repurchase agreements, and (8) obligations of other political subdivisions of this state.

4. PROPERTY TAXES

The value of all real and business personal property located in the Town is assessed (appraised) as of each January 1. Taxable assessed value represents the appraisal value less applicable exemptions authorized by the Town Council. Appraised values are established by the Glascock County Tax Assessors at 40% of estimated fair market value. Taxes were levied when the milleage rate was set on or about August 10, 2016. The tax bills were mailed on or about October 7, 2016 and are due on December 20, 2016.

Property taxes are recorded as receivables and deferred at the time the tax levy is billed. Revenues are recognized as the related ad valorem taxes are collected. Additional amounts estimated to be collectible within sixty days following the close of the fiscal year, and therefore susceptible to accrual in accordance with GAAP, have been recognized as revenue.

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

At December 31, 2016, accounts receivable consisted of the following:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
General Fund:			
Property tax	$ 4,409	$ -	$ 4,409
Local option sales tax	1,284	-	1,284
Garbage fees	-	-	-
Capital Projects Fund III:			
Special local option sales tax	5,913	-	5,913
Transportation Special Revenue Fund:			
Special local option sales tax	711		711
Water Fund:			
Water fees	-	6,160	6,160
	12,317	6,160	18,477
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	-
	$ 12,317	$ 6,160	$ 18,477

6. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2016 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 17,967	$ -	$ -	$ 17,967
Other capital assets:				
Buildings	318,761	8,136	-	326,897
Equipment	99,521	3,137	(3,137)	99,521
Subtotal	436,249	11,273	(3,137)	444,385
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	177,380	2,178	-	179,558
Equipment	88,075	2,800	-	90,875
Subtotal	265,455	4,978	-	270,433
Net capital assets	$ 170,794	$ 6,295	$ (3,137)	$ 173,952

Governmental activities depreciation expense:

General government	$ 996
Public safety	622
Parks and recreation	3,360
	$ 4,978

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities:				
Not being depreciated:				
Land	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Construction-in-progress	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-
Other capital assets:				
Equipment	54,305	-	-	54,305
Infrastructure	750,887	33,349	-	784,236
Subtotal	805,192	33,349	-	838,541
Accumulated depreciation:				
Equipment	22,157	4,509	-	26,666
Infrastructure	326,395	14,222	-	340,617
Subtotal	348,552	18,731	-	367,283
Net capital assets	$ 456,640	$ 14,618	$ -	$ 471,258

8. DEFICIT FUND EQUITY

No fund had a deficit fund balance at December 31, 2016.

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Contingent Liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at December 31, 2016.

Litigation

According to Town's attorneys, there are no contingent liabilities or other litigation in progress for which the Town may be liable as of December 31, 2016.

10. LONG-TERM DEBT

Business-Type Activities Note Payable

The Enterprise Fund has a note payable to the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority (GEFA) in the amount of $42,840 at December 31, 2016 with no interest accruing on the note because of the negative interest rate feature of the GEFA Disavantaged Subsidy Program. The original borrowings under this agreement were $210,600, which was used to finance various improvements to the Town's water system. The note is due in quarterly principal payments of $2,520 to January 1, 2021.

Note payable, December 31, 2015	$ 52,920
Principal payments	(10,080)
Note payable, December 31, 2016	$ 42,840

Annual Requirements to Retire Debt Obligations:

The annual maturities for the years subsequent to December 31, 2016 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	$ 10,080	$ -	$ 10,080
2018	10,080	-	10,080
2019	10,080	-	10,080
2020	10,080	-	10,080
2021	2,520	-	2,520
	$ 42,840	$ -	$ 42,840

11. RETIREMENT PLAN

The Town does not have a retirement or pension plan.

12. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors of omissions, job related illnesses or injuries to employees; natural disaster; and unemployment compensation.

There were no significant reductions of insurance coverage in the prior year. Management believes that the coverage is adequate to preclude any significant uninsured risk exposure to the Town. Settled claims have not exceeded the commercial excess coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Risk Pool

The Town has elected to be a member of the Georgia Municipal Association Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund (GMAWCSIF) and Georgia Interlocal Risk Management Agency (GIRMA), risk management agencies created under Georgia law. As a participant in the GMAWCSIF and GIRMA, the Town has no legal obligation to pay its own workers' compensation claims or general liability claims. The Town is required to make an annual contribution to the funds in an amount that is determined on the basis of actuarial projections of losses. With payment of the Town's annual contribution, the Town

has effectively transferred the risk and responsibility for payment of its workers' compensation claims and general liability claims. However, the enabling statute creating the GMAWCSIF and GIRMA permits the funds to levy an assessment upon its members to make up any deficiency the fund may have in surplus or reserves. Since excess insurance is purchased by the GMASCSIF and GIRMA to protect the funds from catastrophic losses, no amount has been recorded in the financial statements for this contingency as management believes the likelihood for assessment is remote.

Self Insurance

The Town is self-insured with regard to unemployment compensation claims. The Town accounts for claims with expenditures and liabilities being reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. The Town has not experienced any claims related to unemployment compensation in the past three years.

13. JOINT VENTURE

Under Georgia law, the Town in conjunction with other cities and counties in the fourteen Town east central Georgia area, is a member of the Central Savannah River Area Regional Commission and is required to pay annual dues thereto. During its year ended December 31, 2016, the Town paid $199 in such dues. Membership in a Regional Commission is required by the OCGA Section 50-8-34 which provides for the organizational structure of the Regional Commission in Georgia. The Regional Commission Board membership includes the chief elected official of each Town and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of a Regional Commission. Separate financial statements may be obtained from:

Central Savannah River Area Regional Commission
PO Box 2800
Augusta, Georgia 30914-2800

14. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

	Due From	Due To
General Fund	$ -	$ 680
Water Fund	680	
	$ 680	$ 680

The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made. The interfund balances from the proprietary fund to the general fund are for garbage revenues. The garbage revenues are fees collected monthly in the proprietary funds and then transferred to the general fund.

Transfers are used to report revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the water fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided, once a project is completed.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through May 31, 2017, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

- Budgetary Comparison Schedules – General Fund and Transportation Special Revenue Fund

TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (GAAP) BASIS AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES:				
Taxes:				
Ad valorem	$ 14,700	$ 16,582	$ 16,284	$ (298)
Vehicle	4,000	5,000	4,542	(458)
Local option sales tax	15,000	15,000	13,617	(1,383)
Franchise tax	9,000	9,460	9,098	(362)
Insurance company premium	13,000	12,420	12,420	-
Other	200	471	471	-
	55,900	58,933	56,432	(2,501)
Licenses and Permits:				
Business licenses	2,250	2,250	2,195	(55)
	2,250	2,250	2,195	(55)
Intergovernmental				
Safety grant	6,000	-	-	-
LMIG revenue	3,022	4,029	4,029	-
	9,022	4,029	4,029	-
Charges for services:				
Garbage fee	8,500	8,000	8,088	88
	8,500	8,000	8,088	88
Miscellaneous:				
Rental income	750	900	900	-
Donations and fundraising	-	8,421	11,596	3,175
Interest income	16	335	529	194
Other	6,400	2,291	2,427	136
	7,166	11,947	15,452	3,505
Total revenues	82,838	85,159	86,196	1,037

TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (GAAP) BASIS AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
EXPENDITURES:				
Current Operating:				
General government	$ 32,500	$ 25,322	$ 22,329	$ 2,993
Public works	27,622	31,579	26,168	5,411
Public safety	9,166	14,516	13,123	1,393
Parks and recreation	7,550	7,892	6,823	1,069
Total operating expenditures	76,838	79,309	68,443	10,866
Capital Outlays:				
General government	-	-	-	-
Public works	-	-	-	-
Public safety	6,000	5,850	3,175	2,675
Parks and recreation	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditures	6,000	5,850	3,175	2,675
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-
Total debt service	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	82,838	85,159	71,618	13,541
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	-	14,578	14,578
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Loan proceeds	-	-	-	-
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and other financing sources	-	-	14,578	14,578
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	164,551	164,551	164,551	-
FUND BALANCE, end of year	$ 164,551	$ 164,551	$ 179,129	$ 14,578

TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA

TRANSPORTATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (GAAP) BASIS AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental:				
Special local option sales tax	$ 7,000	$ 7,000	$ 7,127	$ 127
Intergovernmental grant revenue	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous revenue	-	-	33	33
	7,000	7,000	7,160	160
EXPENDITURES:				
Current operating:				
Transportation improvements	6,500	6,500	-	6,500
Capital outlays	500	500	-	500
Total expenditures	7,000	7,000	-	7,000
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures	-	-	7,160	7,160
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Excess revenues and other financing sources (uses) over (under) expenditures	-	-	7,160	7,160
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	19,361	19,361	19,361	-
FUND BALANCE, end of year	$ 19,361	$ 19,361	$ 26,521	$ 7,160

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Other supplementary information includes financial statements and schedules not required by the GASB, nor are a part of the basic financial statements, but are presented for purposes of additional analysis. Such information includes:

- General Fund Statement of Expenditures (Final Budget to Actual) Detailed by Department
- Schedule of Projects Constructed with Special Sales Tax Proceeds
- Report on Compliance and on Internal Control over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES COMPARED TO BUDGET (GAAP BASIS)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
OPERATING EXPENDITURES:				
General Government:				
Personal services and employee benefits:				
Salaries	$ 13,700	$ 9,200	$ 7,600	$ 1,600
Payroll taxes	1,100	755	652	103
Purchased/contracted services:				
Accounting and legal	4,300	4,300	4,175	125
Insurance	2,475	1,917	1,570	347
Utilities and communication	5,500	5,000	4,499	501
Repairs and maintenance	1,100	1,100	1,035	65
Dues	800	600	599	1
Advertising	200	600	543	57
Supplies:				
Office supplies	1,700	1,850	1,656	194
Other costs:				
Travel and training	1,625	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
Total General Government	$ 32,500	$ 25,322	$ 22,329	$ 2,993
Public safety:				
Fire:				
Insurance	$ 1,706	$ 2,105	$ 2,060	$ 45
Maintenance and repairs	1,500	4,300	4,216	84
Supplies	2,360	4,511	3,892	619
Miscellaneous	3,600	3,600	2,955	645
Total Public Safety	$ 9,166	$ 14,516	$ 13,123	$ 1,393
Public Works				
Maintenance and repairs	$ 10,622	$ 16,529	$ 11,662	$ 4,867
Street lights	10,000	9,000	8,359	641
Supplies	200	50	195	(145)
Garbage collection	6,800	6,000	5,952	48
Total Public Works	$ 27,622	$ 31,579	$ 26,168	$ 5,411
Parks and Recreation				
Maintenance and repairs	$ 1,050	$ 2,065	$ 1,843	$ 222
Insurance	4,300	2,577	2,577	-
Supplies	450	1,275	484	791
Utilities	1,750	1,975	1,919	56
Total Parks and Recreation	$ 7,550	$ 7,892	$ 6,823	$ 1,069

TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH
SPECIAL SALES TAX PROCEEDS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Project	Original Estimated Cost	Revised Estimated Cost	Expenditures			Estimated Percentage of Completion
			Prior Years	Current Year	Total	
SPLOST II (2010 – 2015):						
Public works – infrastructure and improvements	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$46,863	$ 3,137	$ 50,000	100.0%
SPLOST III (2015 – 2020):						
Capital and water infrastructure improvements; vehicles and equipment	50,000	50,000	-	4,988	4,988	10.0%

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

To the Mayor and Council
Town of Mitchell, 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 Town of Mitchell, Georgia as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Mitchell's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 31, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Town of Mitchell, 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 Town of Mitchell, Georgia's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Mitchell'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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that were considered to be material weaknesses.

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We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, that we consider to be significant deficiencies noted as items 16-1 through 16-2.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Town of Mitchell's Response to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Wright & Wright, P.C.

May 31, 2017

TOWN OF MITCHELL, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

16-1 Segregation of Duties

Condition

Due to the small size of the Town's staff, controls are not practical to provide adequate segregation of duties in the cash receipts and disbursements functions.

Effect

Because of the failure to separate control over cash, errors or fraud that might avoid detection are possible.

Recommendation

The Town Council should implement other internal controls in areas where segregation of duties is not practical.

Views of Responsible Officials

We concur and will continue to require dual signatures on checks and council approval for non recurring expenditures.

16-2 Controls Over Financial Statement Presentation

Condition

Town personnel do not currently possess the professional skills necessary to prepare the year end financial statements in sufficient detail to detect material misstatements in the financial statements and related footnotes.

Effect

The deficiency identified above could result in a material misstatement to the Town's financial statements that would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Recommendation

The Town should consider additional training that would provide accounting personnel with the skills to detect and correct misstatements in the financial statements.

Views of Responsible Officials

We concur. We will evaluate the cost effectiveness of implementing the control and act accordingly.