City of Oxford, Georgia
Financial Statements
For the Year Ended
June 30, 2013

City of Oxford, Georgia
Financial Report
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

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Introductory Section

City of Oxford, Georgia
Principal Officials

Council Members
2013

Jerry D. Roseberry	Mayor
James H. Windham	Council member
Frank J. Davis (deceased)	Council member
David Eady	Council member/ Mayor Pro-Tem
George R. Holt	Council member
Lyn Pace	Council member
Terry A. Smith	Council member

City Manager
Bob Schwartz

City Clerk
Lauran Willis

Financial Section

Treadwell, Tamplin & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
A Limited Liability Partnership

157 West Jefferson Street
Madison, Georgia 30650

1031 Park Drive, Suite #1
Watkinsville, GA 30677

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor and City Council of the
City of Oxford, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Oxford, Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Oxford, Georgia, as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages i-viii and the Retirement Plan-Schedule of Funding Progress on page 27 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Oxford, Georgia's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual fund financial statements, other supplementary information and the schedule of projects constructed with special sales tax proceeds, as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

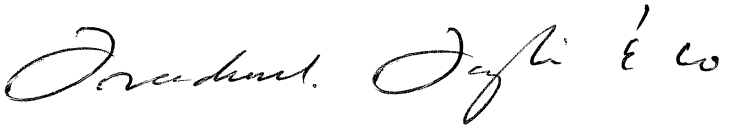
The combining and individual fund financial statements and other supplementary information are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected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

The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 23, 2013, on our consideration of the City of Oxford, 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 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 City of Oxford, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Madison, Georgia
December 23, 2013



CITY OF OXFORD, GEORGIA
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of Oxford, Georgia our discussion and analysis of the financial performance provides an overview of the city's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2013. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the city's financial performance as a whole. This information should be read and considered in conjunction with the financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for the Fiscal Year 2009 are as follows:

- The City of Oxford's combined net position totaled **$14,444,020.** Of this amount, unrestricted net position of **$3,487,204** may be used to meet the city's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

- Total net position increased by **$379,949** during the most recent fiscal year.

- At the close of Fiscal year 2013, the city's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of **$3,555,550.** Of this amount **$606,309** or 17% is available for spending at the government's discretion (General unreserved fund balance). The balance of **$2,949,241** or 83% is available for spending according to the guidelines of the source of the funds.

- At the close of the fiscal year, the City of Oxford's assets in its major business-type activities, Electric, Water/Sewer, and Sanitation exceeded its liabilities by **$8,294,408**. Of this amount, **$2,856,024**, or 34% is unrestricted and available to meet the city's on going obligations to its customers and creditors.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) serves as an introduction to the City of Oxford's basic financial statements. The city's basic financial statements include the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements. The MD&A should be read and considered with the basic audited financial statements and supplementary information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the readers with an overview of the city's finances in a manner similar to commercial enterprises (private-sector business).

The statement of net position presents information on all of the city's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two being reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the city is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the city's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the city that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the city include general government, judicial, public safety, public works, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities of the city include water and sewer, electric utilities and solid waste management.

Fund Financial Statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City of Oxford, like other local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the city's funds can be divided into governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental Funds. Government funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City of Oxford maintains three individual major governmental funds, and an aggregate nonmajor fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, which is considered a major fund. The data from the other governmental funds is located in the combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The City of Oxford adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement for these funds has been provided to demonstrate compliance with this budget. The city also adopted an annual budget for its special revenue funds.

Proprietary Funds. The City of Oxford maintains one type of proprietary fund - enterprise funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The city uses enterprise funds to account for its solid waste management operations, water and sewer system operations and its electric utility system operations.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information on the Water and Sewer Fund, the Electric Utility Fund, and the Solid Waste Fund. These three funds are considered to be major funds of the city.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes provide information about the city's accounting policies, significant account balances and activities, material risks, obligations, commitments, contingencies and subsequent events, if any.

Other Supplementary Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City of Oxford's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The government-wide financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 has been prepared according to the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (G.A.S.B.) Statement 34.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial condition. In the case of the City of Oxford, assets exceeded liabilities by **$14,444,020** at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

The largest portion of the city's net position **$8,037,003** or 56% reflects its investment in capital assets such as land, buildings, equipment and infrastructure (utility lines, water lines, sewer lines, streets) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The city uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the city's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The second largest component of net position, which may be used to meet the city's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors, is unrestricted assets in the amount of **$3,487,207** or 24%.

City of Oxford, Georgia
Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Assets:						
Current and other assets	$ 3,398,130	$ 3,591,780	$ 2,099,230	$ 1,744,554	$ 5,497,360	$ 5,336,334
Restricted assets-non current	-	-	1,571,659	1,342,057	1,571,659	1,342,057
Capital assets-net	2,544,659	2,598,619	5,630,985	5,438,384	8,175,644	8,037,003
Total asset	**5,942,789**	**6,190,399**	**9,301,874**	**8,524,995**	**15,244,663**	**14,715,394**
Liabilities:						
Long-term liabilities						
Outstanding	481,637	13,391	502,283	7,878	983,920	21,269
Other liabilities	25,387	27,396	171,275	222,709	196,662	250,105
Total liabilities	**507,024**	**40,787**	**673,558**	**230,587**	**1,180,582**	**271,374**
Net Position:						
Invested in capital assets	2,071,702	2,598,619	5,136,535	5,438,384	7,208,237	8,037,003
Restricted	2,761,265	2,919,813	-	-	2,761,265	2,919,813
Unrestricted	602,798	631,180	3,491,771	2,856,024	4,094,569	3,487,204
Total net position	**$ 5,435,765**	**$ 6,149,612**	**$ 8,628,306**	**$ 8,294,408**	**$ 14,064,071**	**$ 14,444,020**

At the end of the current fiscal year, the city is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position, both the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

City of Oxford, Georgia
Changes in Net Position

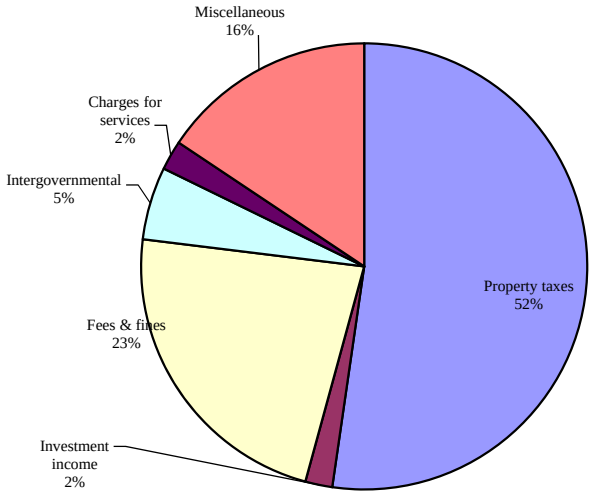
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 81,080	$ 101,443	$ 2,795,106	$ 3,069,574	$ 2,876,186	$ 3,171,017
Operating grants	-	15,065	-	-	-	15,065
Capital grants	-	-	66,703	-	66,703	-
General revenues:					-	-
Property taxes	152,457	151,594	-	-	152,457	151,594
Other taxes	757,373	676,670	-	-	757,373	676,670
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment earnings	3,343	5,601	25,838	668	29,181	6,269
Miscellaneous	3,503	3,561	-	-	3,503	3,561
Gain on sale of asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	**997,756**	**953,934**	**2,887,647**	**3,070,242**	**3,885,403**	**4,024,176**
Expenses:						
General government	466,134	570,951	-	-	466,134	570,951
Judicial	10,661	10,110	-	-	10,661	10,110
Public Safety	318,796	350,346	-	-	318,796	350,346
Public Works	179,681	230,250	-	-	179,681	230,250
Health & Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	835	835	-	-	835	835
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water and Sewer	-	-	548,915	621,909	548,915	621,909
Electric	-	-	1,613,114	1,704,938	1,613,114	1,704,938
Solid Waste	-	-	182,611	154,955	182,611	154,955
Total Expenses	**976,107**	**1,162,492**	**2,344,640**	**2,481,802**	**3,320,747**	**3,644,294**
Increase (decrease) in net position before transfers	**21,649**	**(208,558)**	**543,007**	**588,440**	**564,656**	**379,882**
Transfers	2,590,614	922,405	(2,590,614)	(922,405)	-	-
Increase (decrease) in net position	**2,612,263**	**713,847**	**(2,047,607)**	**(333,965)**	**564,656**	**379,882**
Net position-beginning	**2,823,502**	**5,435,765**	**10,675,913**	**8,628,306**	**13,499,415**	**14,064,071**
Net position-ending	**$ 5,435,765**	**$ 6,149,612**	**$ 8,628,306**	**$ 8,294,341**	**$ 14,064,071**	**$ 14,443,953**

Governmental Activities. Governmental activities increased the city's net position by **$713,847**. A transfer to the General Fund of **$922,405** represents a 129%) increase in governmental activity net position.

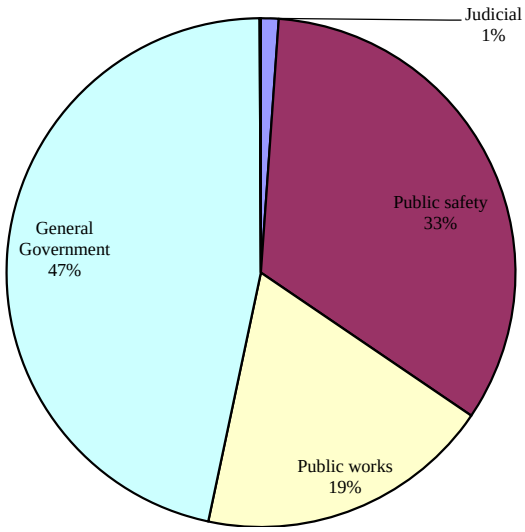
Revenues. $828,264, collected in tax revenues, made up approximately 83% of the city's total general governmental revenues. The city received no operating or capital grants for governmental activities.

Expenses. The total expenses for governmental activities were **$1,162,492**. The largest single expenditure activity is in general government which totaled **$570,951** or 50%. Public Safety accounted for **$350,346** or 31% of all expense in governmental activities. Public Safety consists of the police department.

Governmental Activities Revenues



Governmental Activities Expenditures



Business-Type Activities. Business-type activities decreased the City of Oxford's net position by **$333,965** accounting for 36% of the total growth in the government's net position. The Electric Department, the largest of the city's three business-type activities, accounted for 64% of the expenses and 71% of the revenues among business-type activities.

There were no capital grants and contributions in the business-type activities for this year.

In FY2013 the rate structures for water and sewer services and the power cost adjustment part of the rate for electric services were increased.

Revenues.
Water and sewer revenues were **$726,718**. Electric revenues were **$2,205,073**. Water and sewer revenue is derived from the sale of water and sewer services to the citizens of the city and tap fees. Electric revenue is derived from the sale of electricity to the citizens of the city by means of user fees. During the current fiscal year, General Government transfers totaled $922,405. Business–type transfers totaled ($922,405).

Expenses.
Water and Sewer expenses were **$621,909**. Electric expenses were **$1,704,938**. Solid waste expenses were **$154,955.**

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF CITY FUNDS

As noted earlier, the City of Oxford employs fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the city's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of **$3,555,550.** Of this amount **$606,309** constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance **$654,850** is set aside which may only be used within the guidelines of each fund.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the city. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance in the General Fund was **$606,309**. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Total Fund Balance was **$635,738.** Total Expenditures are **$1,595,663.** Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 40% of total General Fund expenditures.

Proprietary Funds. The city's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the Water and Sewer Fund at June 30, 2013 amounted to **$541,300**; those of the Electric Fund amounted to **$2,305,253**; and those of the Solid Waste Fund amounted to **$9,471.** The total change in Water and Sewer net position was **$128,750**; the change in Electric net position was (**$445,481)**; and the change in Solid Waste net position was (**$17,167)**.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The original budgeted expenditures and the final amended budgeted expenditures required no changes during the year.

The increase in anticipated revenue of **$61,619** resulted from receivables from collection of local option sales tax; receivables of franchise taxes; probation collection of fines; and a State Forestry Grant for preservation of trees.

During the year, revenues increased over budgetary estimates by **$61,619.** Expenditures decreased below budgetary estimates by **$174,550.**

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The City of Oxford's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2013 amounts to **$8,037,003** (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, infrastructure, buildings and improvements, equipment, furniture and vehicles, and construction in progress.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year include the following:

- The old city hall, now known as the Whatcoat Street Building, was completely renovated at a cost of over $160,000 stretching over several fiscal years. The Whatcoat Street Building is now leased to Oxford College of Emory University for use as a mail room and art studio for an annual payment of $30,000.

- At a cost of $64,628, the electric department replaced the conductor on George Street as part of a multiyear project to improve the interconnectivity of the two circuits serving the city.

- The city officially created a capital projects fund to be used for future capital projects. Accumulations from previous fiscal years in addition to FY2013 resulted in a balance of $2,919,813 in the capital projects fund by the end of FY2013.

- The city participated in a water line construction project with the Newton County Water and Sewer Authority to extend and interconnect with a 12" water main along Cook Road. The project was substantially completed during FY2013, but city was billed its full amount of $201,284 during FY2014.

Other notable non capital expenses:

- The city paid off its three outstanding loans in full. This includes the water and sewer loan from Newton County Water and Sewer Authority with a payoff of $179,305.00; the Electric Department loan from BB&T bank with a payoff of $241,431.20; and the General Fund loan from BB&T bank with a payoff of $431,801.24.

- The city paid $5,375 for a fence to enclose leased property around the site of the old Rosenwald School.

- The city paid $5,000 to the Newton County Center for the University of Georgia landscape architecture to assign a class to perform a planning study.

- The city received a LMIG grant from the state DOT in the amount of $15,064.65 to assist with a project for $21,920 to make deep asphalt patches to portions of West Bonnell, Wentworth Drive, Academy Court, West Soule Street, Collingsworth Street, East Richardson Street, and Moore Street.

City of Oxford, Georgia
Capital Assets
(net of depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Land	$ 460,127	$ 460,127	$ -	$ -	$ 320,100	$ 320,100
Construction in progress	47,173	2,198	-	16,487	39,020	39,020
Land improvements	57,977	51,077	-	-	85,699	85,699
Infrastructure	-	-	4,779,822	4,651,133	4,297,861	4,297,861
Building	1,896,952	2,014,695	787,728	731,608	1,232,904	1,232,904
Equipment	66,787	30,654	9,146	7,758	159,972	159,972
Vehicles	15,644	39,869	54,289	31,399	174,723	174,723
Total	**$ 2,544,660**	**$ 2,598,620**	**$ 5,630,985**	**$ 5,438,385**	**$ 6,310,279**	**$ 6,310,279**

Long-Term Debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the city had no (-0-) total outstanding loans. Compensated absences in Governmental activities and Business-type activities totaled $21,269. During the current fiscal year, the city's total long-term loan debt completely paid off and decreased by $967,408.

Readers should refer to the notes to the financial statements for more detail on capital assets and long-term debt activity.

City of Oxford, Georgia
Outstanding Debt
GEFA Loans/Water & Sewerage Authority Agreement
B.B.&T. Loan
Compensated Absences

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
N.C. W/S Agreement	$ -	$ -	$ 190,000	$ -	$ 190,000	$ -
B.B. & T. Loan	472,958	-	304,450	-	777,408	-
Compensated Absences	8,679	13,391	7,833	7,878	16,512	21,269
Total	**$ 481,637**	**$ 13,391**	**$ 502,283**	**$ 7,878**	**$ 895,743**	**$ 21,269**

ECONOMIC FACTORS FY2013

The city is a member of the Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG) and derives 59% of its revenue from its electric fund operations. Earnings from the Electric Fund are used to supplement the General Fund. City management is aware of a number of factors affecting the future costs of generating electric power as well as factors affecting the demand for electric power. Long range planning has assured the city of an adequate supply of electric power for the foreseeable future and the city has avoided contracting for more power that it is able to utilize or sell.

The city's Water and Sewer Fund provides 19% of the city's revenue and it also contributes to the city's General Fund. City management has secured contracts for future water and sewer capacity that will serve the city's needs for many years into the future. The city has upgraded much of its water system and within the next 12 months will begin the process of replacing its water mains which are about 90 years old. This replacement will take about one year to complete. About two-thirds of the city's residences are on sewer and the city is developing a program to increase that number each year. Prior to the past fiscal year the Solid Waste Fund's expenses have exceeded its revenue by $100,000 or more. Beginning with fiscal year 2013 the city privatized the collection of garbage and recyclables resulting in an improved balance of revenue and expense with a small positive cash flow.

Several comments about the national and state economy are important to note here. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) anticipates that economic growth will remain slow this year, as gradual improvement in many of the forces that drive the economy is offset by the effects of budgetary changes that are scheduled to occur under current law. After this year, economic growth will speed up, CBO projects, causing the unemployment rate to decline and inflation and interest rates to eventually rise from their current low levels. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate is expected to remain above 7½ % through next year; if that happens, 2014 will be the sixth consecutive year with unemployment exceeding 7½ % of the labor force-the longest such period in the past 70 years.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution reports that Atlanta and Georgia will keep growing, adding jobs at a decent pace, but not many of the jobs will be high-paying positions, according to the quarterly forecast of the Georgia State Economic Forecasting Center. The state will add 77,700 jobs next year, including 14,700 that are "premium," that is, higher paying jobs, said Rajeev Dhawan, director of the center. And while the state of Georgia has been outperforming the nation in job growth, the region was hit harder by recession and has a deeper hole to dig out of. The state's unemployment rate should fall, but will remain higher than the national rate.

The state of the economy has affected city revenues. The city is recovering, but very slowly. Local option sales tax revenue was the same in FY2013 as it was in FY2012, although it was 2% greater than CY2012 (and 19% better than CY2012 which was the worst year of the recession). Fines and forfeits have recovered some but are still only 85% of CY2012.

The largest industry and employer in Oxford is Oxford College of Emory University. It is significant to note that the college is in the middle of a ten year building and remodeling program with a total value of about $80 million. Construction of Fleming Hall, a new student dorm, started in May, 2013 with completion set for August, 2014. Construction of the new science building is scheduled to start in May, 2014.

Overall the city is well managed by a dedicated staff and a mayor and council committed to a sound fiscal policy, cooperative intergovernmental planning and transparency in all its actions.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Oxford's finances for all those with an interest in our government's finances. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional information may be addressed to:

The Office of the City Manager
City of Oxford
110 West Clark Street
Oxford, GA 30054

Basic Financial Statements

City of Oxford, Georgia
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2013

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,486,374	$ 778,430	$ 4,264,804
Investments	-	503,451	503,451
Receivables	7,123	391,984	399,107
Due from other governments	68,854	16,520	85,374
Inventories	-	37,551	37,551
Restricted assets-noncurrent	-	1,342,057	1,342,057
Other assets	29,429	16,618	46,047
Capital assets			
Capital assets, not being depreciated	462,324	16,487	478,811
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,136,295	5,421,897	7,558,192
Total capital assets	2,598,619	5,438,384	8,037,003
Total assets	6,190,399	8,524,995	14,715,394
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	27,396	214,110	241,506
Due from other governmental agencies	-	8,599	8,599
Long-term liabilities			
Portion due or payable within one year:			
Compensated absences	1,339	788	2,127
Portion due or payable after one year:			
Compensated absences	12,052	7,090	19,142
Total liabilities	40,787	230,587	271,374
NET POSITION			
Invested in capital assets	2,598,619	5,438,384	8,037,003
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	2,919,813	-	2,919,813
Unrestricted	631,180	2,856,024	3,487,204
Total net position	$ 6,149,612	$ 8,294,408	$ 14,444,020

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

EXHIBIT 2

City of Oxford, Georgia
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Activities:	Expenses	Program Revenues: Fees, Fines and Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Business-Type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Total
Governmental:							
General government	$ 550,645	$ 36,609	$ 15,065	$ -	$ (498,971)	$ -	$ (498,971)
Judicial	10,110	-	-	-	(10,110)	-	(10,110)
Public safety	350,346	64,834	-	-	(285,512)	-	(285,512)
Public works	230,250	-	-	191,457	(38,793)	-	(38,793)
Culture and recreation	835	-	-	-	(835)	-	(835)
Interest and fiscal charges	20,306	-	-	-	(20,306)		(20,306)
Total governmental activities	1,162,492	101,443	15,065	191,457	(854,527)	-	(854,527)
Business-type activities:							
Water & Sewer Fund	621,909	726,718	-	-	-	104,809	104,809
Electric Fund	1,704,938	2,205,068	-	-	-	500,130	500,130
Solid Waste Fund	154,955	137,788	-	-	-	(17,167)	(17,167)
Total business-type activities	2,481,802	3,069,574	-	-	-	587,772	587,772
Total primary government	3,644,294	3,171,017	15,065	191,457	(854,527)	587,772	(266,755)
General revenues:							
Taxes							
Property taxes, levied for general purposes					151,594	-	151,594
Sales tax					327,081	-	327,081
Franchise fees					158,132	-	158,132
Investment earnings					5,601	668	6,269
Miscellaneous					3,561	-	3,561
Transfers					922,405	(922,405)	-
Total general revenues & transfers					1,568,374	(921,670)	646,704
Change in net position					713,847	(333,898)	379,949
Net position - beginning					5,435,765	8,628,306	14,064,071
Net position - ending					$ 6,149,612	$ 8,294,408	$ 14,444,020

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

City of Oxford, Georgia
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2013

	General Fund	SPLOST 2011 Capital Project Fund	Capital Project Fund	Nonmajor Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash	$ 602,605	$ 411,529	$ 2,472,240	$ -	$ 3,486,374
Taxes receivable, net	7,123	-	-	-	7,123
Due from other governments	32,811	36,043	-	-	68,854
Prepaid	29,429	-	-	-	29,429
Total assets	$ 671,968	$ 447,572	$ 2,472,240	$ -	$ 3,591,780
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	$ 24,068	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 24,068
Other accrued expenses	4,668	-	-	-	4,668
Total liabilities	28,736	-	-	-	28,736
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable property taxes	$ 7,494	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 7,494
Total deferred inflows	7,494	-	-	-	7,494
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable:					
Prepaid items	29,429	-	-	-	29,429
Restricted:					
Capital outlay	-	447,572	-	-	447,572
Committed:					
Capital outlay	-	-	2,472,240	-	2,472,240
Unassigned	606,309	-	-	-	606,309
Total fund balances	635,738	447,572	2,472,240	-	3,555,550
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	$ 671,968	$ 447,572	$ 2,472,240	$ -	$ 3,591,780

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

City of Oxford, Georgia
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2013

Total *fund* balances for governmental funds (Exhibit 3)	$ 3,555,550
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities Statement of Net Position.	2,598,619
Some liabilities, (such as Compensated Absences), are not due and payable in the current period and are not included in the fund financial statement, but are included in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.	(12,051)
Some of the City's taxes will be collected after year end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore are reported as deferred revenue in the funds.	7,494
Total net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 2)	$ 6,149,612

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

City of Oxford, Georgia
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	General Fund	SPLOST 2011 Capital Project Fund	Capital Project Fund	Nonmajor Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Property taxes	$ 149,312	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 149,312
Sales and miscellaneous taxes	474,633	-	-	-	474,633
Fines and forfeitures	64,834	-	-	-	64,834
Licenses and permits	10,580	-	-	-	10,580
Intergovernmental	15,065	191,457	-	-	206,522
Charges for services	6,109	-	-	-	6,109
Investment income	3,050	-	2,552	-	5,602
Miscellaneous	34,061	-	-	-	34,061
Total revenues	757,644	191,457	2,552	-	951,653
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government	477,356	-	-	-	477,356
Judicial	10,110	-	-	-	10,110
Public safety	333,973	-	-	-	333,973
Public works	216,821	-	-	-	216,821
Capital outlay	64,139	-	-	89,089	153,228
Debt service	493,264	-	-	-	493,264
Total expenditures	1,595,663	-	-	89,089	1,684,752
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(838,019)	191,457	2,552	(89,089)	(733,099)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	895,271	-	930,716	10,305	1,836,292
Transfers (out)	(26,491)	(16,487)	(870,907)	-	(913,885)
Total other financing sources (uses)	868,780	(16,487)	59,809	10,305	922,407
Net changes in fund balance	30,761	174,970	62,361	(78,784)	189,308
Fund balance - beginning	604,977	272,602	2,409,879	78,784	3,366,242
Fund balance - ending	$ 635,738	$ 447,572	$ 2,472,240	$ -	$ 3,555,550

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

City of Oxford, Georgia
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Net Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Net change in *fund* balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit 4)	$	(2,149)
The change in *net position* reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay ($153,228) exceeded depreciation ($76,953) in the current period.		76,274
In governmental funds, capital assets are not recorded in the fund. Thus, a disposal of an asset has no effect in the governmental fund, other than recording the proceeds, if any, from the sale. However, the statement of activities recognizes a gain or loss related to the disposal of the asset. This is the amount of gain or loss related to the disposal of capital assets in the statement of net activities.		(22,314)
Debt payments are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds, but reduces the liability in the statement of net position.		472,961
Governmental funds defer all tax revenues not collected within 60 days of year end. However, the statement of activities uses the accrual method and, thus, the entire amount is recognized as revenue, regardless of the collection date. This is the amount by which the current year deferral ($7,494) is behind the prior year deferral ($5,212).		2,282
Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable available financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are reported regardless of when financial resources are available. This adjustment combines the net change of the compensated absences account.		(4,658)
Change in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 2)	$	522,390
		191,457

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

City of Oxford, Georgia
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -
Budget (GAAP Basis) and Actual - General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Property taxes	$ 142,500	$ 142,500	$ 149,312	$ 6,812
Sales and miscellaneous taxes	463,375	463,375	474,633	11,258
Fees and fines	50,000	50,000	64,834	14,834
Licenses and permits	5,000	5,000	10,580	5,580
Charges for services	3,950	3,950	6,109	2,159
Investment income	1,200	1,200	3,050	1,850
Miscellaneous	30,000	30,000	34,061	4,061
Total revenues	696,025	696,025	757,644	61,619
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	1,034,604	1,034,604	506,137	528,467
Judicial	12,100	12,100	10,110	1,990
Public safety	429,525	429,525	369,331	60,194
Public works	220,230	220,230	216,821	3,409
Debt service	73,754	73,754	493,264	(419,510)
Total expenditures	1,770,213	1,770,213	1,595,663	174,550
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(1,074,188)	(1,074,188)	(838,019)	(112,931)
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in (out)	1,073,938	1,073,938	868,780	(205,158)
Total other financing sources	1,073,938	1,073,938	868,780	(205,158)
Net changes in fund balance	$ (250)	$ (250)	30,761	$ (318,089)
Fund balance - beginning			604,977	
Fund balance - ending			$ 635,738	

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

City of Oxford, Georgia
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2013

	Business-Type Activities			
	Major		Nonmajor	
	Water & Sewer Fund	Electric Fund	Solid Waste Fund	Total
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 472,217	$ 302,269	$ 3,944	$ 778,430
Investments	-	503,451	-	503,451
Accounts receivable, net	82,310	297,842	11,832	391,984
Due from other funds	42,457	-	-	42,457
Due from other governments	16,456	64	-	16,520
Inventories	-	37,551	-	37,551
Prepaid expenses	2,275	13,310	1,033	16,618
Total current assets	615,715	1,154,487	16,809	1,787,011
Non-current assets:				
Restricted assets:				
Cash	-	136,072	-	136,072
Investments	-	1,205,985	-	1,205,985
Capital Assets:				
Construction in progress	16,487	-	-	16,487
Infrastructure	5,908,309	1,245,263	-	7,153,572
Buildings	-	1,122,394	-	1,122,394
Equipment and furniture	20,843	192,290	233,206	446,339
Less Accumulated depreciation	(2,082,181)	(1,010,273)	(207,954)	(3,300,408)
Total non-current assets	3,863,458	2,891,731	25,252	6,780,441
Total assets	4,479,173	4,046,218	42,061	8,567,452
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	29,868	45,510	5,802	81,180
Utility deposits payable from restricted	42,457	90,473	-	132,930
Due to other funds	-	42,457	-	42,457
Due to other governments	-	8,599	-	8,599
Compensated absences	209	425	154	788
Total current liabilities	72,534	187,464	5,956	265,954
Non-current liabilities:				
Compensated absences	1,881	3,827	1,382	7,090
Total non-current liabilities	1,881	3,827	1,382	7,090
Total liabilities	74,415	191,291	7,338	273,044
NET POSITION				
Invested in capital assets	3,863,458	1,549,674	25,252	5,438,384
Unrestricted	541,300	2,305,253	9,471	2,856,024
Total net position	$ 4,404,758	$ 3,854,927	$ 34,723	$ 8,294,408

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

City of Oxford, Georgia
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2013

	Business-Type Activities			
	Major		Nonmajor	
	Water & Sewer Fund	Electric Fund	Solid Waste Fund	Total
REVENUES				
Charges for services	$ 704,497	$ 2,205,073	$ 137,399	$ 3,046,969
Tap fees	20,032	-	-	20,032
Miscellaneous	2,189	-	389	2,578
Total operating revenues	726,718	2,205,073	137,788	3,069,579
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Cost of sales and services	288,309	1,314,342	-	1,602,651
Personal services	66,941	136,037	53,151	256,129
Contractual services	28,190	31,481	71,564	131,235
Repairs and maintenance	18,838	5,448	-	24,286
Other supplies and expenses	61,633	110,139	12,961	184,733
Insurance claims and expenses	3,400	16,651	3,672	23,723
Depreciation	148,044	86,658	13,607	248,309
Total operating expenses	615,355	1,700,756	154,955	2,471,066
Operating income (loss)	111,363	504,317	(17,167)	598,513
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Interest and investment revenue	-	648	-	648
Miscellaneous revenue	-	(5)	-	(5)
Gain (loss) on sale of asset	-	87	-	87
Interest expense	(6,554)	(4,182)	-	(10,736)
Total non-operating revenue (expenses)	(6,554)	(3,452)	-	(10,006)
Income (loss) before transfers	104,809	500,865	(17,167)	588,507
Transfers in	23,941	-	-	23,941
Transfers (out)	-	(946,346)	-	(946,346)
Change in net position	128,750	(445,481)	(17,167)	(333,898)
Total net position - beginning	4,276,008	4,300,408	51,890	8,628,306
Total net position - ending	$ 4,404,758	$ 3,854,927	$ 34,723	$ 8,294,408

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

City of Oxford, Georgia
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Major		Nonmajor	
	Water and Sewer Fund	Electric Fund	Solid Waste Fund	Totals
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from customers	$ 703,217	$ 2,114,863	$ 132,915	$ 2,950,995
Cash payments to employees for services	(66,595)	(135,548)	(53,941)	(256,084)
Cash payments to suppliers	(365,562)	(1,377,426)	(75,030)	(1,818,018)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	271,060	601,889	3,944	876,893
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Transfer (to) from other funds	28,577	(946,346)	-	(917,769)
Loan (to) from other funds	(7,581)	-	-	(7,581)
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	20,996	(946,346)	-	(925,350)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(21,123)	(39,221)	-	(60,344)
Principal paid on notes payable	(190,000)	(304,450)	-	(494,450)
Interest paid on notes payable	(6,556)	(4,091)	-	(10,647)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(217,679)	(347,762)	-	(565,441)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from sale of investments	-	790,781	-	790,781
Net investment income	-	2,573	-	2,573
Net cash provided by investing activities	-	793,354	-	793,354
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	74,377	101,135	3,944	179,456
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	397,840	337,206	-	735,046
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	$ 472,217	$ 438,341	$ 3,944	$ 914,502
Unrestricted cash	$ 472,217	$ 302,269	$ 3,944	$ 778,430
Restricted cash	-	136,072	-	136,072
Total cash	$ 472,217	$ 438,341	$ 3,944	$ 914,502
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	$ 111,363	$ 504,317	$ (17,167)	$ 598,513
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation	148,044	86,658	13,602	248,304
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	13,736	(31,208)	2,504	(14,968)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	-	-	2,435	2,435
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	346	489	(790)	45
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(2,429)	39,343	3,356	40,270
Increase (decrease) in intergovernmental payable	-	2,290	-	2,290
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$ 271,060	$ 601,889	$ 3,940	$ 876,889

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Oxford was incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia on December 23, 1839 and operates under a mayor-council form of government. The Mayor and a six-member council govern the City and are elected for four-year terms. The Mayor and the Council all serve on a part-time basis. The Mayor and Council appoint a City Manager who is responsible for the daily operations of the City.

The financial statements of City of Oxford, Georgia (the City) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

In conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, as set forth in GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, the financial statements of the reporting entity include those of City of Oxford (the primary government) and its component units. The criteria for including organizations as component units within the City's reporting entity, as set forth in Section 2100 of GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, include whether:

- The organization is legally separate (can sue and be sued in its 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 benefit/burden on the City
- There is fiscal dependency by the organization on the City

Discretely Presented Component Units –Based on the GASB criteria, the City has no entities that qualify as discretely presented component units.

Blended Component Units - Based on the GASB criteria, the City has no entities that qualify as blended component units.

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government (the City) and its component units. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type* activities of the City. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties. Fiduciary funds nor component units that are fiduciary in nature are included in the government-wide statements.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues. The City first uses restricted assets for expenses incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted assets are available. The City may defer the use of restricted assets based on a review of the specific transaction.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting, continued

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the City's funds. Separate statements for each fund category – *governmental and proprietary* – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities. Operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. Nonoperating expenses include, but are not limited to, interest payments and transfers.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

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

SPLOST 2011 Fund – The city cooperates with the County in a Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax. This fund is used to acquire or construct the projects to be completed under the SPLOST referendum.

Capital Project Fund – The city has chosen to create a fund that will provide funds for future capital investments.

The City reports the following non-major governmental fund:

SPLOST 2005 Fund – The city cooperates with the County in a Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax. This fund is used to acquire or construct the projects to be completed under the SPLOST referendum.

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

Electric Fund – This fund accounts for the operation, maintenance and development of the City's electrical system.

Water and Sewer Fund – This fund accounts for the operation, maintenance and development of the City's water and sewer system.

The City reports the following non-major enterprise funds:

Solid Waste Fund – This fund accounts for the operation and maintenance of the City's sanitation system.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements – The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting, and the economic resources measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions are transactions in which the City gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange. Nonexchange transactions include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements – Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The City considers all tax revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. Property taxes, sales taxes, insurance premium tax, franchise taxes, licenses and interest are considered to be susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

All governmental and business-type activities and enterprise funds of the City follow FASB Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins, unless those pronouncements conflict with GASB pronouncements. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities, subject to this same limitation. The government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

C. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The City follows these procedures in establishing budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. Prior to July 1, the Treasurer and the Council Budget Committee prepare a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing July 1.

2. The City Manager and Council Budget & Finance Committee submit the proposed budget to the Mayor and Council.

3. Public hearings are held to obtain taxpayers' comments.

4. The budget is legally enacted through the passage of a resolution.

5. All revisions to the budget must be submitted to the City Council for approval.

6. The budget is prepared and adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. An annual budget is adopted for the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds, of which the legal level of budgetary control is the department level. An operating budget is prepared for each Enterprise Fund for planning, control, cost allocation, and evaluation purposes. Budgetary amounts are not formally integrated into the Enterprise Fund general ledgers.

7. Budgetary appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

D. Encumbrances

The City does not use encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of moneys are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation.

E. Deposits and Investments

Cash consists of demand and interest-bearing deposits held in banks. All deposits with financial institutions must be collateralized in an amount equal to 110% of uninsured deposits. In lieu of a surety bond, a depository of public funds may pledge as collateral any one or more of the securities as enumerated in OCGA 50-17-59.

Investments - Georgia law authorizes local governments to invest in the following types of obligations:

- Obligations of the State of Georgia or any other states;
- Obligations issued by the United States;
- Obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the United States government or governmental agency;
- Obligations of any corporation of the United States Government;
- Prime bankers' acceptances;
- The State of Georgia Local Government Investment Pool;
- Repurchase agreements; and
- Obligations of other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Investments consist of certificates of deposit and are recorded at cost, which approximates market value.

Restricted assets consist of cash and/or investments that are only internally restricted for future use.

F. Receivables and Payables

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles, when material.

G. Property Tax Calendar

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. City property tax revenues are recognized when levied to the extent that they result in current receivables. The County bills and collects property taxes for the City.

Property taxes are levied by July 15 of each year. The assessed values are an approximation of market value as determined by the Newton County Tax Commissioner. Tax bills are mailed and are due in two equal payments, October 20 and December 20. All payments are delinquent and subject to collection efforts pursuant to the O.C.G.A. on December 21.

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2013 amounted to $7,123 while deferred property tax revenue totaled $7,494.

H. Inventory and Prepaid Items

Inventory is valued at cost. Inventory in the electric fund consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as an expenditure at the time individual inventory items are used.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

I. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Property, plant and equipment, except for infrastructure, with individual costs that equal or exceed $5,000 are recorded as capital assets. Infrastructure with an individual cost that is equal to or exceeds $100,000 is recorded as a capital asset. Capital assets are recorded at cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

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, net of related interest earned, is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Lives	Asset Class	Estimated Useful Lives
Infrastructure	15-99	Heavy machinery & vehicles	3-15
Building and improvements	20-50	Equip, furniture & fixtures	5-10
Water & sewer distribution	20-50	Computer equipment	5-7

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 34, Phase 3 governments are not required to report major general infrastructure assets retroactively. As a result, the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements does not reflect those infrastructure asset projects completed before December 31, 2003. However, they do reflect those assets that were either completed during the fiscal year or considered construction in progress at year end.

J. Accumulated Unpaid Vacation, Sick Pay, and Other Employee Benefit Amounts

The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements consists of unpaid, accumulated annual vacation and compensated time accrued. No liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits. It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate vacation benefits of 160 hours to be used the next calendar year.

K. Fund Equity

As of June 30, 2011, the City adopted GASB Statement No. 54 *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions* in an effort to improve the consistency in reporting fund balance components, enhance fund balance presentation, improve the usefulness of fund balance information, and clarify the definitions of the governmental fund types. As a result of the implementation, the governmental funds now report the following five categories of fund balance: Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned, and Unassigned.

Nonspendable – amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed – amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of City Council. City Council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the City. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through ordinances or resolutions approved by City Council.

Assigned – amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. Through resolution, the City Council has authorized the City manager to assign fund balances.

Unassigned – all other spendable amounts.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the City considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the City considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the City has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

In the general fund, the City strives to maintain an unassigned fund balance to be used for unanticipated emergencies of approximately 35-50% of the actual GAAP basis expenditures and other financing sources and uses.

Note 2: Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

A. Excess of expenditures over appropriations in individual departments:

All departments of the City maintained adequate appropriations to cover all expenditures.

B. Deficit fund balance

There were no funds that reported a deficit fund balance at June 30, 2013.

Note 3: Deposits and Investments

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. This is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. All the City's deposits are covered by a combination of federal depository insurance and securities pledged by the financial institution as collateral to protect the deposits of the City as required under state law. Therefore, the City has no custodial credit risk for its deposits. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City has no policy on custodial credit risk on investments. The risk factors for the Municipal Competitive Trust and the Flexible Trust Account are discussed below.

Municipal Competitive Trust – MEAG Power formed a trust known as the "Municipal Competitive Trust" for the benefit of its Participants (which includes the City of Oxford, Georgia along with 46 other cities and counties) and has funded the Competitive Trust with certain monies which had been accumulated in MEAG Power reserves, including certain rate stabilization monies and sums from the debt service reserves which were released following a successful effort to obtain bondholder consent to amend the Project One and General Resolution Projects Resolutions. Surety bonds were substituted for the debt service reserves to preserve the security of the Funds in the bondholders, thus allowing the accumulated debt service reserves to be transferred to the Competitive Trust. Funds in the Competitive Trust will be invested and reinvested, and will be available to reduce future power supply costs of the Participants to meet retail competition.

Discretionary funds from the Participants were deposited in the Flexible Trust Account, which is part of the Municipal Competitive Trust established by MEAG and represents an involuntary participation external investment pool that is not registered with the S.E.C. as an investment company. The City of Oxford, Georgia has recorded investments in the Trust as investments in the Electric Fund at fair market value, which consisted of unrestricted investments of $307,310 and restricted investments of $1,205,985 at the balance sheet date. Fair market value is determined based on the fair value of the underlying portfolio calculated daily with earnings distributed monthly. The fair value of the position in the external investment pool is the daily value of the pool shares. The Municipal Competitive Trust permits the investment of funds in direct obligations of the United States Government, certain government agencies if guaranteed by the United States Government, direct and general obligations of states, certain Federal Agency discount notes and repurchase agreements collateralized by securities which would otherwise be permissible under the laws of the State of Georgia.

Under the above parameters, investments are made in mortgage and derivative securities. These securities principally include agency-issued mortgages, collateralized mortgage obligations, principal-only strips and interest only securities that are required to repay 100% of their principal investment at maturity. The yield on derivative securities is based on cash flows received as determined by a specified formula or index, and/or cash flows from principal repayments on underlying mortgages. Therefore, the rate of return and market value of these securities may be sensitive to changes in their respective index or formula and /or in prepayment on mortgages, which may result from changing interest rates. At June 30, 2013, the average remaining terms of the investments in collateralized mortgage obligations is approximately three years.

Note 3: Deposits and Investments, continued

MEAG Power and therefore the City of Oxford, Georgia to the extent of its portion of the Trust Accounts, is exposed to credit and market risk relating to its investments. Credit risk arises when an entity is unable to recover its investments either by an inability to withdraw the funds through nonperformance of a counterparty or an inability to recover collateral. Market risk could affect the investments adversely when either the value of items purchased or the value of underlying collateral declines. As of June 30, 2013, MEAG Power and the City of Oxford, Georgia were not exposed to any known economic losses due to these risks, nor were these investments rated.

Derivative Financial Instruments. Derivative financial instruments are used principally in the management of interest rate exposure and include interest rate swap transactions. Derivative financial instruments are not held or issued for trading purposes. The counterparties to derivative transactions are major financial institutions with either high investment grade credit ratings or agreements to collateralize their note position.

Swap transactions are accrued to interest expense for the difference between the agreed upon fixed and floating rates. Options are recorded at fair value based on the estimated amount that would be received or paid to terminate the options at the reporting date based on broker quotes. Options are revalued and marked to market.

MEAG Power and the City's portion of the Trust Accounts will be exposed to less variable rate exposure if the counterparty to the swap transaction defaults or if the swap is terminated. Any termination of the swap agreements may also result in MEAG Power through the appropriate trust account making or receiving a settlement payment.

Note 4: Receivables

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

Receivables:	**General Fund**	**2011 SPLOST Fund**	**2005 SPLOST Fund**	**Electric Fund**	**Water & Sewer Fund**	**Nonmajor Solid Waste Fund**	**Total**
Accounts	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 319,654	$ 116,359	$ 18,147	$ 454,160
Taxes	6,425	-	-	-	-	-	6,425
Intergovernmental	57,567	59,993	87,661	64	-	-	205,285
Other	-	-	-	1,930	-	-	1,930
Gross receivables	63,992	59,993	87,661	321,648	116,359	18,147	667,800
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	-	-	-	(53,020)	(20,313)	(3,811)	(77,144)
Net total receivables	$ 63,992	$ 59,993	$ 87,661	$ 268,628	$ 96,046	$ 14,336	$ 590,656

Note 5: Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2013 was as follows:

Governmental Activities:	**Beginning**	**Increases**	**Decreases**	**Ending**
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	$ 47,173	$ 117,870	$ 162,845	$ 2,198
Land	460,127	-	-	460,127
Total capital assets not being depreciated	507,300	117,870	162,845	462,325
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Site improvements	109,098	-	-	109,098
Buildings	2,109,027	162,844	-	2,271,871
Equipment	330,488	-	47,143	283,345
Vehicles	96,482	35,358	-	131,840
Total capital assets being depreciated	2,645,095	198,202	47,143	2,796,154
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Site improvements	51,121	6,900	-	58,021
Buildings	212,075	45,101	-	257,176
Equipment	263,661	13,859	24,829	252,691
Vehicles	80,878	11,093	-	91,971
Total accumulated depreciation	607,735	76,953	24,829	659,859
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	2,037,360	121,249	22,314	2,136,295
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 2,544,660	$ 239,119	$ 185,159	$ 2,598,620

Depreciation expense for governmental activities was charged to functions as follows:

General government	$ 49,426
Public safety	13,697
Public works	12,994
Culture & recreation	836
Total government activities depreciation expense	$ 76,953

Note 5: Capital Assets, continued

Business type Activities:	**Beginning**	**Increases**	**Decreases**	**Ending**
Electric Fund:				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	$ 1,206,042	$ 39,221	$ -	$ 1,245,263
Buildings	1,122,395	-	-	1,122,395
Equipment	41,424	-	-	41,424
Vehicles	150,866	-	-	150,866
Total capital assets being depreciated	2,520,727	39,221	-	2,559,948
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	414,982	21,955	-	436,937
Buildings	334,667	56,120	-	390,787
Equipment	37,041	1,388	-	38,429
Vehicles	136,927	7,193	-	144,120
Total accumulated depreciation	923,617	86,656	-	1,010,273
Total electric assets being depreciated, net	$ 1,597,110	$ (47,435)	$ -	$ 1,549,675

Water & Sewer Fund:	**Beginning**	**Increases**	**Decreases**	**Ending**
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	$ -	$ 16,487	$ -	$ 16,487
Total capital assets not being depreciated	-	16,487	-	16,487
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	5,908,309	-		5,908,309
Vehicles	20,843	-	-	20,843
Total capital assets being depreciated	5,929,152	-	-	5,929,152
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	1,919,547	145,959	-	2,065,506
Vehicles	14,588	2,085	-	16,675
Total accumulated depreciation	1,934,135	148,044	-	2,082,181
Total water/sewer assets being depreciated, net	3,995,017	(148,044)	-	3,846,971
Total water/sewer capital assets, net	$ 3,995,017	$ (131,557)	$ -	$ 3,863,458

Solid Waste Fund:	**Beginning**	**Increases**	**Decreases**	**Ending**
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Equipment	$ 76,407	$ -	$ 6,575	$ 69,832
Vehicles	163,374		-	163,374
Total capital assets being depreciated	239,781	-	6,575	233,206
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Equipment	71,644	-	6,575	65,069
Vehicles	129,279	13,606	-	142,885
Total accumulated depreciation	200,923	13,606	6,575	207,954
Total Solid Waste being depreciated, net	38,858	(13,606)	-	25,252
Total Business type activities capital assets, net	$ 5,630,985	$ (192,598)	$ -	$ 5,438,385

Note 6: Interfund Balances and Activity

Due to/from Other Funds

	Due From	
Due To	**Water Fund**	**Total**
Electric Fund	$ 42,457	$ 42,457
	$ 42,457	$ 42,457

Transfers to/from Other Funds

	Transfers In				
Transfers Out	**General Fund**	**Capital Projects Fund**	**2005 SPLOST**	**Water Fund**	**Total**
General Fund	$ -	$ -	$ 7,186	$ 19,305	$ 26,491
Capital Projects	867,790	-	3,117	-	870,907
SPLOST 2011	11,851	-	-	4,636	16,487
Electric Fund	15,630	930,716	-	-	946,346
	$ 895,271	$ 930,716	$ 10,303	$ 23,941	$ 1,860,231

The City had interfund payables and transfers between funds (excluding SPLOST funds), that resulted from the funding and balancing of the Capital Projects fund to fund future capital purchases. Enterprise funds have payables between funds due to common accounting of deposits, and transfers as part of regular budgeted amounts. The SPLOST fund received transfers to complete funding of projects and to fund enterprise projects.

Note 7: Claims, Judgments and Other Commitments

Grants: The City receives grant funds for various programs. Expenditures from these grants are subject to audit and the City is contingently liable to refund amounts received in excess of allowable expenditures. In the opinion of City officials, no material refunds will be required as a result of expenditures disallowed by the grantors.

Litigation: Based on the advice of the City attorney, there were no material claims outstanding against the City at June 30, 2013.

Commitments: Municipal Electrical Authority of Georgia-The City of Oxford, Georgia is one of approximately 50 participants who have entered into Power Sales Contract with the Municipal Electrical Authority of Georgia (MEAG). Under these contracts, the Authority has agreed to provide to the participants, and the participants have agreed to take from the Authority, such output and services from the various projects of the Authority as may be available for the useful life thereof. The participants are required to make payments therefore according to rates and charges established by the Authority to produce revenues sufficient to pay the Authority's cost attributable to such projects. In general, the Power Sales Contract provide that if, at any time, (i) a project is terminated prior to completion, or (ii) a project is declared by the Authority to be totally and permanently retired from service, or (iii) a project is totally, but not permanently, out of service and the Authority is unable to provide service from alternative sources, then each participant will remain liable to pay a fixed percentage referred to as an "Obligation share", of the Authority's costs attributable to such projects. In case of default by a participant under its Contracts relating to any of the various projects, such participant would remain liable to pay the greater of its obligation share of the Authority's costs attributable to such project of the amount determined to be due under the rates and charges established by the Authority.

Note 7: Claims, Judgments and Other Commitments, continued

Payments under the Power Sales Contracts are not subject to reduction whether by offset or otherwise, and will not be conditional upon the performance or nonperformance by any party of any agreement for any cause whatsoever. Each Power Sales Contract will continue in full force and effect at least until such time, not to exceed 50 years, as all bonds issued for the purpose of financing the costs of acquisition and construction of the applicable project, and notes issued for such purpose in anticipation of the bonds, have been paid or provision has been made for their payment.

City of Oxford's guarantee varies by individual projects undertaken by the Authority and approximates $6,894,121 at June 30, 2013.

Note 8: Long-term Obligations

Notes Payable
The General Fund is obligated to BB&T Bank under a note in the original amount of $600,000 for additional funding of the new city hall/community center. The note bears interest at 4.25% and is payable in 120 monthly installments of $6,146 beginning January 2010 and ending December 2019. However, it was completely paid off in 2013.

The Water and Sewer Fund is obligated to Newton County Water and Sewerage Authority under an agreement for increased sewer capacity. This 3.9% note, in the amount of $375,000 for a period of 13 years with principal due annually and interest due bi-annually, requires varying payments ranging from $26,532 to $36,365, beginning May 2005 and ending November 2017. However, it was completely paid off in 2013.

The Electric Fund is obligated to BB&T Trust under a note in the original amount of $704,661 for construction of a maintenance facility. The note bears interest at 4.73% and is payable in 120 monthly installments of $7,406. However, it was completely paid off in 2013.

Long-term Obligation Activity
Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2013 are as follows:

	Beginning 7/1/2012	Increases	Decreases	Ending 6/30/2013	Due within one year
Governmental activities:					
Notes payable	$ 472,958	$ -	$ 472,958	$ -	$ -
Compensated absences	8,679	5,755	1,043	13,391	1,339
	$ 481,637	$ 5,755	$ 474,001	$ 13,391	$ 1,339
Business-type activities:					
Water & sewer fund:					
Notes payable-NCWSA	$ 190,000	$ -	$ 190,000	$ -	$ -
Compensated absences	1,744	439	93	2,090	209
	$ 191,744	$ 439	$ 190,093	$ 2,090	$ 209
Electric Fund:					
Notes payable	$ 304,450	-	304,450	-	-
Compensated absences	3,763	600	111	4,252	425
	$ 308,213	$ 600	$ 304,561	$ 4,252	$ 425
Solid Waste Fund:					
Compensated absences	$ 2,326	$ 192	$ 982	$ 1,536	$ 154

Compensated absences have typically been liquidated in prior years by the fund reporting such balance, General Fund, Water & Sewer Fund, Electric Fund, or Solid Waste Fund. The total interest incurred for the year ended June 30, 2013 was $ 31,042, none of which was capitalized.

Note 9: Retirement Benefits – Pension Plans

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The City established defined benefit pension plan for full-time employees employed at least one year. The City's defined benefit pension plan, the City of Oxford Retirement Plan, provides retirement and disability benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The plan is reported on a year ending January 1, 2013. Since the prior valuation, the valuation date was changed from July 1 to January 1. In addition, there have been changes in actuarial methods or assumptions since the last valuation. This plan was frozen to new participants and nonvested employees as of October 1, 2011

Plan Description

The City contributes to the City of Oxford Retirement Plan, which is a participating member in the Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System (GMEBS), an agent multiple-employer public employer plan. O.C.G.A. Section 47-5-1 et. Seq. assigns the authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions of the plans that participate in the GMEBS to the respective employer entities. For the City of Oxford Retirement Plan, that authority rests with the City of Oxford, Georgia. It is the responsibility of GMEBS to function as the investment and administrative agent for the City of Oxford, Georgia with respect to the pension plan. The GMEBS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to Georgia Municipal Employee Benefits System, 201 Pryor Street, SW, Atlanta, GA 30303, or calling (404) 688-0472. The total payroll for employees participating in the Plan as of January 1, 2013 (the most recent actuarial valuation date) was $ 248,195.

All employees who work twenty hours or more per week are eligible to participate after one year of service. Elected officials are not eligible to participate. The pension benefits are fully vested after 5 years in the plan. Participants become eligible to retire at age 65 with 5 years of participation in the Plan. Upon eligibility to retire, participants are entitled to an annual benefit in the amount 1.0 to 1.75% of his final average earnings in excess of a breakpoint that is determined based on age. An employee may elect early retirement at age 55 provided that he has a minimum of 10 years total credited service. Participants who have completed 5 years of credited service are eligible to designate a beneficiary to receive death benefits.

City employees are not permitted to contribute to the Plan. The City contributes the entire cost of the Plan, using the actuarial basis described in the annual valuation report.

Plan Asset Matter and Accounting Policies

The Plan's financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis, modified to include unrealized gains or losses on marketable securities owned by the Plan and increments in cash value of death benefits.

Investments in securities are valued at current market prices. Plan assets do not include any loans, notes, bonds, or other instruments or securities of the City or related parties.

Plan Membership

Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	7
Terminated plan members entitled to, but not receiving benefits	6
Active plan members	7
Total	20

Note 9: Retirement Benefits – Pension Plans, continued

Contributions

The plan is subject to the minimum funding standards of the Public Retirement System Standards Law (O.C.G.A. Section 47-20-10). The estimated minimum annual contribution under those standards is $ 45,526, which is 18.34% of covered payroll. The GMEBS Board of Trustees has adopted an actuarial funding policy that requires a different funding level than the estimated minimum annual contribution to minimize fluctuation in annual contribution amounts and to accumulate sufficient funds to secure benefits under the plan. The GMEBS funding policy is to contribute an amount equal to the recommended contribution each year. The recommended contribution of $74,010, which is 28.29% of covered payroll, meets the guidelines for calculating an annual required contribution as set forth in GASB 27. Administrative expenses are based on the total covered payroll of plan members and are added to the annual funding requirement.

Annual Pension Cost

The City's required and actual employer contribution was $76,114 for the plan year ended January 1, 2013.

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as part of the actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2013. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows.

Valuation date	January 1, 2013
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization method	Level Dollar (Closed)
Remaining amortization period	Net effective period of 10 years
Asset valuation method	Market value adjusted
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.75%
Projected salary increases	4-6% with inflation at 3.50% per year
Cost of living adjustments	N/A

Net Pension Obligation

During the 1997 Plan Year, the City implemented GASB Statements 25 and 27. The pension liability was determined at the time of transition to these new standards in accordance with Statement No. 27. Historically, the City has always made the actuarially determined employer contribution, so that the City had no pension liability or asset.

Three Year Trend Information

Fiscal Year Beginning	Annual Pension Cost	Net of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation
1/1/2013	$ 76,114	100%	-
1/1/2012	74,010	100%	-
7/1/2011	87,737	100%	-

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of January 1, 2013, the most recent actuarial valuation date, is as follows:

Actuarial Valuation Date		(a) Actuarial Value of Assets	(b) Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a / b)	(c) Covered Payroll	UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll (b - a) / c
1/1/2013	***	$ 768,719	$ 1,141,373	$ 372,654	67.4%	$ 248,195	150.1%

Note 9: Retirement Benefits – Pension Plans, continued

The schedule of funding progress, presented as RSI following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Defined Contribution Pension Plan

Beginning October 1, 2011, the City froze the Defined Benefit Plan to new employees, and instead offered retirement benefits through a deferred compensation, defined contributions plan. The Plan was created under the Internal Revenue Code Sections 457 and 401(a). The Plan is administered by the Georgia Municipal Association (GMA), an independent third party. All employees who work at least 40 hours per week are eligible to participate in the Plan. The City Council provides for the benefits and funding policy through City ordinance and maintains the authority to change the policy.

Under the terms of the plan, employees may defer a portion of their salary through voluntary contributions to the Plan. The City will contribute a matching amount equal to 50% of the employee's contributions to the 457 Deferred Compensation Plan for the first 2% of compensation, then a nonmatching 4% of base salary contribution. Employee contributions are vested 100% at the time of contribution. Employer contributions are fully vested after five (5) years of service. Amounts held in the Plan are not available to the employee until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

During the fiscal year, the City contributed $11,158 to the Plan and members made voluntary contributions of $10,888 .

The City has no fiduciary relationship with the Plans, and Plan assets are not available to the City or its general creditors. The Plans assets are held in trust by the administrator for the exclusive benefit of the participants of the plans.

Note 10: Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts, thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City carries commercial insurance for these various risks with a deductible of $1,000.

The city participates in the Georgia Municipal Association Worker's Compensation Self Insurance Fund. The City has joined together with other municipalities in the state as part of the Georgia Interlocal Risk Management Agency (GIRMA) for Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund (WCSIF), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for member local governments. The Georgia Municipal Association operates both risk pools.

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

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

Settled claims in the past three years have not exceeded the coverage.

Note 11: Joint Ventures

Northeast Georgia Regional Commission: The City of Oxford, Georgia, in conjunction with cities and counties in the 12 county Northeast Georgia area, is a member of the Northeast Georgia Regional Commission (RC). Membership in an RC is automatic for each municipality and county in the state. The Official Code of Georgia Section 50-8-34 (Georgia Planning Act of 1989) provides for the organizational structure of the RCs. Each county and municipality in the state is required by law to pay minimum annual dues to the RC. The RC Board membership includes the Chief elected official (or a designated government official) of each county, the chief elected official (or a designated government official) of each municipality, one elected or appointed municipal government official from each county (or a designee of the municipalities of the county), not less than 10 or more than 20 nonpublic members, and shall include a minority representation, the percentage of which is at least equal to the minority population of the geographic region served by the Board. Financial statements can be obtained from the Northeast Georgia Regional Commission, 305 Research Drive, Athens, GA 30601.

The Georgia Planning Act of 1989 (OCGA 50-8-34) defines RCs as "public agencies and instrumentalities of their members." Georgia laws also provide that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of an RC beyond its resources. (OCGA 50-8-39.1)

Note 12: Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG) Trust

On May 3, 1999, the City approved a resolution adopting the provisions of the Municipal Competitive Trust (the "Trust").

The Trust was created by MEAG in anticipation of future deregulation of the electric industry, which will provide customers with a choice among electric suppliers for their retail electric power supply. This is expected to include customers assigned to electric systems of political subdivisions, which are wholesale power customers of MEAG, such as City of Oxford. MEAG expects that after such legislation is effective, market rates for power will result which will likely be lower for some period of time than the costs of power generated by MEAG facilities. The purpose of the Trust is to provide a means for MEAG and its wholesale customers who elect to become beneficiaries of the Trust to deposit funds to be invested at the best prudent rates of return and be applied, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust, to mitigate the change to full competition as a result of anticipated deregulation.

The Trust creates an account for the City of Oxford, and within the account creates the following three subaccounts in which the City of Oxford participates:

1. Flexible Operating Trust Account – This type of subaccount may be funded from contributions by the City, from the City's Discretionary Reserve Fund with MEAG, or from other available funds.

According to Trust provisions, the City has the following withdrawal rights with respect to this fund:
The City has, at any time, the right to withdraw part or all funds from the Flexible Operating Trust Account.

The balance of the account on June 30, 2013 is $ 307,310.

2. Credit Support Operating Trust Account – This type of subaccount may be funded from the funds allocated to the City's account in MEAG's Rate Stabilization Reserve Fund or the City's Discretionary Reserve with MEAG, or from any other available funds. The City also has the right to borrow, if certain conditions are met, part or all of the funds in the Credit Support Operating Trust Account for the purpose of paying the cost of a capital expenditure, provided that the City executes and delivers to the Trustee a promissory note and such other documents reasonably satisfactory to MEAG in which the City agrees to repay the withdrawn amount to the Trustee.

The balance of the account on June 30, 2013 is $ 847,093.

3. Reserve Funded Debt Trust – This type of subaccount may be funded from contributions by MEAG from any funds it has available for such purposes.

The balance of the account on June 30, 2013 is $ 358,892.

Note 12: Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG) Trust, continued

According to the original Trust provisions, the City had no right to withdraw amounts from the Reserve Funded Debt Trust Account unless MEAG consented in writing thereto, and in the event MEAG should consent to a withdrawal, the withdrawn funds must be applied to the outstanding balance of the City's current monthly billing on account of its entitlement or obligation share(s) under its Power Sales Contract(s) of MEAG's Annual Project Generation Fixed Charges. Prior to the anticipated actual deregulation date, the City shall have the right to cause the Trustee to use funds from the Credit Support Operating Trust Account to reduce, or as credit against, its monthly billings (i) to mitigate wholesale rate increases which have an impact of greater than 20% on the City's wholesale cost in any year (ii) to mitigate the adverse impact of any wholesale cost increase which results from the phase-out of special rates in any year, and (iii) to mitigate the impact of wholesale costs which exceed the system average wholesale cost by more than 20% in any year, all as set forth in a certificate of the City and MEAG.

Amendments were passed as of January 1, 2009, that allowed subsequent limited access to the Credit Support and Reserve Funded accounts.

Note 13: Major Customer

Oxford College of Emory University accounts for 38%, 20%, and 3% of the revenues of the electric, water and solid waste funds respectively.

Note 14: Net Position Restricted by Enabling Legislation

In 2005, referendums were passed providing for a 1% sales tax to be used by the City for various construction utility projects. Again in 2011, the taxpayers voted to continue the 1% sales tax for City water improvements. These funds have restrictions on the use of the remaining fund balance in the funds as follows: SPLOST 2005 Capital Projects $-0-, and SPLOST 2011 Capital Projects $447,572.

Required Supplemental Information

City of Oxford, Georgia
Required Supplementary Information
June 30, 2013

RETIREMENT PLAN
Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation Date		(a) Actuarial Value of Assets	(b) Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a / b)	(c) Covered Payroll	UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll (b - a) / c
1/1/2013	***	$ 768,719	$ 1,141,373	$ 372,654	67.4%	$ 248,195	150.1%
1/1/2012	***	$ 824,499	$ 1,193,712	$ 369,213	69.1%	$ 257,171	143.6%
7/1/2011		$ 823,829	$ 1,220,651	$ 396,822	67.5%	$ 377,947	105.0%
7/1/2010	**	$ 753,874	$ 984,247	$ 230,373	76.6%	$ 544,021	42.3%
10/1/2009	*	683,224	934,941	251,717	73.1%	509,284	49.4%
11/1/2008		665,654	870,597	204,943	76.5%	456,873	44.9%
11/1/2007		609,378	831,986	222,608	73.2%	510,444	43.6%
11/1/2006		550,137	772,804	222,667	71.2%	467,055	47.7%
11/1/2005		507,245	731,358	224,113	69.4%	463,397	48.4%
11/1/2004		457,689	640,452	182,763	71.5%	435,883	41.9%

* Per the City of Oxford Retirement Plan Valuation Report prepared by Georgia Municipal Association, the valuation date changed from November 1 in all previous years to October 1 in current fiscal year.

**Per the City of Oxford Retirement Plan Valuation Report prepared by Georgia Municipal Association, the valuation date changed from October 1 in the immediate past year to July 1 in the current fiscal year.

***Per the City of Oxford Retirement Plan Valuation Report prepared by Georgia Municipal Association, the valuation date changed from July 1 in the immediate past year to January 1 in the current fiscal year.

Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules

Major Funds

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Capital Projects Funds account for the financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds.

SPLOST 2011 Fund - This fund is to account for monies the City intends to allocate for the acquisition or construction of capital assets from proceeds from SPLOST 2011.

Capital Projects Fund - This fund is to account for monies the City intends to allocate for the acquisition or construction of various capital projects in the future.

City of Oxford, Georgia
Balance Sheet
Capital Projects Fund
June 30, 2013

	SPLOST 2011 Fund
ASSETS	
Receivable from other governments	$ 36,043
Restricted cash	411,529
Total assets	$ 447,572
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	$ -
Due to other funds	-
Total liabilities	-
Fund balances:	
Restricted	447,572
Total fund balances	447,572
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 447,572

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
Capital Projects Fund
June 30, 2013

	SPLOST 2011 Fund			
	Project Budget	**Prior Year**	**Current Actual**	**Total to Date**
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental	$ 1,233,050	$ 272,602	$ 191,457	$ 464,059
Taxes	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	1,233,050	272,602	191,457	464,059
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Debt proceeds	-	-	-	-
Transfers in(out)	-	-	(16,487)	(16,487)
Total other financing sources	-	-	(16,487)	(16,487)
Net change in fund balance	$ 1,233,050	$ 272,602	174,970	$ 447,572
Fund balance - beginning			272,602	
Fund balance -ending			$ 447,572	

City of Oxford, Georgia
Balance Sheet
Capital Projects Fund
June 30, 2013

	Capital Project Fund
ASSETS	
Restricted cash	$ 2,472,240
Total assets	$ 2,472,240
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	$ -
Due to other funds	-
Total liabilities	-
Fund balances:	
Committed	2,472,240
Total fund balances	2,472,240
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 2,472,240

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
Capital Projects Fund
June 30, 2013

	Actual
REVENUES	
Intergovernmental	$ -
Investment earnings	2,552
Total Revenues	2,552
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	
Debt proceeds	-
Transfers in	930,716
Transfers (out)	(870,907)
Total other financing sources	59,809
Net change in fund balance	62,361
Fund balance - beginning	2,409,879
Fund balance -ending	$ 2,472,240

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Capital Projects Funds account for the financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds.

SPLOST 05 Fund - This fund is to account for monies the City intends to allocate for the acquisition of capital assets from proceeds from SPLOST 2005.

City of Oxford, Georgia
Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Capital Projects Fund
June 30, 2013

	SPLOST 05 Fund
ASSETS	
Due from other governments	$ -
Total assets	$ -
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	$ -
Due to other funds	-
Total liabilities	-
Fund balances:	
Restricted	-
Total fund balances	-
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ -

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
Capital Projects Fund
June 30, 2013

	SPLOST 05 Fund			
	Project Budget	**Prior Year**	**Current Actual**	**Total to Date**
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental	$ 605,168	$ 521,977	$ -	$ 521,977
Total Revenues	605,168	521,977	-	521,977
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	230,000	142,339	89,089	231,428
Public Works	344,910	344,910	-	344,910
Total Expenditures	574,910	487,249	89,089	576,338
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	30,258	34,728	(89,089)	(54,361)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers in (out)	30,258	30,258	10,305	40,563
Total other financing sources	30,258	30,258	10,305	40,563
Net change in fund balance	$ 60,516	$ 64,986	(78,784)	$ (13,798)
Fund balance - beginning			78,784	
Fund balance -ending			$ -	

Supplemental Schedules

City of Oxford, Georgia
General Fund
Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Revenues:	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Taxes:				
Property taxes	$ 141,000	$ 141,000	$ 148,991	$ 7,991
Local option sales tax	330,000	330,000	327,081	(2,919)
Insurance premium tax	100,000	100,000	106,316	6,316
Franchise tax	33,375	33,375	40,930	7,555
Pen & int on delinquent tax	1,500	1,500	627	(873)
Total	605,875	605,875	623,945	18,070
Licenses and permits:				
Business licenses	5,000	5,000	10,580	5,580
Total	5,000	5,000	10,580	5,580
Fines and forfeitures	50,000	50,000	64,834	14,834
Charges for services:				
Cemetery lot sales	2,500	2,500	4,605	2,105
Election qualifying fees	300	300	-	(300)
Other	1,150	1,150	1,504	354
Total	3,950	3,950	6,109	2,159
Intergovernmental revenues:				
State grants	-	-	15,065	15,065
Total	-	-	15,065	15,065
Interest income:				
Investments	1,200	1,200	3,050	1,850
Miscellaneous revenues:	30,000	30,000	34,061	4,061
Total Revenues	$ 696,025	$ 696,025	$ 757,644	$ 61,619

City of Oxford, Georgia
General Fund
Schedule of Operating Expenditures - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
GENERAL GOVERNMENT				
Executive Administration				
Personal services	$ 37,462	$ 37,462	$ 37,752	$ (290)
Purchased/contracted services	24,000	24,000	16,894	7,106
Total executive administration	61,462	61,462	54,646	6,816
Elections				
Personal services	250	250	-	250
Total elections	250	250	-	250
General Administration				
Personal services	150,456	155,356	154,671	685
Purchased/contracted services	317,250	312,350	241,744	70,606
Supplies	30,500	30,500	25,936	4,564
Capital outlay	474,686	474,686	28,781	445,905
Other costs	-	-	359	(359)
Debt service	73,754	73,754	493,264	(419,510)
Total general administration	1,046,646	1,046,646	944,755	101,891
Total General Government	1,108,358	1,108,358	999,401	108,957
JUDICIAL				
Probate Court				
Personal services	12,100	12,100	10,110	1,990
Total probate court	12,100	12,100	10,110	1,990
Total Judicial	12,100	12,100	10,110	1,990
PUBLIC SAFETY				
Police				
Personal services	248,460	254,960	246,007	8,953
Purchased/contracted services	50,565	48,065	32,346	15,719
Supplies	43,500	39,500	30,347	9,153
Capital outlay	42,000	42,000	35,358	6,642
Other costs	25,000	25,000	17,321	7,679
Total police	409,525	409,525	361,379	48,146
Emergency services				
Purchased/contracted services	20,000	20,000	7,952	12,048
Total Emergency services	20,000	20,000	7,952	12,048
Total Public Safety	$ 429,525	$ 429,525	$ 369,331	$ 60,194

City of Oxford, Georgia
General Fund
Schedule of Operating Expenditures - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
PUBLIC WORKS				
Highways and Streets				
Personal services	$ 51,320	$ 53,122	$ 49,288	$ 3,834
Purchased/contracted services	75,410	75,410	109,415	(34,005)
Supplies	89,500	87,698	58,118	29,580
Capital outlay	4,000	4,000	-	4,000
Total highways and streets	220,230	220,230	216,821	3,409
Total Public Works	220,230	220,230	216,821	3,409
Total Expenditures	$ 1,770,213	$ 1,770,213	$ 1,595,663	$ 174,550

Compliance Section

Treadwell, Tamplin & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
A Limited Liability Partnership

157 West Jefferson Street
Madison, Georgia 30650

1031 Park Drive, Suite #1
Watkinsville, GA 30677

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 City Council
City of Oxford, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Oxford, Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Oxford, Georgia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered City of Oxford, 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 City of Oxford, Georgia's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Oxford, Georgia'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 Schedule of Findings and Responses we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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 deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses to be material weaknesses, 2013-1

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Oxford, 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 are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the City of Oxford, Georgia, in a separate letter dated December 23, 2013.

City of Oxford, Georgia's Response to Findings

City of Oxford, Georgia's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. We did not audit the City of Oxford, Georgia's response 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.

Madison, Georgia
December 23, 2013

City of Oxford, Georgia
Schedule of Findings and Responses
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Material Weaknesses:

2013-1

Criteria: In the General, Water and Electric funds, there were adjusting entries required to correct various account balances at year end, mainly connected with debt repayment and capital acquistions transactions.

Condition: Management is responsible for the proper recording of all items that could have a material effect on the financial statements and the decision making by management of the City. There were material adjustments necessary related to debt payoff in the Water Fund, and to proper recording of capital assets in the Electric Fund. While not material, there were significant adjustments necessary in the General Fund relating to property taxes, accrual of salaries, payroll taxes and prepaid insurance.

Cause: Adequate accounting knowledge and controls were not in place to capture or properly record all necessary year end and material adjustments.

Effect: A control deficiency exists when the City does not have controls and accounting knowledge over the proper government accounting principles that lead to the preparation of the financial statements used for management decisions.

Management Response: Management will investigate possible further training opportunities.

Supplemental Information

City of Oxford, Georgia
Schedule of Projects Constructed
With Special Sales Tax Proceeds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Project	Total Estimated Project Costs	Other Funding Sources	Expenditures		Total
			Prior Years	Current Year	
2005 SPLOST					
Maintenance Facility	$ 344,910	$ -	$ 316,850	$ 35,957	$ 352,807
City Hall Annex	140,000	1,616,334	1,878,990	-	1,878,990
Fire Station	90,000	10,305	47,173	53,132	100,305
Water System Update	30,258	-	25,719	-	25,719
2011 SPLOST					
Water & Sewer Improvements	1,233,050	-	-	16,487	16,487