COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

City of Pooler, Georgia
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Prepared by:
Finance Department


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City of Pooler, Georgia

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION


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CITY OF POOLER

100 Southwest Highway 80
Pooler, Georgia 31322
(912) 748-7261
Fax: (912) 330-0987
www.pooler-ga.us

Mayor
Michael F. Lamb

CITY COUNCIL

Bruce Allen
Rebecca C. Benton
Shannon Black
David M. Burke
Mike Royal
Stevie E. Wall

Robert H. Byrd, Jr. - City Manager

Steve Scheer - City Attorney

June 15, 2015

Honorable Mayor,
Members of Council, and Citizens
City of Pooler

The City Manager's office is pleased to submit the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the City of Pooler for the year ended December 31, 2014. The purpose of this report is to provide the Council, management, staff, the public and other interested parties with detailed information reflecting the City's financial condition. This report also satisfies the state law to publish an annual audit within six months of the close of each fiscal year. Responsibility for both accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rest with the City. To meet these responsibilities management has established a comprehensive framework of internal control. Because the cost of internal controls should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

Karp, Ronning & Tindol, Certified Public Accountants, have issued an unqualified ("clean") opinion on the City of Pooler's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

Profile of Government

The City of Pooler is located in Chatham County, Georgia 10 miles west of the City of Savannah. The City encompasses an area of approximately 31 square miles and has a current population of 22,431.

The City Council appoints a City Manager to manage the City on a daily basis and implement the policies and programs enacted by the Council. The City Council also appoints a City Clerk and a Finance Officer.

The City provides a full range of municipal services, including general government, public safety (police and fire), recreation, street and drainage maintenance, code enforcement, solid waste collection and disposal, and water and sewer utilities.

The criteria used by the City for including activities in preparing its financial statements are set forth in GASB Statement No. 14. Based on these criteria, all municipal services listed above are included in the City's financial statements. In addition, the Pooler Development Authority is considered to be a component unit of the City and is treated as such in the City's financial statements.

The City Council adopts and reports annual budgets for its general and special revenue funds as required by state law. The legal level of control (the level at which expenditures may not exceed appropriations) is at the department level.

Local Economy

Over the past fifteen years, the City of Pooler has experienced unprecedented growth. In 2000, the US Census Bureau estimated the population of Pooler to be 6,239. As of the current census estimates, the population more than tripled. Several new communities have been developed in Pooler which has also sparked commercial development and employment opportunities. The geographical location of the City combined with the quality of life benefits Pooler has to offer contributed to the growth.

While development began to decline in 2008 due to a poor economy, the number of construction permits began to go up again in 2011. Compared to last year, the number of permits the City issued was approximately 10% less. However, the decrease was in multi-family residential permits while single-family residential permits remained consistent. Commercial permits increased by 10% from 189 in 2013 to 207 in 2014. Over the previous ten years, the City issued an average of 493 residential construction permits and 90 commercial construction permits annually. In 2014, 284 residential permits were issued. The City continues to issue permits to office complexes, retail establishments, medical and dental clinics, and restaurants.

The City of Pooler has 12 hotels to offer the traveling public on Interstate 95. One additional hotel is under construction and is expected to open in 2015, and another one is

preliminarily planned for 2016. In 2014, the City had an average annual occupancy of 92% and received $795,387 in hotel excise tax. Since 2012, revenue from this tax has been steadily increasing, however, 2014 saw an even greater increase at 21%. This large increase is most likely due to the construction of an outlet mall on Pooler Parkway which brought in large amounts of workers staying in Pooler for extended periods of time. The City issued 1,689 business licenses in 2014, a 5% increase from the previous year in which 1,610 business licenses were issued. This number is expected to increase again in 2015 as a result of the opening of the outlet mall scheduled for April.

In 2012, all of the municipalities of Chatham County along with the County itself began negotiations for the new Local Option Sales Tax (LOST) distribution. Due to the significant population increase in Pooler since the last LOST negotiation period, the City's allocation of LOST was increased from 3.19% to 8.84% of all Chatham County LOST collections. The new distribution became effective April 1, 2013 and resulted in an additional $2.8 million in LOST revenue that year. 2014 was the first full year under the new LOST certificate which resulted in an overall increase of $3.7 million in LOST revenue compared to 2012. The additional revenue over the 10-year period will be used to construct new public facilities, hire additional staff, and increase the administration's technological resources to provide new and more efficient services to the citizens of Pooler.

Due to the increase in population over the past few years, the City of Pooler has been attracting several family entertainment-oriented businesses, as well as additional restaurants and retail shopping establishments. In 2013, the Savannah Economic Development Authority announced plans for a 507,000 square foot outlet mall with an additional 600,000 square feet of available outparcel development off of Pooler Parkway near I-95. Construction began in 2014, and the mall is scheduled to open in the spring of 2015. Construction plans also include necessary traffic improvements to alleviate congestion near the entrance to the mall. In addition, construction of a 14-acre water park began in 2014 adjacent to the new bowling alley and skating rink just off of Pooler Parkway near I-95. The park is expected to open for the summer of 2015. Future commercial development plans tentatively include a new grocery store, additional restaurants, as well as a nationally recognized drugstore. All of these projects will help to stimulate the economy in Pooler, as well as make the city a more attractive place for families to reside.

In 2009, the State of Georgia decided to sell multiple parcels located at the 1500-acre "Mega Site" along I-16 rather than continue to market to one manufacturing business. The Savannah Economic Development Authority leased a 119-acre parcel on the "Mega Site" to Mitsubishi Power Systems America, Inc. in September of 2009 on which the company has built a manufacturing facility for the production of advanced steam and gas turbines and to service turbines and related components for power generation. Mitsubishi is continuing plans to expand the facility in future phases and currently employs more than 50 people, not including independent contractors. By 2015, the company expects to have nearly 500 positions at the facility. Currently, the major employers for the residents of Pooler continue to be Gulfstream Aerospace and International Paper.

Long-term Financial Planning

Adherence to the City's financial planning, revenue, and expenditure policies has allowed the City to maintain a general fund balance of $14,167,851 or 107% of the general fund's current expenditures. Management believes this balance will be vital to improving the city's ability to deliver services to the growing population of the City of Pooler.

Major Initiatives

The City has taken necessary steps to assure quality growth in Pooler. Infrastructure improvements to the water and sewer system have been made to accommodate the influx of new residents. In 2011, the City of Pooler completed approximately $3,000,000 worth of improvements to the wastewater treatment plant in order to be prepared for future expansion. The current treatment capacity of the plant is 2.5 million gallons per day. In 2015, the City will begin design plans to expand the treatment capacity to 3.34 million gallons per day.

Effluent from the treatment plant is being pumped through re-use lines to the local golf course and the City's recreation complex on Pooler Parkway. The first phase of the complex was opened in April of 2009. At build-out, the complex will be one of the largest recreation facilities in this area and will have the potential to host regional tournaments and bring people from surrounding areas to Pooler. Planning for the park expansion began in 2014, and early in 2015 the City will begin construction of a football stadium and concession building. A new parking lot will also be added to serve the stadium. SPLOST proceeds from the new referendum approved in 2013 will be used for the additional construction. The benefit to our local restaurants and hotels makes the prospect of expanding the recreation complex very attractive to the City.

As noted in prior years, City Council has adopted zoning ordinances which encourage planned developments for those property owners of large tracts of land. By professionally planning these projects, the owner can maximize the full potential of their land, and the City can accurately prepare for growth. Currently there are six different planned communities within the City's limits. Savannah Quarters to the south includes a golf community, a retirement village, and a master planned commercial/retail development. The Jabot Tract, also on the south end of town, has been master planned for up-scale single-family, multi-family and commercial developments. The Morgan Tract, located on the north side of Pine Barren Road, has primarily light industrial zoning planned due to its close proximity to Pooler Parkway, Interstate I-16 and I-95 and the Central of Georgia railroad. Some multi-family and commercial development is also proposed. And Godley Station, located to the north, includes retail shopping developments and single- and multi-family residential developments. Godley Station at build-out will include approximately 1,500 single-family homes. The 589 acre Morgan Lakes PUD is located on the north side of Jimmy DeLoach Parkway and consists of a mixture of single-family and multi-family town homes. Our newest PUD is the 717.5 acre Wynn-Capallo tract located on the north and south side of Jimmy DeLoach Parkway. This mixed-use development includes commercial/retail and approximately 764 developmental units.

Awards and Acknowledgments

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Pooler for its comprehensive annual financial report for the year ended December 31, 2013. This was the thirteenth year the City has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must establish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

This report could not have been completed without the assistance of the entire administrative staff in various departments of the City. We would like to especially acknowledge the dedicated services and help of the staff members in the Finance Department. The Finance staff members are key components in the maintenance of the City's accounting systems and records, and their contributions are invaluable.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert H. Byrd, Jr.
City Manager

Michelle Warner
Finance Officer


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City of Pooler, Georgia

List of Principal Officials

December 31, 2014

City Hall
(912) 748-7261
Fax (912) 748-0157

Mayor	Michael F. Lamb
City Manager	Robert H. Byrd, Jr.
City Clerk	Maribeth Lindler
Finance Officer	Michelle McNeely
Chief of Police	Mark Revenew
Chief of Fire	Wade Simmons
Director of Public Works	Matt Saxon
Director of Recreation	Hugh Elton
Director of Human Resources	Andrea Anderson
City Attorney	Steven E. Scheer

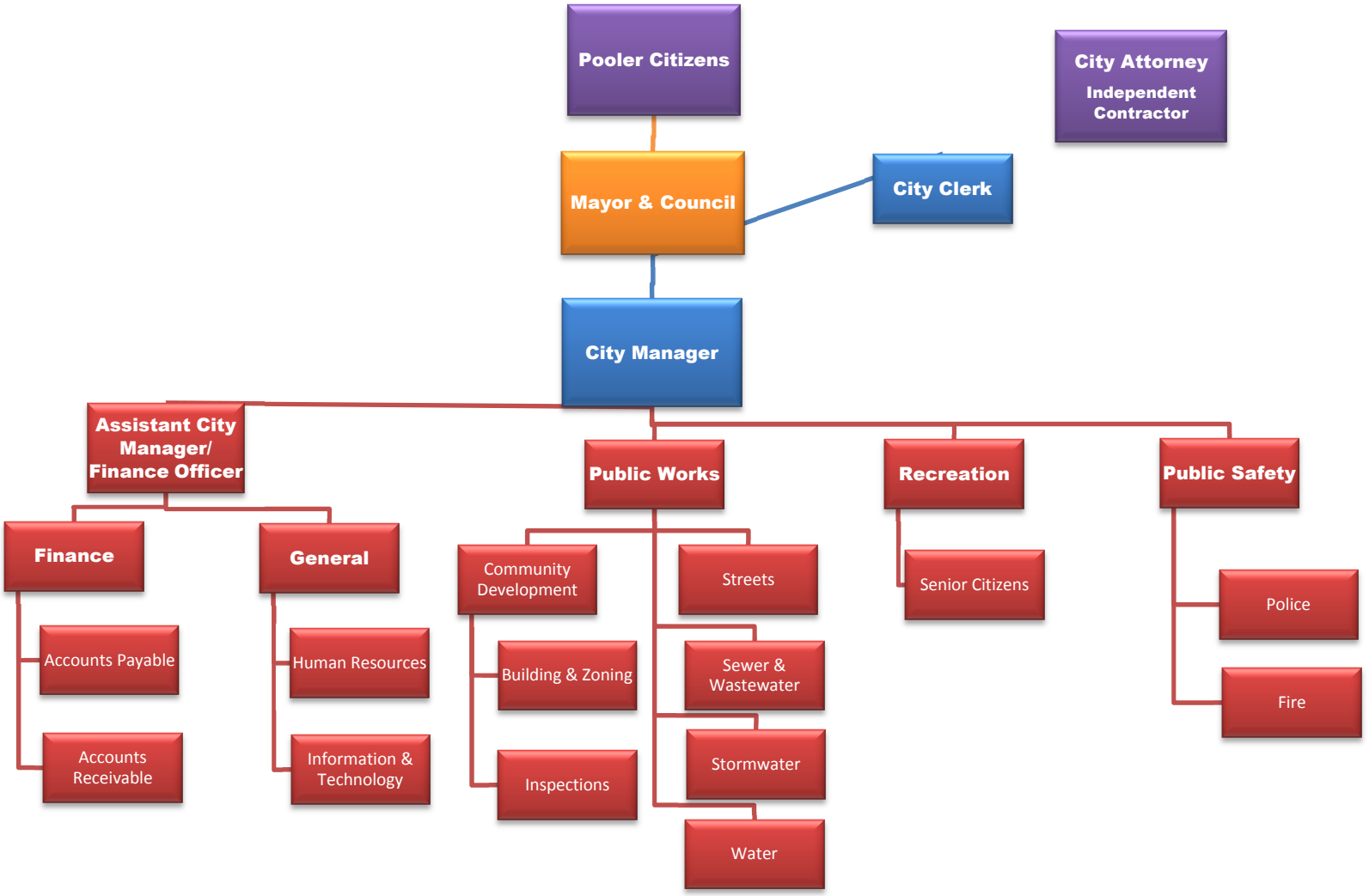
City Council Members

Rebecca Benton, Mayor Pro-Tem	Chair - Streets and Drainage
Bruce Allen	Chair - Planning and Zoning
Mike Royal	Chair - Public Safety
Shannon Black	Chair - Recreation
David Burke	Chair - Finance
Stevie E. Wall	Chair - Water and Sewer

City of Pooler, Georgia

Organizational Chart

December 31, 2014



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Pooler

Georgia

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2013

Executive Director/CEO


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FINANCIAL SECTION


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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pooler, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Pooler, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, 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, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Pooler, Georgia, as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the required supplementary information other than Management's Discussion and Analysis beginning on page C-1 and E-1 respectively 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 Pooler, Georgia's basic financial statements. The supplementary data, combining fund financial statements and schedules, 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 supplementary data, combining fund financial statements and schedules, listed in the table of contents is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. 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 supplementary data, combining fund financial statements and schedules, listed in the table of contents is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The information identified in the table of contents as the Introductory and Statistical Sections 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 it.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 15, 2015 on our consideration of the City of Pooler, 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 Pooler, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KRT, CPAs P.C.

KRT, CPAs P.C.
Savannah, Georgia
June 15, 2015


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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Our discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the City of Pooler provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the calendar year ended December 31, 2014. The intent of the management discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the transmittal letter, financial statements and notes to the financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

The reporting model used by the City of Pooler is a combination of both government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements. The basic financial statements contain three components:

1) Government-wide financial statements including the statement of net assets and the statement of activities which provide a broad, long-term overview of the City's finances.

2) Fund financial statements, including the balance sheets, that provide a greater level of detail of revenues and expenditures and focus on how well the City has performed in the short term in the most significant funds, and

3) Notes to the financial statements.

This report presents the financial highlights for 2014 and contains other supplementary information.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The City's assets exceeded its liabilities at December 31, 2014 by $82,211,349 (net position). Of this amount, $31,945,601 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The City's total net position increased $8,760,746 from the previous year. The majority of the increase is from governmental activities in the amount of $6,392,322. Business-type activities increased its net position by $2,368,424 from the previous year.
- Key factors resulting in the increase of net position include:
    - 2014 was the first full year of the new LOST allocation which increased due to the substantial change in population from 2000 to 2010. As a result, sales tax revenue for the City of Pooler increased by nearly 20% in 2014 to total $5,793,017.
    - The City of Pooler acquired over $2.1 million worth of equipment and vehicles in 2014, including a used 100' platform ladder truck for the fire department purchased for $745,000 and a Vactor sewer truck for $308,000.
    - S.H. Morgan Parkway valued at $800,000 was donated to the City of Pooler.
    - The City completed construction of a new well that draws from the Lower Floridan aquifer which will ultimately save approximately $400,000 annually in fees for purchasing water.
- At December 31, 2014 the City's governmental funds balance sheet reported a combined ending fund balance of $17,333,259 which is an increase of $2,470,738 from the previous calendar year. The increase in the combined fund balance is due to activities in the general fund that include a nearly 20% overall increase in sales and use tax revenue which can be attributed to the change in the LOST allocation mentioned previously. Additionally, property taxes increased by over 8% as a result of the continuing growth in Pooler.

- The general fund reported spendable fund balance of $16,373,159, an increase from 2013 of $2,263,209, which is due to the increase in revenues described previously. At the end of 2013, city council voted to commit a total of $2,238,501 to construction of a new city hall. The City transferred $1,744,326 to the capital projects fund in 2014 to pay for project expenses. The balance of the commitment is $494,175 and is expected to be used in 2015 for construction management. Actual construction expenses will be financed with a certificate of placement through the Georgia Municipal Association's Bricks and Mortar program.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Assets

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The City's combined net position (government and business-type activities) totaled $82.2 million at December 31, 2014.

The following table presents a summary of the City's net assets at December 31, 2014:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Current assets	$ 20,244,505	$ 17,439,028	18,195,291	15,953,199	$ 38,439,796	$ 33,392,227
Capital assets, net	32,833,101	29,678,647	35,928,591	32,921,608	68,761,692	62,600,255
Total assets	53,077,606	47,117,675	54,123,882	48,874,807	107,201,488	95,992,482
Current liabilities	1,292,188	1,033,213	2,200,858	713,726	3,493,046	1,746,939
Noncurrent liabilities	3,660,272	4,351,638	17,836,821	16,443,302	21,497,093	20,794,940
Total liabilities	4,952,460	5,384,851	20,037,679	17,157,028	24,990,139	22,541,879
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	30,325,758	26,439,001	18,147,634	16,524,638	48,473,392	42,963,639
Restricted	750,818	681,733	1,041,089	1,304,856	1,791,907	1,986,589
Unrestricted	17,048,570	14,612,090	14,897,480	13,888,285	31,946,050	28,500,375
Total net position	$ 48,125,146	$ 41,732,824	$ 34,086,203	$ 31,717,779	$ 82,211,349	$ 73,450,603

The largest portion of the City's net position (59%) represents its investment in capital assets such as land, buildings, and equipment, less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. 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 portion of the City's total net position (39%) reflects unrestricted assets that may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. Internally imposed designations of resources are not presented as restricted net position. The remaining balance of total net position contains resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used, such as SPLOST revenue and contributions from private developers restricted for debt service on GEFA loans.

At the end of the current calendar year, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position for the government as a whole. Positive balances are reported for the City's separate governmental and business-type activities.

Net investment in capital assets increased in governmental activities by $3,886,757 or 15% due to the acquisition of additional equipment and vehicles. Unrestricted assets also increased in governmental activities significantly by $2,436,478 or 17% as a result of the increase in LOST revenue in 2014. Total net position for governmental activities increased by $6,392,322 or 15%.

In the City's business-type activities, net investment in capital assets increased approximately $1,622,996 due to city-constructed infrastructure which includes completion of a new water well to draw water from the Lower Floridan aquifer as well as additional equipment and vehicles including a Vactor sewer truck. Total net position for business-like activities increased in 2014 by $2,368,424 or 7%.

Changes in Net Position

The following table presents a summary of the changes in net position for the year ended December 31, 2014:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 3,561,569	$ 3,206,280	$ 5,994,052	$ 5,690,369	$ 9,555,621	$ 8,896,649
Operating grants/contributions	344,047	239,727	-	-	344,047	239,727
Capital grants/contributions	2,302,321	1,221,548	2,043,372	2,123,141	4,345,693	3,344,689
General Revenues:						
Property taxes	5,355,645	4,976,630	-	-	5,355,645	4,976,630
Sales and use taxes	7,191,037	6,036,467	-	-	7,191,037	6,036,467
Franchise fees	1,637,594	1,456,547	-	-	1,637,594	1,456,547
Business taxes	1,304,283	1,231,956	-	-	1,304,283	1,231,956
Other	28,797	74,382	15,961	18,154	44,758	92,536
Total revenues	21,725,293	18,443,537	8,053,385	7,831,664	29,778,678	26,275,201
Expenses:						
General government	727,613	748,377	-	-	727,613	748,377
Public safety	7,810,684	6,587,767	-	-	7,810,684	6,587,767
Public works	4,149,557	3,907,512	-	-	4,149,557	3,907,512
Health and welfare	114,585	113,466	-	-	114,585	113,466
Culture and recreation	1,534,746	1,343,641	-	-	1,534,746	1,343,641
Housing and development	924,225	776,033	-	-	924,225	776,033
Interest on long-term debt	71,561	131,198	-	-	71,561	131,198
Water and sewer	-	-	5,684,961	5,782,950	5,684,961	5,782,950
Total expenses	15,332,971	13,607,994	5,684,961	5,782,950	21,017,932	19,390,944
Change in net position	6,392,322	4,835,543	2,368,424	2,048,714	8,760,746	6,884,257
Net position - beginning	41,732,824	36,897,281	31,717,779	29,669,065	73,450,603	66,566,346
Net position - ending	$ 48,125,146	$ 41,732,824	$ 34,086,203	$ 31,717,779	$ 82,211,349	$ 73,450,603

Approximately 32% of the City's total revenue in 2014 came from charges for services including water and sewer fees, solid waste collection fees, and police fine revenue. The second largest source of revenue was sales tax which represented 24% of total revenue, and the third largest revenue source was property taxes at 18% of total revenue. City revenues increased approximately 13% from 2013. As mentioned previously, this significant increase in revenue can mostly be attributed to the City's increased share of LOST revenue.

The City's expenses cover a range of services. The largest expenses were for public safety, water and sewer, public works, and culture and recreation. Overall, the City of Pooler's expenses increased by 8% since 2013. Expenses in public safety increased 19% due to the need to expand both the fire and police departments to serve the increasing population in Pooler. Both departments hired additional staff in 2014

which creates expenses for salaries, benefits, as well as necessary equipment for new personnel. The exponential growth in the City of Pooler has created a need to enhance public safety services for our residents and our business owners. The only other area to experience significant growth in expenses in 2014 was housing and development due to increased staff which was necessary to manage the additional permitting and inspection functions resulting from the increase in residential and commercial growth. The level of expenses for all other functional areas remained relatively stable and in some cases saw decreased activity in 2014.

The total excess of revenues over expenses in 2014 totaled $8,760,746. It is important to keep in mind that over $4 million of this excess resulted from capital grants and/or contributions which are both invested in infrastructure and therefore non-spendable, or are non-reoccurring revenue sources. The key factors for the increase in total net position were discussed earlier in the financial highlights section.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City utilizes fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of available resources. The governmental fund types utilized by the City of Pooler include the general fund, two capital projects funds, and two special revenue funds. The general fund and the two capital projects funds are reported as the City's major funds. The hotel/motel tax fund and confiscated assets fund are presented together as other governmental funds. As of December 31, 2014, the City governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of $17,333,259, an increase of $2,470,738 from the prior year's combined balance. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, the fund balance of governmental fund types is now reported in a manner to indicate the extent of the constraints on government resources. Unassigned fund balance in the general fund reports available resources for spending that are not subject to constraints. The resources of special revenue funds, by their nature, are subject to constraints as to how they may be spent, therefore, these funds will never report a positive unassigned fund balance. For conversational purposes, spendable fund balance represents the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balances.

Governmental funds are reported on pages D-4 through D-7.

General Fund

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At December 31, 2014 the total fund balance in the general fund was $16,458,346. The total amount of spendable fund balance in the general fund was $16,373,159; the unassigned portion was $13,462,384.

One measure of the general fund's liquidity is to compare its spendable fund balance to total fund expenditures. Committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balances collectively represent 107% of total general fund expenditures. The committed portion of spendable fund balance (3%) represents council's intention to set money aside for architectural design of the new city hall building. Construction is expected to begin in the summer of 2015. Council may want to consider committing additional spendable fund balance for this project. The unassigned portion of fund balance represents 88% of total general fund expenditures. The City of Pooler's fund balance policy requires a minimum spendable fund balance of 4-6 months of operating expenditures, or 33–50%. The requirements of this policy have been satisfied and no corrective action is necessary.

The fund balance of the general fund increased $2,290,495 during the 2014 fiscal year. Revenue collections increased significantly this year due to the increase in LOST revenue mentioned previously in the financial highlights, as well as an increase in licenses and permits resulting from strong commercial growth in 2014. Expenditures in 2014 increased from the previous year in the amount of $2,028,062 mostly due to the need to expand the public safety departments to serve the increasing population in Pooler.

Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Fund

The SPLOST capital projects fund had a total fund balance of $734,708 at the end of 2014 which must be used for special purpose local option sales tax projects. All of the SPLOST revenue received in 2014 from the 2008 SPLOST plus an additional transfer from the general fund was used to complete debt service on the recreation facility on Pooler Parkway. In addition, SPLOST fund balance was used to complete the sidewalks along Pooler Parkway and for the road realignment and traffic signal at Highway 80 and Pine Barren Road. The latter project is near completion and will be finished in 2015 with transferred funds from the general fund. Revenue was received towards the end of the year for the 2014 SPLOST referendum. This money will be used in 2015 for expansion of the recreational facility on Pooler Parkway.

Capital Projects Fund

In 2012, the City of Pooler began to accounting for non-SPLOST construction projects separately in a capital projects fund in an effort to isolate maintenance and operation expenditures for reporting purposes in the general fund. The capital projects fund received a transfer from the general fund in 2014 in the amount of $1.7 million which was used for architectural design work as well as site improvements for the new municipal complex scheduled to begin construction next year, as well as the addition of a second gymnasium at the Rogers Street recreation park, and the construction of intersection improvements along Pooler Parkway to help move traffic more efficiently.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund statements provide the same information as in the business activities column of the government-wide statements, only in greater detail. The City currently utilizes only one enterprise fund at this time in the proprietary fund financial statements, the water and sewer enterprise fund. An enterprise fund is required to be used to account for the operations for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services.

At December 31, 2014, total net position amounted to $34,086,203 for the enterprise fund compared to $31,717,779 at December 31, 2013. The increase in net assets of $2,368,424 is mostly attributable to capital contributions resulting from residential and commercial growth in 2014.

The enterprise fund is reported on pages D-8 through D-10.

Fiduciary Funds

The City of Pooler operates only one fiduciary fund which represents the municipal court function. This fund does not report a fund balance since all of the reportable assets are monies owed to other entities. In the municipal court fund, liabilities at year end totaled $158,537 which represents monies owed to the general fund for uncollected fine revenue, monies owed to other governmental agencies, and monies owed to others, such as bond refunds.

The fiduciary fund is reported on page D-11.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The statement of net position presents capital assets in two groups: those assets subject to depreciation, such as equipment or operational facilities and those assets not subject to depreciation such as land and construction-in-progress. At December 31, 2014, the City's net capital assets for both governmental activities and business-type activities totaled $68,761,692. Capital assets include assets donated and purchased, land, buildings, system improvements and machinery and equipment. Capital assets increased $6,161,437 from what was reported at the end of 2013.

Major capital asset events during the year included the following:

- The City began architectural design work on the new city hall and municipal complex with construction planned to begin in 2015. Currently the City has booked $877,444 in construction-in- progress related to this project.
- Purchase of new public safety vehicles including a 100' platform truck for $745,000 and 11 new patrol vehicles totaling $367,410 to outfit new police officers and to replace aging vehicles.
- A second gymnasium was constructed in 2014 at the Rogers Street recreational facility. The total cost was $318,293.
- The City of Pooler completed construction of a new well to draw water from the Lower Floridan aquifer. The second phase of this project resulted in construction and engineering costs totaling $1,051,888. This well is expected to save the city nearly $400,000 in costs associated with purchasing water from other sources.

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 2C on page D-20 to D-21.

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

The long-term liabilities at December 31, 2014 totaled $21,497,093. Of this amount, $3,660,272 represents the governmental activities and $17,836,821 represents the business-type activities.

Overall, long-term liabilities increased from 2013 by $702,153. Reductions in long-term liabilities in governmental activities came from principal payments on the recreation revenue bond, as well as payments made on previous lease purchases for capital. In business-type activities, long-term liabilities increased due to initial borrowings from the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority for water and sewer infrastructure. Other additions to long-term liabilities in 2014 other than compensated absences include a lease purchase agreement for the purchase of new patrol vehicles and a 100' foot platform truck for the fire department. Additional information on the City's debt can be found in Note 2F on pages D-22 through D-24.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The budgetary comparison schedule of the general fund is provided as required supplementary information other than MD&A and can be found on pages E-1 and E-2. Additional budgetary comparison schedules of the special revenue funds can be found within other supplementary information beginning on page F-3. Budget columns are provided for both the original budget adopted for calendar year 2014 as well as the final budget. A column for actual resources (revenues), appropriations (expenditures), and a column for any variance between final budget and actual are also provided. Resources and appropriations are discussed net of transfer in or out.

The overall operations of the City are similar to directing a large multi-million dollar business. Budget amendments are approved throughout the year to more accurately reflect the ongoing changes and to abide by state laws. The original budget was adopted on December 15, 2013.

During the year there was a $590,328 increase in appropriations between the original and final amended budgets for the general fund. However, actual expenditures remained below the original budget appropriation. Total revenue and other financing sources actually recorded for this calendar year were $20,083,463 which is $1,320,344 more than the final budget amount.

Explanations for individual major category variances in resources are as follows:

- Due to the poor economy over the past few years, the City has budgeted conservatively when estimating property tax revenue. In 2014, the City lowered its millage rate, yet revenue slightly exceeded the budgeted amount by $367,351, a 9% increase.
- The City was awarded a federal SAFER grant in 2014 that was not included in the budget. This grant pays 100% of salary and benefits for 13 firefighters over a two year period. The revenue collected from this grant in 2014 totaled $262,606.
- An additional $97,694 was collected in hotel/motel tax transfers due to increased tourism in Pooler and lease proceeds exceeded the budgeted amount by $124,819 because additional equipment was ordered for the police cars that were financed this year.

The total appropriations (expenditures) actually recorded for the calendar year were $15,317,556. The variance in budget to actual is approximately 5% less than the final budgeted amount and is spread out among departments.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The City adopted a general fund budget of $18,814,148, including transfers to other funds, for the calendar year 2015. This represents a 6% increase from actual expenditures and transfers in 2014. Departmental expenditures from 2014 to 2015 remained relatively stable other than the street department which shows a budget increase of 36%. The purpose of this increase is to perform additional repaving of roads in need of maintenance. The 2015 general fund budget includes a transfer in the amount of $1.6 million in order to continue to fund the architectural design work and construction management of the new city hall building which is accounted for in the capital projects fund. Other capital projects requiring transfers from the general fund include additional renovations to the pedestrian park at the intersection of Pooler Parkway and Highway 80 and a drainage project along Rothwell Street in the old Pooler downtown area. The City will continually look for new ways in the future to reduce the reliance on one-time revenue sources.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview for the governmental operations of the City of Pooler. It is designed for anyone with an interest in our government's finances and management. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information may be addressed to the City of Pooler, Finance Officer, 100 Highway 80 SW, Pooler, Georgia 31322.


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GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS


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City of Pooler, Georgia

Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2014

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Pooler Development Authority
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,667,313	$ 11,266,898	$ 27,934,211	$ 112,036
Receivables	3,145,756	1,416,534	4,562,290	-
Internal balances	233,643	(233,643)	-	-
Inventories	-	5,500	5,500	-
Prepaid	85,187	23,985	109,172	-
Restricted assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	112,606	5,716,017	5,828,623	-
Capital assets				
Land and construction in progress	6,254,103	3,115,683	9,369,786	-
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	26,578,998	32,812,908	59,391,906	-
Total assets	53,077,606	54,123,882	107,201,488	112,036
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and other accrued liablities	715,580	386,656	1,102,236	-
Contracts and retainage payable	76,042	1,523,073	1,599,115	-
Accrued interest	-	92,444	92,444	-
Unearned revenue	460,090	-	460,090	
Deposits payable	40,476	198,685	239,161	-
Long-term liabilities				
Due within one year	727,093	1,222,925	1,950,018	-
Due in more than one year	2,154,579	16,613,896	18,768,475	-
Net OPEB obligation	778,600	-	778,600	-
Total liabilities	4,952,460	20,037,679	24,990,139	-
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	30,325,758	18,147,634	48,473,392	-
Restricted for				
Capital projects	734,708	-	734,708	-
Public safety	16,110	-	16,110	-
Debt service	-	1,041,089	1,041,089	-
Unrestricted	17,048,570	14,897,480	31,946,050	112,036
Total net position	$ 48,125,146	$ 34,086,203	$ 82,211,349	$ 112,036

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

City of Pooler, Georgia

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental activities:				
General government	$ 727,613	$ 947,705	$ -	$ -
Public safety	7,810,684	1,100,826	338,137	18,500
Public works	4,149,557	1,295,914	-	1,205,275
Health and welfare	114,585	8,989	-	-
Culture and recreation	1,534,746	208,135	5,910	1,078,546
Housing and development	924,225	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	71,561	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	15,332,971	3,561,569	344,047	2,302,321
Business-type activities:				
Water and sewer	5,684,961	5,994,052	-	2,043,372
Total business-type activities	5,684,961	5,994,052	-	2,043,372
Total	$ 21,017,932	$ 9,555,621	$ 344,047	$ 4,345,693
Component Unit				
Pooler Development Authority	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

General revenues:

Taxes:

Property taxes

Sales and use taxes

Selective sales and use taxes

Franchise fees

Business taxes

Unrestricted investment earnings

Miscellaneous

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net position

Net position - beginning

Net position - ending

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

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			Component Unit
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Pooler Development Authority
$ 220,092	$ -	$ 220,092	
(6,353,221)	-	(6,353,221)	
(1,648,368)	-	(1,648,368)	
(105,596)	-	(105,596)	
(242,155)	-	(242,155)	
(924,225)	-	(924,225)	
(71,561)	-	(71,561)	
(9,125,034)	-	(9,125,034)	
-	2,352,463	2,352,463	
-	2,352,463	2,352,463	
(9,125,034)	2,352,463	(6,772,571)	
			$ -
5,355,645	-	5,355,645	-
5,793,017	-	5,793,017	-
1,398,020	-	1,398,020	-
1,637,594	-	1,637,594	-
1,304,283	-	1,304,283	-
4,544	15,961	20,505	224
24,253	-	24,253	-
15,517,356	15,961	15,533,317	224
6,392,322	2,368,424	8,760,746	224
41,732,824	31,717,779	73,450,603	111,812
$ 48,125,146	$ 34,086,203	$ 82,211,349	$ 112,036


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FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS


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City of Pooler, Georgia

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

December 31, 2014

	General	Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Fund	Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,316,012	$ 321,452	$ 13,739	$ 16,110	$ 16,667,313
Receivables	2,594,619	492,644	-	58,493	3,145,756
Due from other funds	268,485	-	-	-	268,485
Prepaid items	85,187	-	-	-	85,187
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	112,606	-	112,606
Total assets	$ 19,264,303	$ 814,096	$ 126,345	$ 74,603	$ 20,279,347
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	$ 512,380	$ -	$ -	$ 29,247	$ 541,627
Retainage payable	-	76,042	-	-	76,042
Salaries and wages payable	173,953	-	-	-	173,953
Due to other funds	-	3,346	2,250	29,246	34,842
Unearned revenue	460,090	-	-	-	460,090
Customer deposits payable	40,476	-	-	-	40,476
Total liabilities	1,186,899	79,388	2,250	58,493	1,327,030
Deferred inflows of resources					
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	304,723	-	-	-	304,723
Unavailable revenue - franchise fees	1,314,335	-	-	-	1,314,335
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,619,058	-	-	-	1,619,058
Combined liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	2,805,957	79,388	2,250	58,493	2,946,088
Fund balances					
Nonspendable	85,187	-	-	-	85,187
Restricted	-	734,708	-	16,110	750,818
Committed	494,175	-	-	-	494,175
Assigned	2,416,600	-	124,095	-	2,540,695
Unassigned	13,462,384	-	-	-	13,462,384
Total fund balances	16,458,346	734,708	124,095	16,110	17,333,259
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 19,264,303	$ 814,096	$ 126,345	$ 74,603	$ 20,279,347

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

City of Pooler, Georgia

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities

December 31, 2014

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$ 17,333,259
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds. However, in the statement of net position the cost of these assets are capitalized and expensed over their estimated lives through annual depreciation expense.		
Cost of capital assets	$ 42,317,250	
Less: accumulated depreciation	(9,484,149)	32,833,101
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the governmental funds balance sheet.		
Property taxes	304,723	
Franchise fees	1,314,335	1,619,058
Long-term and related liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.		
Notes payable	(766,552)	
Capital leases	(1,740,791)	
Compensated absences	(374,329)	(2,881,672)
Net OPEB liability not reported in the fund financial statements		(778,600)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 48,125,146

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

City of Pooler, Georgia

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	General	Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Fund	Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Taxes	$ 14,638,791	$ -	$ -	$ 795,388	$ 15,434,179
Licenses and permits	863,735	-	-	-	863,735
Intergovernmental	331,763	1,457,355	-	-	1,789,118
Charges for services	1,644,598	-	-	-	1,644,598
Fines and forfeitures	969,266	-	-	1,459	970,725
Investment earnings	4,358	466	176	10	5,010
Miscellaneous	131,249	-	-	-	131,249
Total revenues	18,583,760	1,457,821	176	796,857	20,838,614
EXPENDITURES					
Current					
General government	688,637	-	-	-	688,637
Public safety	8,300,793	-	-	-	8,300,793
Public works	4,043,892	-	-	-	4,043,892
Health and welfare	114,450	-	-	-	114,450
Culture and recreation	1,049,051	-	-	-	1,049,051
Housing and development	543,253	-	-	397,694	940,947
Capital Outlay	-	797,176	1,613,981	-	2,411,157
Debt Service					
Principal	515,317	1,300,000	12,696	-	1,828,013
Interest	62,163	24,115	6,667	-	92,945
Total expenditures	15,317,556	2,121,291	1,633,344	397,694	19,469,885
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	3,266,204	(663,470)	(1,633,168)	399,163	1,368,729
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	397,694	731,086	1,744,326	-	2,873,106
Transfers out	(2,475,412)	-	-	(397,694)	(2,873,106)
Capital lease	1,095,710	-	-	-	1,095,710
Insurance recoveries	6,299	-	-	-	6,299
Total other financing sources (uses)	(975,709)	731,086	1,744,326	(397,694)	1,102,009
Net changes in fund balances	2,290,495	67,616	111,158	1,469	2,470,738
Fund balances at beginning of year	14,167,851	667,092	12,937	14,641	14,862,521
Fund balances at end of year	$ 16,458,346	$ 734,708	$ 124,095	$ 16,110	$ 17,333,259

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

City of Pooler, Georgia

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Net change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$ 2,470,738
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are 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 as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Capital outlays	$ 4,652,294	
Depreciation expense	(1,497,840)	3,154,454
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2014	1,619,058	
Deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2013	1,564,678	54,380
Governmental funds report debt proceeds as an other financing source. However, in the statement of activities, debt proceeds are recognized as a long-term liability.		
Capital leases		(1,095,710)
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
Contractual obligations	1,300,000	
Capital leases	476,600	
Note payable	51,413	1,828,013
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
(Increase) decrease in compensated absences	(49,687)	
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest	21,384	
(Increase) decrease in the net OPEB liability	8,750	(19,553)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 6,392,322

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

City of Pooler, Georgia
Statement of Net Position
Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund
December 31, 2014

ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 10,664,077
Accounts receivable - net	1,416,534
Inventory	5,500
Prepaid items	23,985
Restricted cash and cash equivalents:	
Customer deposits	172,582
Note and loan accounts	430,239
Total current assets	12,712,917
Noncurrent assets	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents:	
Note and loan accounts	610,850
Water and sewer system expansion accounts	5,105,167
Capital assets:	
Land, improvements, and construction in progress	3,115,683
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	32,812,908
Total noncurrent assets	41,644,608
Total assets	54,357,525
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	386,656
Contracts and retainage payable	1,523,073
Due to other funds	233,643
Accrued interest	92,444
Due to developers	26,103
Compensated absences	47,484
Notes and loans payable	686,478
Capital leases payable	58,724
Payable from restricted assets:	
Customer deposits payable	172,582
Notes and loans payable	430,239
Total current liabilities	3,657,426
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Notes and loans payable	16,605,516
Compensated absences	8,380
Total noncurrent liabilities	16,613,896
Total liabilities	20,271,322
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	18,147,634
Restricted for debt service	1,041,089
Unrestricted	14,897,480
Total net position	$ 34,086,203

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

City of Pooler, Georgia

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position

Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

OPERATING REVENUES	
Water fees	$ 2,839,042
Sewer fees	3,155,010
Total operating revenues	5,994,052
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Water	
Personnel services and employee benefits	572,788
Purchased and contracted services	145,536
Supplies	1,052,077
Depreciation	283,370
Total operating expenses - Water	2,053,771
Sewer	
Personnel services and employee benefits	316,263
Purchased and contracted services	229,651
Supplies	411,357
Depreciation	527,842
Total operating expenses - Sewer	1,485,113
Wastewater Treatment Plant	
Personnel services and employee benefits	439,471
Purchased and contracted services	334,210
Supplies	270,068
Depreciation	536,848
Total operating expenses - Wastewater Treatment Plant	1,580,597
Total operating expenses	5,119,481
Operating income (loss)	874,571
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Interest income	15,961
Interest expense	(565,480)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(549,519)
Income (loss) before capital contributions	325,052
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	
Tap fees	643,373
Capital cost recovery charges	1,399,999
Total capital contributions	2,043,372
Change in net position	2,368,424
Net position, beginning of year	31,717,779
Net position, end of year	$ 34,086,203

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

City of Pooler, Georgia

Statement of Cash Flows

Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash received from customers	$ 5,931,221
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(2,674,033)
Cash payments to employees for services	(1,318,990)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	1,938,198
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Debt issued	2,464,631
Principal payments on debt	(1,080,644)
Interest payments on debt	(567,040)
Tap fees	641,484
Capital cost recovery proceeds	1,399,999
Acquisitions and construction of capital assets	(2,842,858)
Net cash (used) by capital and related financing activities	15,572
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest earned on cash and investments	15,961
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	15,961
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,969,731
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	15,013,184
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 16,982,915
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating income (loss)	$ 874,571
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	1,348,060
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivables	(76,381)
(Decrease) Increase in prepaid expenses	130,717
(Decrease) Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(25,622)
(Decrease) Increase in interfund payable	(326,697)
(Decrease) increase in customer deposits payable	13,550
Total adjustments	1,063,627
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$ 1,938,198

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

City of Pooler, Georgia

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities

Fiduciary Fund

December 31, 2014

	Municpal Court Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,101
Fines receivable	142,436
Total assets	$ 158,537
LIABILITIES	
Due to others	$ 158,537
Total liabilities	$ 158,537

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS


CITY OF POOLER, GA
PRIDE
FAMILY
HONOR
1907

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

B. Reporting Entity

The City of Pooler, Georgia (government) is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and six-member governing council (council). The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the primary government's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government. Currently, the City has no blended component units. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government.

Discretely presented component unit – Pooler Development Authority (PDA) was created on November 24, 2003 for the public purpose of economic development within the city limits of Pooler, Georgia. The PDA was established pursuant to the Development Authorities Law of the State of Georgia (O.C.G.A. 36-62 et seq.) and operates as a separate public body corporate and politic. The PDA's board consists of seven members appointed by the governing body of the City of Pooler, Georgia. Pooler City Council is able to impose its will on the Authority, and the Authority provides services and benefits which are not limited to the City of Pooler.

The PDA does not issue a separate stand-alone financial report.

C. Joint Ventures

A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual agreement and that is owned, operated or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility. The government participates in the following joint venture:

Coastal Regional Commission – Under Georgia law, the City, in conjunction with other governments in the region, is a member of the Coastal Regional Commission (RC) is required to pay annual dues thereto. During its year ended December 31, 2014, the City paid $28,690 in such dues. Membership in an RC is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-34 which provides for the organizational structure of an RC in Georgia. The RC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of the RC. Management believes that the RC is currently accumulating sufficient financial resources to meet its financial obligations. Separate financial statements may be obtained from: Coastal Regional Commission, P.O. Box 1917, Brunswick, Georgia 31521

D. Basis of Presentation – Government-wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from the governmental funds, while the business-type activities incorporate data from the government's enterprise fund. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

As discussed earlier, the government has one discretely presented component unit. While the Pooler Development Authority is not considered to be a major component unit, it is nevertheless shown in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this rule are payments in lieu of taxes where the amounts are reasonably equivalent in value to the interfund services provided and other charges between the government's water and sewer functions and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and programs revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

E. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds, including its fiduciary fund. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary – 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. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those accounted for in another fund.

The *special purpose local option sales tax (SPLOST) fund* is used to account for 1% sales tax proceeds restricted for the acquisition or construction of specific capital projects as authorized by local referendum.

The *capital projects fund* is used to account for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities financed with non-SPLOST resources.

The government reports the following major enterprise fund:

The *water and sewer fund* accounts for water and sewer services provided to the residents of the government. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in this fund, including, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, financing and related debt service.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Fund – used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Agency Fund – used to account for, on a temporary basis, fines collected by the municipal court that ultimately are transferred to the general fund.

During the course of operations the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in the fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities (i.e. governmental funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included

as internal balances in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between funds included in business-type activities (i.e. enterprise funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activities column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activities column.

F. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within thirty (30) days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recognized when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as, expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are reported only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise fees, sanitation fees, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are susceptible to accrual. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period (within 30 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The proprietary fund is reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. The agency fund has no measurement focus but utilizes the *accrual basis of accounting* for reporting its assets and liabilities.

G. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows and Net Position or Fund Balance

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

State statutes authorize the government to invest in obligations of or obligations guaranteed by the U.S. Government and agencies or corporations of the U.S. Government; obligations of any state; obligations of any political subdivision of any state; certificates of deposit or time deposits of any national state bank or savings and loan which have deposits insured by the FDIC or FSLIC; prime bankers acceptances; repurchase agreements; and the Local Government Investment Pool of the State of Georgia (Georgia Fund 1). Investments are reported at fair value.

Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Mortgages are valued on the basis of future principal and interest payments, and are discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments. The fair value of real estate investments is based on independent appraisals. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair values.

2. Receivables

In the fund financial statements, material receivables in governmental funds include revenue accruals such as property taxes, franchise fees, grants and other similar intergovernmental revenues since they are usually both measurable and available. Nonexchange transactions collectible but not available are deferred in the fund financial statements. Accounts receivable comprise the majority of proprietary fund receivables. Trade receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

All inventories (when significant) are valued at cost using the first in/first out (FIFO) method. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

4. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted assets in the enterprise funds represent cash and cash equivalents and investments set aside for repayment of deposits to utility customers, for debt service and for future expansion of the water and sewer system.

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years.

General infrastructure assets (i.e. those reported by governmental activities), acquired prior to January 1, 2003 are not reported in the basic financial statements. As the government constructs or acquires additional capital assets each period, including infrastructure assets, they are capitalized and reported at historical cost. The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs which are essentially amount spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the capacity or efficiency of the item or increase its estimated useful life. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. During the year ended December 31, 2014, there was no interest capitalized by the government's business-type activities relating to the construction of capital assets.

All capital assets are depreciated, except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives
Building and improvements	20 - 50 years	20 - 50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20 years	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	3 - 8 years	3 - 8 years
Infrastructure	50 years	

6. Compensated Absences

It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused paid time off. The entire accrued balance is payable at the time of employment termination unless the employee is discharged for cause. All paid time off (when material) is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

7. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund type in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, or business-type activities statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method.

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

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents the acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) as so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, which qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from two sources: property taxes and franchise fees. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

9. Equity Classifications

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components in the government-wide financial statements and in the proprietary fund type in the fund financial statements.

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

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

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report aggregate amounts for five classifications of fund balances based on the constraints imposed on the use of these resources. The *nonspendable fund balance* classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form – prepaid items or inventories; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

The spendable portion of the fund balance comprises the remaining four classifications: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Restricted fund balance reflects constraints imposed on resources either (a) externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal resolutions of the city council – the government's highest level of decision making authority. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the city council removes the specified use by taking the same type of action imposing the commitment. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned fund balance describes the portion of fund balance that reflects the government's intended use of resources, but is neither restricted nor committed. The City of Pooler's fund balance policy authorizes the finance officer to designate portions of fund balance as assigned at any time. The finance officer may also remove assigned fund balances as he or she deems appropriate. In all governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance may be the residual fund balance designation after nonspendable, restricted, and committed amounts have been reported. In addition, the assigned fund balance category is used to reflect the appropriation of a portion of existing fund balance to eliminate a projected deficit in the subsequent year's budget.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund. It is also used to report negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

10. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as *restricted net position* and *unrestricted net position* in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

11. Fund Balance Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

12. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the related notes. Accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates.

H. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

1. Program Revenues

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenue.

2. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied as of January 1 on property values assessed on the same date. A millage rate of 4.179 mills was adopted on July 7, 2014. Tax bills were rendered on September 15, 2014 and are considered past due 60 days after the respective tax billing date at which time the applicable property is subject to lien and penalties and interest are assessed.

3. Proprietary Funds Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expense from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expense generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Water and Sewer Fund are charges to customers for services provided. Operating expenses include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

II. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS

A. Cash Deposits with Financial Institutions

At year-end the carrying amount of the government's deposits was $33,778,080 and the bank balance was $34,162,352. As of December 31, 2014 the entire bank balance was insured and collateralized with securities held by the government or its agent in the government's name.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to the government. The Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 45-8-12 provides that there shall not be on deposit at any time in any depository for a time longer than ten days a sum of money which has not been secured by a surety bond, by guarantee of insurance, or by collateral. The aggregate of the face value of such surety bond and the market value of securities pledged shall be equal to not less than 110% of the public funds being secured after the deduction of the amount of depository insurance. The government has no custodial credit risk policy that would require additional collateral requirements.

B. Receivables

Amounts are aggregated into a single receivable (net of allowance for uncollectible accounts) line for certain funds and aggregated columns. Below is the detail of receivables for the general fund, SPLOST fund and the nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowance for uncollectible accounts.

Receivable	General	SPLOST	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
Franchise fees	$ 1,383,157	$ -	$ -	$ 1,383,157
Property taxes	490,590	-	-	490,590
Sales taxes	549,830	-	-	549,830
Lodging taxes	-	-	58,493	58,493
Intergovernmental	179,720	492,644	-	672,364
Other	1,134	-	-	1,134
Gross receivables	2,604,431	492,644	58,493	3,155,568
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	(9,812)	-	-	(9,812)
Net receivables	$ 2,594,619	$ 492,644	$ 58,493	$ 3,145,756

Accounts receivable reported in the water and sewer fund represents uncollected charges for water and sewer services provided to customers. The allowance for uncollectible accounts at year end was $73,159.

C. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2013 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:					
Non-Depreciable Assets:					
Land	$ 4,236,361	$ 26,000	$ -	$ 38,000	$ 4,300,361
Construction in progress	1,113,951	2,411,156	-	(1,571,365)	1,953,742
Total non-depreciable capital assets	5,350,312	2,437,156	-	(1,533,365)	6,254,103
Depreciable Assets:					
Buildings and improvements	9,961,968	6,850	170,000	318,293	10,117,111
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	8,542,756	1,386,340	156,660	350,018	10,122,454
Infrastructure	14,136,580	821,948	-	865,054	15,823,582
Total depreciable capital assets	32,641,304	2,215,138	326,660	1,533,365	36,063,147
Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings and improvements	(2,113,576)	(411,550)	(170,000)	-	(2,355,126)
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	(5,281,121)	(759,389)	(156,660)	-	(5,883,850)
Infrastructure	(918,272)	(326,901)	-	-	(1,245,173)
Total accumulated depreciation	(8,312,969)	(1,497,840)	(326,660)	-	(9,484,149)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 29,678,647	$ 3,154,454	$ -	$ -	32,833,101
Less related long-term debt outstanding					(2,507,343)
Net investment in capital assets					$ 30,325,758

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the governmental activities as follows:

Governemtal Activities	
General government	$ 33,038
Public safety	660,904
Public works	399,559
Culture and recreation	398,943
Housing and development	5,396
Total depreciation expense	$ 1,497,840

(This area purposely left blank)

Changes in business-type activities capital asset for the year ended December 31, 2014 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Net Transfers	Ending Balance
Business-type Activities:					
Non-Depreciable Assets:					
Land	$ 172,139	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 172,139
Construction in progress	513,537	3,673,694	-	(1,243,687)	2,943,544
Total non-depreciable capital assets	685,676	3,673,694	-	(1,243,687)	3,115,683
Depreciable Assets:					
Buildings and improvements	45,451,964	237,756	52,800	1,243,687	46,880,607
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	1,167,348	443,594	-	-	1,610,942
Total depreciable capital assets	46,619,312	681,350	52,800	1,243,687	48,491,549
Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings and improvements	(13,412,402)	(1,267,381)	(52,800)	-	(14,626,983)
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	(970,978)	(80,680)	-	-	(1,051,658)
Total accumulated depreciation	(14,383,380)	(1,348,061)	(52,800)	-	(15,678,641)
Total Business-type Activities	$ 32,921,608	$ 3,006,983	$ -	$ -	35,928,591
Less related long-term debt outstanding					(17,780,957)
Net investment in capital assets					$ 18,147,634

D. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

Interfund receivable and payable balances at December 31, 2014 are as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General	SPLOST	3,346
General	Capital Projects	2,250
General	Water and Sewer	233,643
General	Nonmajor governmental	29,246
Total interfund receivables and payables		$ 268,485

These balances represent loans between the borrower fund and the lender fund. These balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that 1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, 2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and 3) payments between funds are made. Interfund receivables and payables are reported in the fund financial statements; however, they are eliminated in the government-wide financial statements if the interfund loan is between governmental funds.

A summary of interfund transfers by fund type is as follows:

Transfer In	Transfer Out	Purpose	Amount
SPLOST Fund	General Fund	Fund capital projects	$ 731,086
Capital Projects Fund	General Fund	Fund construction projects	1,744,326
General Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	Distribution of tax revenue	397,694
			$ 2,873,106

Interfund transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires collecting them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, 2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and 3) use unrestricted revenues collected to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Transfers are eliminated in the government-wide financial statements if the interfund transfer is within the governmental fund group.

E. Capital Leases

The City has entered into lease agreements as lessee for financing of equipment and vehicles used in governmental and business-type activities. This year $248,175 and $20,427 was included in depreciation expense of governmental activities and business-type activities respectively. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The assets acquired through capital lease are as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Machinery and Equipment.....	$ 2,351,874	$ 306,398
Less: Accumulated depreciation.....	(475,913)	(20,427)
Total.....	$ 1,875,961	$ 285,971

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments under the capital leases, and the present value of the net minimum lease payments at December 31, 2014:

Year Ending December 31,	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
2015	$ 407,529	$ 66,261
2016	354,763	66,261
2017	288,734	66,261
2018	210,185	66,261
2019	138,944	66,261
2020 - 2023	555,777	
Total minimum lease payments.....	1,955,932	331,305
Less: amount representing interest.....	(215,141)	(21,730)
Present value of minimum lease payments...	$ 1,740,791	$ 309,575

F. Long -term Debt

Installment Sale Agreement

In February 2012, the City entered into an installment sale agreement with the Georgia Municipal Association, Inc. providing $880,000 to finance the construction of two new fire stations. The agreement carries an interest rate of 3.26% and has a term of fifteen years with final maturity on December 8, 2026.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the contractual obligation are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	$ 53,104	$ 24,348	$ 77,452
2016	54,857	22,595	77,452
2017	56,667	20,785	77,452
2018	58,537	18,915	77,452
2019	60,469	16,983	77,452
2020 - 2024	333,628	53,632	387,260
2025 - 2026	149,290	5,530	154,820
Totals.....	$ 766,552	$ 162,788	$ 929,340

Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority (GEFA) Loans

The City has entered into loan agreements with GEFA, a state agency. The GEFA makes low interest long-term loans to fund improvements to publicly owned water and sewer systems. The loan proceeds have been used to finance water and sewer projects to provide water and sewer access to areas of commercial and residential development throughout the City.

The City has entered into water and sewer agreements with land owners (developers) to assist in the repayment of the GEFA loans. Pursuant to the water and sewer agreements, the land owners are required to contemporaneousley provide, with the excecution of the agreement, an irrevocable letter of credit or financial obligation bond (financial guarantee) in the amount of the land owners shared cost of the project. In addition, the agreement authorizes the City to collect a GEFA Loan Cost Recovery Fee from customers connecting to the water and sewer system. The cost recovery fee revenue is restricted to the repayment of the related GEFA loans and reduces the land owners financial guarantee to the project.

The City has the following GEFA loans outstanding at year end:

Contract Number	Original Amount	Interest Rate	Balance 12/31/2014
98-L66WJ	$ 2,497,297	4.67%	$ 1,268,063
02-L33WQ	672,289	4.36%	432,159
CW02-007	12,593,549	3.00%	8,593,428
03-L42WJ	3,103,709	4.16%	2,316,673
05-L23WJ	2,406,407	4.14%	1,895,756
11-L11WJ	901,235	3.44%	810,247
13-L30WJ	(not closed)	2.40%	2,155,056
Total GEFA loans payable at December 31, 2014.....			17,471,382
Less: GEFA loans not closed at year end.....			(2,155,056)
Long-term portion in repayment.....			15,316,326

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the GEFA Loans are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	$ 1,116,718	$ 521,804	$ 1,638,522
2016	1,157,405	481,117	1,638,522
2017	1,199,849	438,673	1,638,522
2018	1,243,721	394,801	1,638,522
2019	1,289,313	349,209	1,638,522
2020 - 2024	6,039,349	1,106,137	7,145,486
2025 - 2029	3,269,971	176,971	3,446,942
Totals	$ 15,316,326	$ 3,468,712	$ 18,785,038

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Contractual obligations	$ 1,300,000	$ -	$ 1,300,000	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	817,965	-	51,413	766,552	53,104
Capital lease obligations	1,121,681	1,095,710	476,600	1,740,791	355,806
Long-term debt	3,239,646	1,095,710	1,828,013	2,507,343	408,910
Compensated absences	324,642	113,734	64,047	374,329	318,183
Total Governmental Activities	$ 3,564,288	$ 1,209,444	$ 1,892,060	$ 2,881,672	$ 727,093
Business-Type Activities:					
GEFA loans	$ 16,393,731	$ 2,155,056	$ 1,077,405	$ 17,471,382	$ 1,116,717
Capital lease obligations	3,239	309,575	3,239	309,575	58,724
Long-term debt	16,396,970	2,464,631	1,080,644	17,780,957	1,175,441
Compensated absences	46,332	14,605	5,073	55,864	47,484
Total Business-Type Activities	$ 16,443,302	$ 2,479,236	$ 1,085,717	$ 17,836,821	$ 1,222,925

For the governmental activities, long-term liabilities are generally liquidated by the general fund and the SPLOST fund. For business-type activities, long-term liabilities are liquidated by the water and sewer enterprise fund.

G. Fund Balance Classifications

Amounts for specific purposes by fund and fund classifications for the year ended December 31, 2014, are as follows:

Classification/Fund	Purpose	Amount
Nonspendable		
General fund	Prepaid items	$ 85,187
Restricted		
Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax fund	Capital projects	734,708
Confiscated Asset fund	Public safety	16,110
Committed		
General fund	Construction of new city hall	494,175
Assigned		
General fund	Capital projects	2,416,600
Capital Projects fund	Capital projects	124,095
Unassigned		
General fund		13,462,384
Total fund balance		$ 17,333,259

III. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Employee Pension Plans

Plan Description

The City of Pooler Pension Plan (the Plan) is a defined benefit pension plan covering all employees with 6 months services, officials are not covered. The Plan is affiliated with the Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System (GMEBS), a statewide, agent multiple-employer type plan adminstered by the Georgia Municipal Association. The Georgia Municipal Association handles all administrative and investment functions relative to the Plan. The Georgia Municipal Association issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Plan. That report may be obtained by writing to Georgia Municipal Association, 201 Pryor Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

The Plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members as well as an annual cost of living adjustment. Benefits are fully vested after 5 years of service. Participants become eligible to retire earlier of 62 with 5 years of service and 55 with 30 years of service. These benefit provisions and all other requirements are established and amended by local ordinance.

As of July 1, 2014, the plan membership included the following categories of participants:

Retired participants and beneficiaries	22
Terminated vested participants	28
Active participants	162
Total participants	212

Funding Policy

The Plan is subject to minimum funding standards of the Public Retirement Systems Standards Law (Georgia Code Section 47-20-10). The Board of Trustees of GMEBS has adopted an actuarial funding policy for determination of annual contributions and the systematic funding of liabilities arising under the Plan. The City's policy is to contribute the actuarially determined amount as recommended by GMEBS. The required contribution rate of active plan members is 2%. For 2014, the actuarially determined rate was 15.52% of covered payroll. The City's contributions to the Plan for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were $790,789, $777,492, and 798,110 respectively and were equal to the required contributions for each year.

Trend Information

Trend information, which gives an indication of the progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due, is presented below.

Year Ending	Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	Percentage of ARC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation
12/31/2012	$ 798,110	100.0	$ -
12/31/2013	777,492	100.0	-
12/31/2014	790,789	100.0	-

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Valuation Date	7/1/2014
Actuarial Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization Method	Closed level dollar for remaining unfunded liability
Remaining Amortization Method	Remaining amortization period varies for the bases, with a net effective amortization period of 14 years.
Asset Valuation Method	Sum of actuarial value at beginning of year and the cash flow during the year plus the assumed investment return, adjusted by 10% of the amount that the value exceeds or is less than the market value at the end of the year. The actuarial value is adjusted, if necessary, to be within 20% of the market value.
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Net Investment Rate of Return	7.75%
Projected Salary Increases	3.50% pluse age and service based merit increases
Social Security Wage Base Increase	3.50%
Inflation	3.50%
Cost of Living Adjustments	2.00%

Fund Status and Funding Progress

As of July 1, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the actuarial value of assets was $9.1 million; the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was $12.3 million; the unfunded actuarial liability was $3.2 million; the plan was 73.71% funded; the covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was $5.3 million; and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 60.97%.

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.

B. Other Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description

The City of Pooler Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (Plan) provides PPO and HMO medical and prescription drug benefit plans to all eligible retirees. The City's regular health care benefit provider, Georgia Municipal Association, underwrites the retiree's policy and administers the Plan. The Plan was adopted and established by action of the City Council. The Plan does not issue a separate or stand-alone report. The Plan is reported with the City's governmental activities in the accompanying financial statements.

The City pays 80% of the premiums of health care coverage for employees who retire with 25 years of full-time service and who agree to pay the remaining 20% of the premium. The City pays 70% of these premiums for employees who retire with 20-24 years of full-time service and who agree to pay the remaining 30% of the premium. The City pays 50% of these premiums for employees who retire with 15-19 years of full-time service and who agree to pay the remaining 50% of the premium.

Funding Policy

The City has no obligation to make contributions in advance of when the insurance premiums or benefits are due for payment; in other words, the plan may be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. Administrative costs of the plan are paid for by the City's general fund. Plan participants are not required to contribute to the plan. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the City did not make any contributions to advance-fund the plan.

The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the last three years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending	Annual OPEB Cost	Actual Contribution	Percentage of Cost Contributed
12/31/2012	$ 258,361	$ 229,376	88.8%
12/31/2013	264,008	246,941	93.5%
12/31/2014	266,211	274,960	103.3%

Funding Progress

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the City estimated the cost of providing retiree healthcare benefits through an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2011. Such a valuation computes an annual required contribution (ARC) that represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed twenty-five years. The current ARC is 5.12% of annual covered payroll.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the components of the City's annual OPEB (other postemployment benefit) cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan (including pay-as-you-go amounts), and changes in the City's net OPEB obligation to the plan are as follows:

Annual required contribution	$	281,234
Interest on net OPEB obligation		61,019
Adjustment to annual required contribution		(76,043)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)		266,210
Contributions made		274,960
Increase in net OPEB obligation		(8,750)
Net OPEB obligation, beginning of year		787,350
Net OPEB obligation, end of year	$	778,600

Funded Status

As of July 1, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the actuarial value of assets was $60,676; the actuarial accrued liability for the benefits was $1.7 million; the unfunded actuarial liability was $1.6 million; the plan was 3.6% funded; the covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was $5.1 million; and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 32.1%.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

(This area purposely left blank)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations. Significant methods and assumptions are as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	7/1/2014
Actuarial cost method	Unit Credit
Amortization method	Level dollar closed 25 years
Remaining amortization period	20 years as of January 1, 2014
Asset valuation method	Market Value
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.75%
Salary growth	3.50%
Medical cost trend rate	7.50% graded to 5.00% in 10 years
Inflation	0.00%
Plan membership:	
Current retirees, beneficiaries, and dependents	14
Current active participants	155
Total membership	169

C. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; and workers compensation for which the City carries the following insurance coverages. There were no significant reductions of insurance coverage compared to the prior year. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Risk Pools

The City joined the Georgia Interlocal Risk Management Agency (GIRMA). Insurance coverage and deductible options for property, casualty and crime under the policy are selected by City's management based on the anticipated needs. The City is required to pay all premiums, applicable deductibles and assessments billed by GIRMA, as well as following loss reduction and prevention procedures established by GIRMA. GIRMA's responsibility includes paying claims, and representing the City in defense and settlement of claims. GIRMA's basis for estimating the liabilities for unpaid claims is "IBNR" established by an actuary. The City has not compiled a record of the claims paid up to the applicable deductible for the prior year or the current fiscal year.

The City is unaware of any claims which the City is liable (up to the applicable deductible) which were outstanding and unpaid at December 31, 2014.

No provisions have been made in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 for any estimate of potential unpaid claims.

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

Self Insurance

The City pays unemployment claims to the state department of labor on a reimbursement basis. Liabilities for such claims are immaterial and are not accrued.

D. Commitments and Contingencies

The City receives a number of grants that are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors. Noncompliance with the terms and provisions of these grant agreements could result in contingent liabilities to the grantor agencies.

Various other claims are pending against the City. The City attorney estimates the potential effects of these claims net of insurance coverage would not be material to in relation to the overall financial statements.

E. Other Agencies

The Volunteer Fire Department maintains a cash account independently from the City's General Fund records. Since this account is not controlled by the City, these transactions are not included in the City's basic financial statements. The City provides some funding directly and indirectly to this agency.


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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OTHER THAN MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS


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City of Pooler, Georgia
General Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 13,579,000	$ 14,155,328	$ 14,638,791	$ 483,463
Licenses and permits	557,600	642,600	863,735	221,135
Intergovernmental revenues	210,000	70,000	331,763	261,763
Charges for services	1,480,200	1,545,200	1,644,598	99,398
Fines and forfeitures	1,000,600	1,000,600	969,266	(31,334)
Investment income	7,000	7,000	4,358	(2,642)
Other revenues	67,500	71,500	131,249	59,749
Total revenues	16,901,900	17,492,228	18,583,760	1,091,532
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General governmental:				
Council	237,248	244,441	240,772	3,669
General administration	408,933	491,525	447,865	43,660
Total general government	646,181	735,966	688,637	47,329
Public safety:				
Police	4,319,856	4,411,934	4,148,025	263,909
Fire	4,087,904	4,352,104	4,152,768	199,336
Total public safety	8,407,760	8,764,038	8,300,793	463,245
Public works:				
Public works administration	367,603	422,903	408,299	14,604
Street department	1,460,058	1,311,608	1,257,623	53,985
Storm drainage	550,242	561,607	551,829	9,778
Solid waste and recycling	1,147,387	1,212,387	1,198,626	13,761
Maintenance and shop	588,352	664,852	627,515	37,337
Total public works	4,113,642	4,173,357	4,043,892	129,465
Health and welfare:				
Senior citizens center	112,328	124,278	114,450	9,828
Culture and recreation:				
Recreation	1,020,203	1,088,953	1,049,051	39,902
Housing and development:				
Inspections	417,754	566,604	543,253	23,351
Debt service:				
Principal	627,250	516,674	515,317	1,357
Interest	96,587	62,163	62,163	-
Total expenditures	15,441,705	16,032,033	15,317,556	714,477
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,460,195	1,460,195	3,266,204	1,806,009
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	300,000	300,000	397,694	97,694
Transfers out	(2,731,086)	(2,731,086)	(2,475,412)	255,674
Capital lease	970,891	970,891	1,095,710	124,819
Insurance recoveries	-	-	6,299	6,299
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,460,195)	(1,460,195)	(975,709)	484,486
Net change in fund balance	-	-	2,290,495	2,290,495
Fund balance, beginning of year	14,167,851	14,167,851	14,167,851	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 14,167,851	$ 14,167,851	$ 16,458,346	$ 2,290,495

Note 1 – Budgetary Information

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the general and special revenue fund. The level of legal budgetary control (the level at which expenditures may not exceed appropriations) is at the department level.

Supplemental appropriations and decreases in budget appropriations were properly approved by the City Council. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the following supplemental appropriation was approved:

Fund Type	Original Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Supplemental Decreases	Final Appropriation
General Fund.....	$ 18,172,791	$ 883,778	$ 293,450	$ 18,763,119
Special Revenue Funds -				
Confiscated Assets Fund.....	-	-	-	-
Hotel / Motel Tax Fund.....	600,000	137,000	-	737,000

City of Pooler, Georgia

Schedule of Funding Progress – Pension Plan

December 31, 2014

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability [AAL] (b)	Unfunded AAL [UAAL] (Funding Excess) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL (Funding Excess) As a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
7/1/2011	$ 7,162,288	$ 10,719,620	$ 3,557,332	66.81%	$ 5,194,708	68.48%
7/1/2012	8,074,951	11,463,194	3,388,243	70.44%	4,923,956	68.81%
7/1/2013	9,079,285	12,317,406	3,238,121	73.71%	5,310,675	60.97%
7/1/2014	10,122,241	13,435,387	3,313,146	75.34%	6,044,011	54.82%

City of Pooler, Georgia

Schedule of Funding Progress – Other Post-employment Benefits Plan

December 31, 2014

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability [AAL] (b)	Unfunded AAL [UAAL] (Funding Excess) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL (Funding Excess) As a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
1/1/2009	$ -	$ 2,798,200	$ 2,798,200	0.00%	$ 4,095,577	68.32%
7/1/2011	60,676	1,700,304	1,639,628	3.57%	5,106,119	32.11%
7/1/2014	920,016	2,637,139	1,717,123	34.89%	5,740,572	29.91%

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
COMBINING FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, SCHEDULES AND STATE MANDATED PROGRAM INFORMATION


CITY OF POOLER, GA
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Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds

The special revenue funds are used to account for proceeds of specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditure for particular purposes.

Confiscated Assets Fund – this fund is used to account for the receipt and disbursement of condemned monies awarded to the City by court order that are restricted to certain public safety expenditures.

Hotel / Motel Tax Fund – this fund is used to account for the City's lodging tax revenue that is restricted to the promotion of tourism.


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City of Pooler, Georgia
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
December 31, 2014

	Confiscated Assets	Hotel - Motel	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,110	$ -	$ 16,110
Taxes receivable	-	58,493	58,493
Total assets	$ 16,110	$ 58,493	$ 74,603
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	$ -	$ 29,247	$ 29,247
Due to other funds	-	29,246	29,246
Total liabilities	-	58,493	58,493
Fund balances			
Restricted	16,110	-	16,110
Total fund balance	16,110	-	16,110
Total liabilities and fund balance	$ 16,110	$ 58,493	$ 74,603

City of Pooler, Georgia

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Confiscated Assets	Hotel - Motel	Total
REVENUES			
Taxes	$ -	$ 795,388	$ 795,388
Fines and forfeitures	1,459	-	1,459
Investment earnings	10	-	10
Total revenues	1,469	795,388	796,857
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Housing and development	-	397,694	397,694
Total expenditures	-	397,694	397,694
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,469	397,694	399,163
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers out	-	(397,694)	(397,694)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(397,694)	(397,694)
Net change in fund balance	1,469	-	1,469
Fund balance, beginning of year	14,641	-	14,641
Fund balance, end of year	$ 16,110	$ -	$ 16,110

City of Pooler, Georgia
Confiscated Asset Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
REVENUES				
Fines and forfeitures	$ -	$ -	$ 1,459	$ 1,459
Investment	-	-	10	10
Total revenues	-	-	1,469	1,469
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public Safety	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	-	-	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	-	1,469	1,469
Net change in fund balance	-	-	1,469	1,469
Fund balance, beginning of year	14,641	14,641	14,641	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 14,641	$ 14,641	$ 16,110	$ 1,469

City of Pooler, Georgia
Hotel / Motel Tax Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 600,000	$ 737,000	$ 795,388	$ 58,388
Total revenues	600,000	737,000	795,388	58,388
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Housing and development	300,000	368,500	397,694	(29,194)
Total expenditures	300,000	368,500	397,694	(29,194)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	300,000	368,500	397,694	29,194
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(300,000)	(368,500)	(397,694)	(29,194)
Total financing sources (uses)	(300,000)	(368,500)	(397,694)	(29,194)
Net change in fund balance	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

City of Pooler, Georgia

Municipal Court Fund

Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
ASSETS				
Cash.....	$ 63,503	$ 1,540,795	$ 1,588,196	$ 16,102
Fines receivable...	167,242	-	24,807	142,435
Total assets.....	$ 230,745	$ 1,540,795	$ 1,613,003	$ 158,537
LIABILITIES				
Due to others.....	$ 230,745	$ 1,540,795	$ 1,613,003	$ 158,537
Total liabilities.....	$ 230,745	$ 1,540,795	$ 1,613,003	$ 158,537

City of Pooler, Georgia

Schedule of Projects Constructed with Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Proceeds

December 31, 2014

Project	Original Estimated Cost	Revised Estimated Cost	Prior Years	Current Year	Total Cost
Sales Tax IV (2003-2008)					
Public Safety:					
Fire truck debt service	$ 200,000	$ 245,815	$ 245,815	$ -	$ 245,815
Open Space	33,659	44,235	44,235	-	44,235
Other Capital Outlay:	3,779,500	4,471,537			
Recreational park			2,731,478	-	2,731,478
Debt service - Recreation Revenue Bonds			557,225	-	557,225
Construction of new sidewalks			398,435	15,493	413,928
Traffic signals			116,843	652,063	768,906
Subtotal Sales Tax IV	4,013,159	4,761,587	4,094,031	667,556	4,761,587
Sales Tax V (2008-2014)					
Other Capital Outlay:					
Debt service - Recreation Revenue Bonds	6,000,000	4,449,656	3,484,945	964,711	4,449,656
Subtotal Sales Tax V	6,000,000	4,449,656	3,484,945	964,711	4,449,656
Sales Tax VI (2014-2020)					
Capital Outlay Projects:	16,900,000	16,900,000			
Recreational facilities			-	12,666	12,666
Subtotal Sales Tax VI	16,900,000	16,900,000	-	12,666	12,666
Grand totals	$26,913,159	$26,111,243	$ 7,578,976	$ 1,644,933	$ 9,223,909

Total SPLOST fund expenditures (see page D - 6)	$ 2,121,291
Less: expenditures funded with transfers in from the general fund	(476,358)
Total expenditures funded with SPLOST proceeds	$ 1,644,933

City of Pooler, Georgia

Schedule of Required Expenditures Generated by the Hotel / Motel Tax

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

REVENUES	
Hotel/Motel taxes	$ 795,388
EXPENDITURES	
Tourism expenditures	$ 397,694
Percentage of expenditures to revenues	50%


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COMPONENT UNIT


CITY OF POOLER, GA
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City of Pooler, Georgia
Balance Sheet
Pooler Development Authority
December 31, 2014

ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents.....	$ 112,036
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable.....	$ -
Fund balance	
Assigned - housing and development.....	112,036
Total liabilities and fund balance.....	$ 112,036

City of Pooler, Georgia
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Pooler Development Authority
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

REVENUES	
Investment earnings	$ 224
EXPENDITURES	
Current	
Housing and development	-
Net change in fund balance	224
Fund balance at beginning of year	111,812
Fund balance at end of year	$ 112,036

STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the City of Pooler, Georgia's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health.

Contents	Page
Financial Trends — These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the city's financial position has changed over time.	G-2
Revenue Capacity — These schedules contain information to help the reader understand and assess the factors affecting the city's ability to generate its most significant local revenue sources, the property tax and the sales tax.	G-9
Debt Capacity — These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the city's current levels of outstanding debt and the city's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	G-14
Demographic and Economic Information — These schedules offer economic and demographic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the city's financial activities take place and to provide information that facilitates comparisons of financial information over time and among governments.	G-18
Operating Information — These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the city's financial report relates to the services the city provides and the activities it performs.	G-20

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the City's financial reports for the relevant year. The City implemented GASBS 34 in 2004; schedules presenting government-wide information (unless otherwise indicated) include information beginning in that year.


CITY OF POOLER, GA
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City of Pooler, Georgia
Net Position by Component
Last Ten Calendar Years

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Governmental activities					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 5,767,150	$ 6,139,198	$ 6,353,905	$ 7,433,483	$ 7,047,370
Restricted	2,371,521	3,081,829	2,807,189	2,467,827	1,881,686
Unrestricted	3,002,495	4,117,675	7,474,027	7,532,763	8,107,120
Total governmental activities net position	$ 11,141,166	$ 13,338,702	$ 16,635,121	$ 17,434,073	$ 17,036,176
Business-type activities					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 4,918,821	$ 5,464,882	$ 6,883,885	$ 10,759,811	$ 11,988,584
Restricted	-	-	14,268,649	13,219,635	1,103,235
Unrestricted	8,508,689	11,539,480	1,732,433	1,314,871	12,278,887
Total business-type activities net position	$ 13,427,510	$ 17,004,362	$ 22,884,967	$ 25,294,317	$ 25,370,706
Primary Government					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 10,685,971	$ 11,604,080	$ 13,237,790	$ 18,193,294	$ 19,035,954
Restricted	2,371,521	3,081,829	17,075,838	15,687,462	2,984,921
Unrestricted	11,511,184	15,657,155	9,206,460	8,847,634	20,386,007
Total primary government net position	$ 24,568,676	$ 30,343,064	$ 39,520,088	$ 42,728,390	$ 42,406,882

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Governmental activities					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 7,684,621	$ 21,645,967	$ 22,995,624	$ 26,439,001	$ 30,325,758
Restricted	1,804,340	1,779,908	1,431,855	681,733	750,818
Unrestricted	8,716,070	10,397,712	12,469,802	14,612,090	17,048,570
Total governmental activities net position	$ 18,205,031	$ 33,823,587	$ 36,897,281	$ 41,732,824	$ 48,125,146
Business-type activities					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 13,321,328	$ 15,221,175	$ 15,715,267	$ 16,524,638	$ 18,147,634
Restricted	733,445	717,391	1,506,768	1,304,856	1,041,089
Unrestricted	11,844,420	10,176,572	12,447,030	13,888,285	14,897,480
Total business-type activities net position	$ 25,899,193	$ 26,115,138	$ 29,669,065	$ 31,717,779	$ 34,086,203
Primary Government					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 21,005,949	$ 36,867,142	$ 38,710,891	$ 42,963,639	$ 48,473,392
Restricted	2,537,785	2,497,299	2,938,623	1,986,589	1,791,907
Unrestricted	20,560,490	20,574,284	24,916,832	28,500,375	31,946,050
Total primary government net position	$ 44,104,224	$ 59,938,725	$ 66,566,346	$ 73,450,603	$ 82,211,349

City of Pooler, Georgia
Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Calendar Years

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government	$ 1,002,427	$ 1,256,912	$ 1,547,470	$ 1,546,693	$ 1,111,240	$ 679,957	$ 540,463	$ 566,316	$ 748,377	$ 727,613
Public safety	2,707,976	3,107,415	3,393,650	3,883,305	4,582,679	4,593,471	5,097,220	5,457,742	6,587,767	7,810,684
Public works	2,470,765	2,125,679	2,566,199	3,166,924	2,644,005	2,896,229	3,865,511	3,771,731	3,907,512	4,149,557
Health and welfare	107,704	104,412	140,525	167,869	177,029	189,957	189,121	130,926	113,466	114,585
Culture and recreation	342,222	930,940	1,453,187	1,539,124	2,091,260	1,763,580	1,292,268	1,327,503	1,343,641	1,534,746
Housing and development	533,939	583,953	554,574	597,580	681,187	649,072	642,942	685,368	776,033	924,225
Interest on long-term debt	37,455	46,268	178,945	216,665	245,443	230,314	194,278	178,097	131,198	71,561
Total governmental activities expenses	7,202,488	8,155,579	9,834,550	11,118,160	11,532,843	11,002,580	11,821,803	12,117,683	13,607,994	15,332,971
Business-type activities:										
Water and sewer	3,021,623	3,716,554	5,043,784	5,923,440	5,899,528	5,435,722	5,682,784	5,627,153	5,782,950	5,684,961
Total business-type activities expense	3,021,623	3,716,554	5,043,784	5,923,440	5,899,528	5,435,722	5,682,784	5,627,153	5,782,950	5,684,961
Total primary government expenses	$ 10,224,111	$ 11,872,133	$ 14,878,334	$ 17,041,600	$ 17,432,371	$ 16,438,302	$ 17,504,587	$ 17,744,836	$ 19,390,944	$ 21,017,932
Program Revenues										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
General government	$ 686,473	$ 781,888	$ 1,038,640	$ 683,765	$ 213,935	$ 385,268	$ 346,547	$ 705,618	$ 753,780	$ 947,705
Public safety	475,618	470,681	712,812	664,769	452,756	534,095	951,699	961,374	1,025,201	1,100,826
Public works	816,135	908,002	1,209,568	1,374,763	937,006	1,067,061	1,242,437	1,292,842	1,235,094	1,295,914
Health and welfare	-	-	2,926	5,169	4,942	4,368	5,166	8,288	10,425	8,989
Culture and recreation	34,489	62,389	132,138	107,053	114,391	142,636	148,008	169,237	181,780	208,135
Operating grants and contributions	90,282	74,696	63,521	74,324	244,329	537,167	308,606	272,515	239,727	344,047
Capital grants and contributions	953,291	1,100,720	64,017	22,339	-	316,245	14,194,386	1,131,865	1,221,548	2,302,321
Total governmental activities program revenues	3,056,288	3,398,376	3,223,622	2,932,182	1,967,359	2,986,840	17,196,849	4,541,739	4,667,555	6,207,937
Business-type activities - water and sewer:										
Charges for services	3,212,285	4,200,773	3,803,287	3,424,339	4,065,215	4,747,291	5,219,905	5,453,942	5,690,369	5,994,052
Capital grants and contributions	2,013,056	2,643,057	6,397,249	2,205,867	1,430,242	1,154,287	854,238	3,715,051	2,123,141	2,043,372
Total business type activities program revenues	5,225,341	6,843,830	10,200,536	5,630,206	5,495,457	5,901,578	6,074,143	9,168,993	7,813,510	8,037,424
Total primary government program revenues	$ 8,281,629	$ 10,242,206	$ 13,424,158	$ 8,562,388	$ 7,462,816	$ 8,888,418	$ 23,270,992	$ 13,710,732	$ 12,481,065	$ 14,245,361

(continued)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Net (Expense)/Revenue										
Governmental activities	$ (4,146,200)	$ (4,757,203)	$ (6,610,928)	$ (8,185,978)	$ (9,565,484)	$ (8,015,740)	$ 5,375,046	$ (7,575,944)	$ (8,940,439)	$ (9,125,034)
Business-type activities	2,203,718	3,127,276	5,156,752	(293,234)	(404,071)	465,856	391,359	3,541,840	2,030,560	2,352,463
Total primary government net expense	$ (1,942,482)	$ (1,629,927)	$ (1,454,176)	$ (8,479,212)	$ (9,969,555)	$ (7,549,884)	$ 5,766,405	$ (4,034,104)	$ (6,909,879)	$ (6,772,571)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes	$ 5,704,327	$ 6,831,278	$ 8,229,697	$ 8,673,904	$ 9,002,270	$ 8,899,057	$ 10,161,422	$ 10,545,201	$ 13,701,600	$ 15,488,559
Unrestricted grants, contributions and investment earnings	-	-	1,487,699	469,178	119,218	209,897	4,467	9,262	8,606	4,544
Other revenue	71,307	123,461	39,551	36,835	46,099	75,641	77,621	95,175	65,776	24,253
Transfers	-	-	2,712	(194,987)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	5,775,634	6,954,739	9,759,659	8,984,930	9,167,587	9,184,595	10,243,510	10,649,638	13,775,982	15,517,356
Business-type activities - water and sewer:										
Unrestricted grants, contributions and investment earnings	164,043	436,487	725,011	342,874	65,188	62,631	21,859	18,778	18,154	15,961
Miscellaneous income (loss)	21,304	12,728	1,554	30,079	10,892	-	3,727	(6,691)	-	-
Transfers	-	-	(2,712)	194,987	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities	185,347	449,215	723,853	567,940	76,080	62,631	25,586	12,087	18,154	15,961
Total primary government	$ 5,960,981	$ 7,403,954	$ 10,483,512	$ 9,552,870	$ 9,243,667	$ 9,247,226	$ 10,269,096	$ 10,661,725	$ 13,794,136	$ 15,533,317
Change in Net Position										
Governmental activities	$ 1,629,434	$ 2,197,536	$ 3,148,731	$ 798,952	$ (397,897)	$ 1,168,855	$ 15,618,556	$ 3,073,694	$ 4,835,543	$ 6,392,322
Business-type activities	2,389,065	3,576,491	5,880,605	274,706	(327,991)	528,487	416,945	3,553,927	2,048,714	2,368,424
Total primary government	$ 4,018,499	$ 5,774,027	$ 9,029,336	$ 1,073,658	$ (725,888)	$ 1,697,342	$ 16,035,501	$ 6,627,621	$ 6,884,257	$ 8,760,746

(concluded)

City of Pooler, Georgia
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Calendar Years

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
General Fund					
Reserved	$ 10,763	$ 11,031	$ 29,323	$ 30,716	$ 29,323
Unreserved	2,389,887	3,449,879	4,917,867	6,593,303	7,127,017
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	-
Committed	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-
Total general fund	$ 2,400,650	$ 3,460,910	$ 4,947,190	$ 6,624,019	$ 7,156,340
All Other Governmental Funds					
Reserved	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Unreserved, reported in:					
Capital projects fund	2,371,521	3,081,829	3,771,711	2,467,827	1,881,686
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-
Total all other governmental funds	$ 2,371,521	$ 3,081,829	$ 3,771,711	$ 2,467,827	$ 1,881,686

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
General Fund					
Reserved	$ 21,835	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Unreserved	7,603,418	-	-	-	-
Nonspendable	-	61,454	60,329	57,901	85,187
Committed	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,238,501	494,175
Assigned	-	201,592	499,704	2,730,086	2,416,600
Unassigned	-	6,879,213	8,555,806	9,141,363	13,462,384
Total general fund	$ 7,625,253	$ 9,642,259	$ 11,615,839	$ 14,167,851	$ 16,458,346
All Other Governmental Funds					
Reserved	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Unreserved, reported in:					
Capital projects fund	1,807,020	-	-	-	-
Restricted	-	1,779,908	1,742,705	681,733	750,818
Assigned	-	-	-	12,937	124,095
Total all other governmental funds	$ 1,807,020	$ 1,779,908	$ 1,742,705	$ 694,670	$ 874,913

The City implemented GASBS No. 54 in 2011.


CITY OF POOLER, GA
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City of Pooler, Georgia
Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Calendar Years

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Revenues				
Property taxes	$ 1,930,670	$ 2,581,647	$ 2,904,513	$ 4,196,569
Sales tax	1,779,487	2,068,609	2,050,733	1,959,282
Other taxes	1,994,619	2,330,773	2,693,434	2,924,955
Licenses and permits	487,307	539,812	770,140	394,361
Revenue from other governmental units	1,038,548	1,171,666	1,194,841	413,880
Charges for services	862,596	983,848	1,396,361	1,543,393
Fines and fees	479,186	457,982	639,099	604,222
Miscellaneous	76,333	127,211	435,647	188,796
Total revenue	8,648,746	10,261,548	12,084,768	12,225,458
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	968,759	1,255,820	1,507,524	1,518,529
Public safety	2,779,850	3,025,187	3,375,217	3,755,882
Public works	2,385,388	2,118,352	2,534,746	3,030,270
Health and welfare	107,704	104,412	160,705	162,357
Culture and recreation	757,349	961,931	1,420,464	1,553,582
Housing and development	533,939	583,953	569,730	592,310
Capital outlay	530,298	436,023	4,723,387	1,472,159
Debt service:				
Principal	196,234	257,406	342,658	301,776
Interest and other charges	37,455	46,268	215,404	197,730
Total expenditures	8,296,976	8,789,352	14,849,835	12,584,595
Excess (Deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	351,770	1,472,196	(2,765,067)	(359,137)
Other Financing sources (uses)				
Debt issuance	262,330	298,372	4,793,541	250,114
Transfers in	299,901	352,344	346,707	327,838
Transfers out	(299,901)	(352,344)	(346,707)	(327,838)
Sale of capital assets/insurance recoveries	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	262,330	298,372	4,793,541	250,114
Net change in fund balances	$ 614,100	$ 1,770,568	$ 2,028,474	$ (109,023)
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	3.01%	3.79%	5.68%	4.57%

Source: *City records*

Notes: Noncapital expenditures are total expenditures less capital outlay.

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
$ 4,308,256	$ 3,836,820	$ 5,029,345	$ 4,846,980	$ 5,033,507	$ 5,457,528
1,869,004	1,847,966	1,936,899	2,023,034	4,813,162	5,793,017
2,274,786	2,651,183	3,488,479	3,839,389	3,879,471	4,183,634
213,935	385,268	346,547	705,618	580,252	863,735
165,698	1,068,642	1,401,466	1,361,761	1,474,516	1,789,118
1,101,490	1,254,534	1,485,890	1,564,953	1,533,877	1,644,598
494,960	493,626	861,420	866,788	1,025,201	970,725
199,221	73,915	83,101	130,133	112,990	136,259
10,627,350	11,611,954	14,633,147	15,338,656	18,452,976	20,838,614
1,035,720	641,067	525,664	571,536	680,595	688,637
4,482,007	4,719,860	5,334,415	5,412,682	6,966,088	8,300,793
2,452,616	3,123,455	3,645,751	3,422,650	3,763,562	4,043,892
166,244	178,518	186,770	130,695	110,821	114,450
1,776,898	1,325,487	965,203	1,046,184	999,994	1,049,051
654,731	627,950	638,730	684,284	772,837	940,947
268,839	109,677	228,596	1,733,144	2,653,832	2,411,157
508,863	358,983	1,021,638	1,426,455	1,516,173	1,828,013
222,335	219,120	192,597	176,447	130,336	92,945
11,568,253	11,304,117	12,739,364	14,604,077	17,594,238	19,469,885
(940,903)	307,837	1,893,783	734,579	858,738	1,368,729
877,778	42,281	89,800	1,170,188	610,724	1,095,710
301,311	281,104	303,281	1,322,853	2,174,615	2,873,106
(301,311)	(281,104)	(303,281)	(1,322,853)	(2,174,615)	(2,873,106)
9,305	44,129	6,311	31,610	34,515	6,299
887,083	86,410	96,111	1,201,798	645,239	1,102,009
$ (53,820)	$ 394,247	$ 1,989,894	$ 1,936,377	$ 1,503,977	$ 2,470,738
6.79%	5.69%	10.80%	13.02%	11.90%	12.96%

City of Pooler, Georgia

Schedule of Tax Revenues and Franchise Fees

Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year Ending December 31,	Property Tax	Local Option Sales Tax	Insurance Premium Tax	Occupational Tax	Malt and Alcohol Beverage Tax	Lodging Tax	Utility Franchise Fee	Annual Totals
2005	$ 1,930,670	$ 1,779,487	$ 312,471	$ 199,166	$ 264,880	$ 601,136	$ 616,966	$ 5,704,776
2006	2,581,647	2,068,609	326,923	242,076	315,086	704,688	742,000	6,981,029
2007	2,904,513	2,050,733	341,017	268,500	410,803	693,414	979,700	7,648,680
2008	4,196,569	1,959,282	349,186	289,404	460,411	655,860	1,170,094	9,080,806
2009	4,308,256	1,869,004	345,910	307,689	466,200	602,624	552,363 [1]	8,452,046
2010	3,836,730	1,847,966	335,857	219,640	483,161	562,208	1,050,407	8,335,969
2011	5,029,345	1,936,899	897,746	233,723	504,451	562,892	1,289,667	10,454,723
2012	4,846,980	2,023,034	953,557	231,770	556,223	615,706	1,482,133	10,709,403
2013	5,033,507	4,813,162	987,317	244,639	564,318	658,987	1,424,210	13,726,140
2014	5,457,582	5,793,017	1,030,370	273,913	602,632	795,388	1,481,331	15,434,233

Source: *City records*

Table includes general fund and special revenue fund revenues.

[1] The City's franchise fee agreement with Georgia Power was amended in 2009 and the payment schedule changed from quarterly to annually. The City received the 2009 first quarter payment in April of 2009 and did not receive another payment until March 2010. The March 2010 payment represented the last three quarters of calendar year 2009.


CITY OF POOLER, GA
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City of Pooler, Georgia

Assessed and Actual Value of Taxable Property

Last Ten Calendar Years

(In thousands of dollars)

	Real Property		Personal Property		Utilities and Other Property	
Calendar Year	Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value	Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value	Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value
2005	$ 419,499	$ 1,048,748	$ 88,793	$ 221,983	$ 1,831	$ 4,578
2006	527,258	1,318,145	97,774	244,435	1,982	4,955
2007	670,918	1,677,295	117,386	293,465	1,583	3,958
2008	788,988	1,972,470	130,563	326,408	4,046	10,115
2009	821,471	2,053,678	149,589	373,973	4,681	11,703
2010	808,755	2,021,888	147,231	368,078	5,257	13,143
2011	777,266	1,943,165	180,030	450,075	5,604	14,010
2012	799,298	1,998,245	214,411	536,028	6,353	15,883
2013	833,321	2,083,303	230,093	575,233	6,932	17,330
2014	922,041	2,305,103	244,709	611,773	6,999	17,498

Source: *Chatham County Board of Assessors - Consolidation and Evaluation of Digest*

Note: The ratio of total assessed to total estimated value is set at 40% by state law.

Tax rates are per $1,000 net assessed value.

Total		Ratio of Total Assessed to Total Estimated Value	Total Direct Tax Rate
Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value		
$ 510,123	$ 1,275,309	40.00%	4.071
627,014	1,567,535	40.00%	4.500
789,887	1,974,718	40.00%	4.392
923,597	2,308,993	40.00%	4.500
975,741	2,439,354	40.00%	4.500
961,243	2,403,109	40.00%	4.500
962,900	2,407,250	40.00%	4.500
1,020,062	2,550,156	40.00%	4.635
1,070,346	2,675,866	40.00%	4.250
1,173,749	2,934,374	40.00%	4.179

City of Pooler, Georgia

Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates

Last Ten Calendar Years

	City of Pooler	Overlapping Rates			
Tax Year	Operating	School District	County	State	Total
2005	4.071	17.277	11.037	0.250	32.635
2006	4.500	14.642	10.837	0.250	30.229
2007	4.392	13.795	10.537	0.250	28.974
2008	4.500	13.404	10.537	0.250	28.691
2009	4.500	13.404	10.537	0.250	28.691
2010	4.500	14.131	10.537	0.250	29.418
2011	4.500	14.631	11.109	0.250	30.490
2012	4.635	14.631	11.109	0.200	30.575
2013	4.250	15.880	12.950	0.150	33.230
2014	4.179	15.881	12.543	0.100	32.703

Source: Department of Revenue - *Tax Digest Millage Rates*

[a] Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City of Pooler.

City of Pooler, Georgia

Principal Property Taxpayers

Current and Nine Years Ago

	2014			2005		
Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	% of Total District Net Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	% of Total District Net Assessed Value
Mitsubishi Power Systems Americas	$ 61,831,372	1	4.98%			
Rolls-Royce North America, Inc.	19,583,497	2	1.58%			
HASBRO, Inc.	17,990,444	3	1.45%			
JCB USA, Inc	14,183,791	4	1.14%	$ 17,562,289	1	3.44%
KTR SAV LLC	13,665,592	5	1.10%			
Courtney Station LLC	13,371,145	6	1.08%			
Pooler Marketplace LLC	12,538,200	7	1.01%			
SG Carrington Square-Savannah LLC	11,738,110	8	0.95%			
Pooler Apartment Partners LLC	11,216,769	9	0.90%			
Villas Pooler Partners LLC	11,086,442	10	0.89%			
Southwest Quadrant Holdings LLC				13,982,800	2	2.74%
Southwest Quadrant Development				13,525,600	3	2.65%
929 Properties, LLC				9,930,600	4	1.95%
Godley Station Apartments LP				6,130,200	5	1.20%
JCB Manufacturing, Inc.				6,098,348	6	1.20%
Walmart Stores, Inc.				4,509,400	7	0.88%
Godley Station Apartments II				4,240,000	8	0.83%
Godley Station Development				4,145,808	9	0.81%
Morgan Samuel H Edward H				4,119,400	10	0.81%
Totals	$ 187,205,362		15.09%	$ 84,244,445		16.51%

Source: *Chatham County Board of Assessors*

City of Pooler, Georgia

Property Tax Levies and Collections

Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year [1]	Total Tax Levy [2]	Collected within the Calendar Year of the Levy		Collections for subsequent years	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
2005	$ 1,631,884	$ 1,536,648	94.16%	$ 95,236	$ 1,631,884	100.00%
2006	2,386,207	1,984,407	83.16%	401,800	2,386,207	100.00%
2007	2,867,609	1,229,403 [3]	42.87%	1,638,206	2,867,609	100.00%
2008	3,592,498	2,952,303	82.18%	556,554	3,508,857	97.67%
2009	3,844,880	3,251,769	84.57%	552,001	3,803,770	98.93%
2010	3,863,641	2,960,033	76.61%	900,092	3,860,125	99.91%
2011	3,884,939	3,468,972	89.29%	414,056	3,883,028	99.95%
2012	4,080,155	3,795,818	93.03%	281,597	4,077,415	99.93%
2013	4,044,755	3,787,968	93.65%	254,192	4,042,160	99.94%
2014	4,438,005	4,268,796	96.19%	-	4,268,796	96.19%

Source: *City records.*

[1] Taxes are assessed for the calendar year beginning January 1.

[2] The total tax levy includes real property, industrial area, personal property and public utilities. The total tax levy is the original state approved levy after adjustments for cancelations, releases, errors and additions.

[3] Collections decreased due to a two week delay in rendering tax bills.

City of Pooler, Georgia

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Governmental Activities: Contractual Obligations	Governmental Activities: Notes Payable	Governmental Activities: Capital Leases	Business-type Activities: GEFA Loans	Business-type Activities: Capital Leases	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income [a]	Per Capita [a]
2005	$ -	$ -	$ 841,213	$ 19,965,404	$ 159,090	$ 20,965,707	8.50%	$ 2,055
2006	-	-	882,179	21,727,035	100,755	22,709,969	8.24%	2,103
2007	4,500,000	-	833,062	21,846,550	170,227	27,349,839	7.82%	2,022
2008	4,500,000	-	781,400	19,915,439	108,405	25,305,244	7.15%	1,874
2009	4,500,000	-	1,150,315	19,302,565	162,628	25,115,508	6.90%	1,860
2010	4,500,000	-	833,613	18,410,739	104,792	23,849,144	4.54%	1,246
2011	3,750,000	-	651,775	17,759,412	51,128	22,212,315	4.13%	1,145
2012	2,550,000	867,730	727,365	17,429,466	15,940	21,590,501	3.67%	1,048
2013	1,300,000	817,965	1,121,681	16,393,731	3,239	19,636,616	2.95%	893
2014	-	766,552	1,740,791	17,471,382	309,575	20,288,300	2.92%	904

Note: Details regarding the city's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

[a] See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics on page G-18 for personal income and population data.

City of Pooler, Georgia

Ratios of Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding

Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	General Bonded Debt Outstanding: General Obligation Bonds	Deductions	Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding	Percentage of Actual Taxable Value of Property	Per Capita
2005	$ -	$ -	$ -	0.00%	$ -
2006	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2007	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2008	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2009	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2010	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2011	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2012	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2013	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2014	-	-	-	0.00%	-

City of Pooler, Georgia

Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt

As of December 31, 2014

	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable [(a)]	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Overlapping debt repaid with property taxes:			
Chatham County, Georgia:			
DSA Chatham County Projects Series 2005	$ 10,230,000	10.71%	$ 1,095,633
DSA Chatham County Projects Series 2005A	3,870,000	10.71%	414,477
DSA Union Mission Series 2009	2,060,000	10.71%	220,626
DSA Union Mission Series 2011	2,680,000	10.71%	287,028
Mosquito Control	3,699,106	10.71%	396,174
Savannah-Chatham County School Board:			
General Obligation Bonded Debt	48,457,887	10.71%	5,189,840
Overlapping other debt:			
Capital leases:			
Savannah-Chatham County School Board	11,937,255	13.92%	1,661,666
Subtotal, overlapping debt			9,265,444
City of Pooler direct debt			2,507,343
Total direct and overlapping debt			$ 11,772,787

Sources: *Assessed value data used to estimate applicable percentages provided by the Chatham County Board of Assessors; debt outstanding data provided by each governmental unit.*

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the city. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of Pooler. This process recognizes that, when considering the city's ability to issue and repay long-term-debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government.

[(a)] For debt repaid with property taxes, the percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of another governmental unit's taxable value that is within the city's boundaries and dividing it by each unit's total taxable value. For overlapping other debt (County), the percentage of overlapping applicable is estimated using the city's population and dividing it by the county's population. For overlapping other debt (School), the percentage of overlapping applicable is estimated using the city's school enrollment and dividing it by the school district's total enrollment.

City of Pooler, Georgia

Legal Debt Margin Information

Last Ten Calendar Years

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total assessed value of taxable property	$ 510,123,606	$ 627,014,291	$ 789,886,671	$ 923,596,537	$ 975,740,676
Less exemptions for bond purposes	2,385,817	3,083,620	9,765,842	9,872,720	59,624,888
Net assessed value for bond purposes	$ 507,737,789	$ 623,930,671	$ 780,120,829	$ 913,723,817	$ 916,115,788
Debt limit percentage	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Debt limit	$ 50,773,779	$ 62,393,067	$ 78,012,083	$ 91,372,382	$ 91,611,579
Total net debt applicable to limit: General obligation bonds (net of set aside)	-	-	-	-	-
Legal debt margin	$ 50,773,779	$ 62,393,067	$ 78,012,083	$ 91,372,382	$ 91,611,579
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total assessed value of taxable property	$ 961,243,027	$ 962,899,635	$1,020,061,805	$1,070,346,277	$1,173,748,812
Less exemptions for bond purposes	49,495,073	44,586,615	68,033,622	64,179,872	64,179,872
Net assessed value for bond purposes	$ 911,747,954	$ 918,313,020	$ 952,028,183	$1,006,166,405	$1,109,568,940
Debt limit percentage	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Debt limit	$ 91,174,795	$ 91,831,302	$ 95,202,818	$ 100,616,641	$ 110,956,894
Total net debt applicable to limit: General obligation bonds (net of set aside)	-	-	-	-	-
Legal debt margin	$ 91,174,795	$ 91,831,302	$ 95,202,818	$ 100,616,641	$ 110,956,894
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The present constitutional limit on direct general obligation bonds for the City of Pooler is the amount equivalent to 10% of the net assessed valuation of taxable property for debt service (bond) purposes.

The Constitutional debt limitation applies to all general obligation bonds authorized. Additional general obligation bonds may authorized to be issued if so approved by a majority of those voting in an election held for that purpose. The City of Pooler has no general obligation bonds authorized but unissued.

City of Pooler, Georgia

Demographic and Economic Statistics

Last Ten Calendar Years

Year	Population	Personal Income [2]	Per Capita Personal Income [1]	Unemployment Rate [3]
2005	10,200	$ 246,666,600	$ 24,183	4.6%
2006	10,800	275,529,600	25,512	4.1%
2007	13,526	349,836,464	25,864	4.4%
2008	13,500	353,956,500	26,219	5.4%
2009	13,500	364,000,500	26,963	8.5%
2010	19,141	525,650,142	27,462	9.2%
2011	19,391	537,499,129	27,719	8.7%
2012	20,598	588,999,810	28,595	8.8%
2013	21,978	666,746,586	30,337	7.1%
2014	22,431	693,745,968	30,928	6.6%

Sources:

[1] *www.city-data.com/city/Pooler-Georgia.html*

[2] *Personal income has been estimated based upon the municipal population and per capita personal income presented.*

[3] *State Department of Labor*

City of Pooler, Georgia

Principal Employers

Current Year and Seven Years Ago

Employer	2014 Employees	2014 Rank	2014 Percentage of Total City Employment	2007 Employees	2007 Rank	2007 Percentage of Total City Employment
Mitsubishi	398	1	6.19%			
Wal-Mart	294	2	4.57%	518	1	9.06%
JCB, Inc.	240	3	3.73%	240	2	4.20%
Sam's Club	133	4	2.07%	141	3	2.47%
Home Depot	115	5	1.79%	108	8	1.89%
Publix	110	6	1.71%	115	6	2.01%
Lowe's	104	7	1.62%	122	5	2.13%
ProBuild Company, LLC	94	8	1.46%			
The Place at Pooler	93	9	1.45%			
Cracker Barrel	86	10	1.34%	132	4	2.31%
William Bros. Lumber				110	7	1.92%
Piggly Wiggly, Inc.				101	9	1.77%
Longhorn Steakhouse				83	10	1.45%
Total	1,667		25.93%	1,670		29.22%

Source: City records

Beginning in 2011, information presented above is specific to the City of Pooler, Georgia and not the Savannah Metropolitan Service Area as reported prior to 2011. Statistics prior to 2007 are not available.

City of Pooler, Georgia
Full Time City Employees by Function/Program
Last Ten Calendar Years

Function/Program	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
General government	14	16	19	13	10
Public safety	45	51	54	55	63
Public works	29	32	39	40	35
Culture and recreation	5	6	10	10	8
Water and sewer services	19	19	19	23	26
Total	112	124	141	141	142

Function/Program	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
General government	10	13	13	15	15
Public safety	69	70	72	90	101
Public works	28	24	23	23	30
Culture and recreation	13	11	11	11	11
Water and sewer services	19	21	17	20	16
Total	139	139	136	159	173

Source: *City Personnel Records*

City of Pooler, Georgia

Operating Indicators by Function

Last Ten Calendar Years

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Police:					
Arrests	960	1,060	1,143	415	641
Fire:					
Number of emergency calls	1,168	1,547	1,754	1,843	2,002
Inspections	13	166	256	- [b]	213
Public works:					
Street resurfacing (miles)	2.086	1.193	1.000	1.820	0.700
Water:					
New connections	436	778	701	362	243
Average daily consumption (gallons)	628,749	676,390	1,755,345 [a]	1,951,355	2,117,587
Sewer:					
New connections	436	778	676	361	243
Average daily sewage treatment (gallons)	1,210,000	1,300,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,750,000

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Police:					
Arrests	601	845	987	1,337	1,442
Fire:					
Number of emergency calls	2,241	2,391	2,499	2,569	3,005
Inspections	724	895	687	826	684
Public works:					
Street resurfacing (miles)	-	1.000	1.940	1.290	-
Water:					
New connections	262	272	312	315	285
Average daily consumption (gallons)	2,058,684	2,168,287	2,118,763	2,008,375	1,980,000
Sewer:					
New connections	262	272	312	315	293
Average daily sewage treatment (gallons)	1,617,000	1,401,000	1,812,000	1,791,781	1,890,000

Sources: *City records*

unav - This information is not available.

[a] Began including water purchased from the City of Savannah in 2007.

[b] In 2008 management used a contractor to preform inspections.

City of Pooler, Georgia
Capital Asset Statistics by Function
Last Ten Calendar Years

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Police:					
Stations	1	1	1	1	1
Fire:					
Fire stations	2	2	2	2	2
Public works:					
Streets (miles)	55.7	71.6	80	80	81
Traffic signals	2	3	3	3	5
Parks and recreation:					
Parks	1	1	2	5	5
Community centers	1	1	1	1	1
Water:					
Maximum daily capacity (gallons)	1,100,000	1,114,000	3,960,000 [a]	3,900,000 [a]	3,900,000
Wastewater:					
Maximum daily treatment capacity (gallons)	2,500,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Police:					
Stations	1	1	1	1	1
Fire:					
Fire stations	2	2	2	4	4
Public works:					
Streets (miles)	87	102	102	102	103
Traffic signals	7	8	8	8	8
Parks and recreation:					
Parks	5	5	5	5	5
Community centers	1	1	1	1	1
Water:					
Maximum daily capacity (gallons)	3,697,000	3,697,000	3,697,000	3,697,000	4,454,000
Wastewater:					
Maximum daily treatment capacity (gallons)	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000

Sources: *City records and Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Transportation*

unav - This information is not available.

[a] Began including water purchased from the City of Savannah in 2007.


CITY OF POOLER, GA
FAMILY
PRIDE
HONOR
1907

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*

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pooler, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Pooler, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 15, 2015.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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 City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KRT, CPAs P.C.

KRT, CPAs P.C.
Savannah, Georgia
June 15, 2015