TOWN OF RIDDLEVILLE, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor and Council
Town of Riddleville, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Riddleville, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Riddleville, Georgia's basic financial statements. The schedule of projects constructed with special sales tax proceeds and the other schedules included in other supplementary information as described in the accompanying table of contents, are presented for the purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of projects constructed with special sales tax proceeds and the other schedules included in other supplementary information as described in the accompanying table of contents are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have issued our report dated May 19, 2017 on our consideration of the Town of Riddleville, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Riddleville, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Wright & Wright, P.C.

May 19, 2017

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

TOWN OF RIDDLEVILLE, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS:			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 148,105	$ 26,986	$ 175,091
Accounts receivable, net	-	1,858	1,858
Receivable from other governments	2,950	-	2,950
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-
Internal balances	-	-	-
Total current assets	151,055	28,844	179,899
Noncurrent assets:			
Land	74,699	1,000	75,699
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	52,335	453,605	505,940
Total assets	278,089	483,449	761,538
LIABILITIES:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	5,299	1,369	6,668
Other accrued liabilities	-	200	200
Total current liabilities	5,299	1,569	6,868
Noncurrent liabilities	-	-	-
Total liabilities	5,299	1,569	6,868
NET POSITION:			
Invested in capital assets	127,034	454,605	581,639
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	91,331	-	91,331
Transportation improvements	12,321	-	12,321
Unrestricted	42,104	27,275	69,379
	$ 272,790	$ 481,880	$ 754,670

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF RIDDLEVILLE, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Business-type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Total
Primary government:							
Governmental activities:							
General government	$ 22,229	$ 909	$ -	$ -	$ (21,320)	$ -	$ (21,320)
Street department	10,370	5,280	8,348	10,202	13,460	-	13,460
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	32,599	6,189	8,348	10,202	(7,860)	-	(7,860)
Business-type activities:							
Water fees	40,864	19,142	-	-	-	(21,722)	(21,722)
Total business-type activities	40,864	19,142	-	-	-	(21,722)	(21,722)
Total primary government	$ 73,463	$ 25,331	$ 8,348	$ 10,202	(7,860)	(21,722)	(29,582)
General revenues:							
Taxes:							
Property taxes					1,056	-	1,056
General sales and use tax					8,374	-	8,374
Insurance company premium tax					5,992	-	5,992
Other taxes					1,625	-	1,625
Grants and contributions					-	-	-
Interest and dividend earnings					232	-	232
Miscellaneous					4,375	-	4,375
Transfers					(20,193)	20,193	-
Total general revenues and transfers					1,461	20,193	21,654
Change in net position					(6,399)	(1,529)	(7,928)
Net position, beginning					279,189	483,409	762,598
Net position, ending					$ 272,790	$ 481,880	$ 754,670

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF RIDDLEVILLE, GEORGIA

BALANCE SHEET

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2016

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund (2009)	Capital Projects Fund (2014)	Transportation Special Revenue Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 46,570	$ 75,956	$ 13,681	$ 11,898	$ 148,105
Accounts receivable, net	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental receivables	833	-	1,694	423	2,950
Total assets	$ 47,403	$ 75,956	$ 15,375	$ 12,321	$ 151,055
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES:					
Accounts payable	$ 5,299	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,299
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilties	5,299	-	-	-	5,299
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES:					
Non-spendable fund balance	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted fund balance:					
Capital projects	-	75,956	15,375	-	91,331
Transportation costs	-	-	-	12,321	12,321
Committed fund balance	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned fund balance	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned fund balance	42,104	-	-	-	42,104
Total fund balances	42,104	75,956	15,375	12,321	145,756
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 47,403	$ 75,956	$ 15,375	$ 12,321	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:					
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds, net of accumulated depreciation of $86,923					127,034
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:					
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $0					-
Net position of governmental activities					$ 272,790

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF RIDDLEVILLE, GEORGIA

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund (2009)	Capital Projects Fund (2014)	Transportation Special Revenue Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:					
Taxes	$ 17,072	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 17,072
Licenses and permits	909	-	-	-	909
Intergovernmental	-	-	9,257	8,348	17,605
Charges for services	5,280	-	-	-	5,280
Other	4,607	945	-	-	5,552
Total revenues	27,868	945	9,257	8,348	46,418
EXPENDITURES:					
Current operating:					
General government	17,841	-	79	-	17,920
Street department	10,320	-	-	-	10,320
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and other charges	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlays	-	20,741	9,797	-	30,538
Total expenditures	28,161	20,741	9,876	-	58,778
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(293)	(19,796)	(619)	8,348	(12,360)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Loan proceeds	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in (out)	2,062	-	-	(2,062)	-
Total other financing sources and uses	2,062	-	-	(2,062)	-
Net change in fund balance	1,769	(19,796)	(619)	6,286	(12,360)
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	40,335	95,752	15,994	6,035	158,116
FUND BALANCE, end of year	$ 42,104	$ 75,956	$ 15,375	$ 12,321	$ 145,756

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF RIDDLEVILLE, GEORGIA

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$ (12,360)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets:	
Capital outlays	10,345
Depreciation	(4,359)
	5,986
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds:	
Receivables, net of deferred revenue	(25)
	$ (6,399)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF RIDDLEVILLE, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Water Fund
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash in bank	$ 26,986
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of $0	1,858
Total current assets	28,844
NONCURRENT ASSETS:	
Capital Assets:	
Land	1,000
Buildings	1,995
Equipment	200
Distribution system	758,661
	761,856
Less accumulated depreciation	(307,251)
Total capital assets	454,605
Total assets	483,449
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	1,369
Other accrued liabilities	200
Total current liabilities	1,569
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:	-
Total liabilities	1,569
NET POSITION	
INVESTED IN CAPITAL ASSETS	454,605
RESTRICTED	-
UNRESTRICTED	27,275
Total net position	$ 481,880

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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

	Water Fund
OPERATING REVENUES:	
Water sales	$ 19,142
Miscellaneous income	-
Total operating revenue	19,142
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Purchased/contracted services:	
Accounting and legal	4,900
Repairs and replacement	10,025
Dues	400
Testing	640
Supplies:	
Chemicals and supplies	125
Office supplies	586
Utilities and communication	3,045
Depreciation	21,143
Miscellaneous	-
Total operating expenses	40,864
OPERATING LOSS	(21,722)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):	
Interest income	-
Interest expense	-
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	-
NET LOSS BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(21,722)
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Contribution from Capital Projects Funds	20,193
NET LOSS BEFORE TRANSFERS	(1,529)
TRANSFERS FROM (TO) GENERAL FUND	-
NET LOSS	(1,529)
NET POSITION, beginning of year	483,409
NET POSITION, end of year	$ 481,880

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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

	Water Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Cash received from customers	$ 20,198
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(19,172)
Cash paid to employees	-
Other receipts (payments)	-
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	1,026
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Transfer from (to) other funds	-
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities	-
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Purchase of capital assets	-
Principal paid on capital debt	-
Interest paid on capital debt	-
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Interest received	-
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	1,026
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	25,960
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	$ 26,986
RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net operating income (loss)	$ (21,722)
Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Cash flows reported in other categories:	
Depreciation expense	21,143
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable	1,056
Accounts payable	349
Other accrued liabilities	200
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	$ 1,026
NONCASH CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Capital purchases of $20,193 were paid from the Capital Projects Funds	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Town (the primary government) and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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

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

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

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, including accrued interest on general long-term debt, is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences and claims and judgments are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

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

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

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

> The General Fund is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
>
> The Capital Projects Fund (2009) accounts for capital outlay and other transactions related to the additional one-percent local option sales tax in effect for the period October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2014.
>
> The Capital Projects Fund (2014) accounts for capital outlay and other transactions related to the additional one-percent local option sales tax in effect for the period October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2020.

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

The Town reports the following major proprietary fund:

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Cash and Investments

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

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

E. Inventory

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

F. Prepaid Items

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

G. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., streets, sidewalks, distribution systems and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an estimated useful life in excess of two years and an original cost of more than $1,000. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

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

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

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

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

H. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

I. Long-Term Obligations

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

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

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

J. Fund Equity

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

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as "fund balance." Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as "net position."

Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Net Position

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

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

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

K. Interfund Transactions

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

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

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Basis

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

Budget Requirements, Accounting and Reporting

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

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

Excesses of Expenditures over Appropriations in Individual Funds

In the General Fund, general government expenditures were $341 greater than appropriation, and in the street department expenditures were $7,820 greater than appropriations. These overexpenditures were funded by greater than anticipated revenues and by available fund balance. The Mayor and Council plan in the future to more closely monitor expenditures to determine if budget amendments need to be made or if cost cutting measures need to be formulated.

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2016, none of the Town's $175,091 was exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments - There were no investments at December 31, 2016.

4. PROPERTY TAXES

The value of all real and business personal property located in the Town is assessed (appraised) as of each January 1. Taxable assessed value represents the appraisal value less applicable exemptions authorized by the Town Council. Appraised values are established by the Washington County Tax Assessors at 40% of estimated fair market value. Taxes were levied when the milleage rate was set on or about September 10, 2014. Taxes are billed shortly after January 1 (of the following year) and are due April 15, after which date penalties and interest may be assessed. Property on which taxes are not paid within 60 days of mailing may then be levied on by the Town. Current tax collections for the year ended December 31, 2016, were 100% of the tax levy.

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

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

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

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
General Fund:			
Property tax	$ -	$ -	$ -
Local option sales tax	833	-	833
Garbage fees	-	-	-
Capital Projects Fund (2016):			
Special local option sales tax	1,694	-	1,694
Transportation Special Revenue Fund:			
Special local option sales tax	423		423
Water Fund:			
Water fees	-	1,858	1,858
	2,950	1,858	4,808
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	-
	$ 2,950	$ 1,858	$ 4,808

6. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 70,699	$ 4,000	$ -	$ 74,699
Other capital assets:				
Buildings	88,717	-	-	88,717
Equipment	49,207	26,538	(25,204)	50,541
Subtotal	208,623	30,538	(25,204)	213,957
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	51,850	3,514	-	55,364
Equipment	35,725	845	(5,011)	31,559
Subtotal	87,575	4,359	(5,011)	86,923
Net capital assets	$ 121,048	$ 26,179	$ (20,193)	$ 127,034

Governmental activities depreciation expense:

General government	$ 4,309
Street department	50
	$ 4,359

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities:				
Not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 1,000	$ -	$ -	$ 1,000
Construction-in-progress	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,000	-	-	1,000
Other capital assets:				
Building	1,995	-	-	1,995
Equipment	200	-	-	200
Infrastructure	738,468	20,193	-	758,661
Subtotal	741,663	20,193	-	761,856
Accumulated depreciation:				
Building	1,299	100	-	1,399
Equipment	200	-	-	200
Infrastructure	284,609	21,043	-	305,652
Subtotal	286,108	21,143	-	307,251
Net capital assets	$ 455,555	$ (950)	$ -	$ 454,605

8. DEFICIT FUND EQUITY

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

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Contingent Liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at December 31, 2016.

Litigation

Various claims and lawsuits are pending against the Town. In the opinion of Town management, after consultation with legal counsel, the potential loss on all claims and lawsuits will not materially effect the Town's financial position.

10. RETIREMENT PLAN

The Town does not have a retirement or pension plan.

11. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

Risk Pool

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

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

Self Insurance

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

13. JOINT VENTURE

Under Georgia law, the Town in conjunction with other cities and counties in the fourteen Town east central Georgia area, is a member of the Central Savannah River Area Regional Commission and is required to pay annual dues thereto. During its year ended December 31, 2016, the Town paid $124 in such dues. Membership in a Regional Commission is required by the OCGA Section 50-8-34 which provides for the organizational structure of the Regional Commission in Georgia. The Regional Commission Board membership includes the chief elected official of each Town and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of a Regional Commission. Separate financial statements may be obtained from:

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

14. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Transportation Fund -		
General Fund	$ -	$ 2,062
General Fund -		
Transportation Fund	2,062	
	$ 2,062	$ 2,062

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

All Town transfers either occur on a regular basis or are consistent with the purpose of the fund making the transfer.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

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

TOWN OF RIDDLEVILLE, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES:				
Taxes:				
Ad valorem	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,081	$ 81
Vehicle	1,000	1,000	1,574	574
Local option sales tax	8,000	8,000	8,374	374
Insurance company premium	5,000	5,000	5,992	992
Other	-	-	51	51
	15,000	15,000	17,072	2,072
Licenses and Permits:				
Business licenses	500	500	909	409
	500	500	909	409
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Charges for services:				
Garbage fee	4,000	4,000	5,280	1,280
	4,000	4,000	5,280	1,280
Miscellaneous:				
Rental income	-	-	3,625	3,625
Interest income	-	-	232	232
Other	500	500	750	250
	500	500	4,607	4,107
Total revenues	20,000	20,000	27,868	7,868

TOWN OF RIDDLEVILLE, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
EXPENDITURES:				
Current Operating:				
General government	$ 17,500	$ 17,500	$ 17,841	$ (341)
Street department	2,500	2,500	10,320	(7,820)
Public safety	-	-	-	-
Total operating expenditures	20,000	20,000	28,161	(8,161)
Capital Outlays:				
General government	-	-	-	-
Street department	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditures	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-
Total debt service	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	20,000	20,000	28,161	(8,161)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	-	(293)	(293)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Loan proceeds	-	-	-	-
Transfers in (out)	-	-	2,062	2,062
	-	-	2,062	2,062
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and other financing sources	-	-	1,769	1,769
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	40,335	40,335	40,335	-
FUND BALANCE, end of year	$ 40,335	$ 40,335	$ 42,104	$ 1,769

TOWN OF RIDDLEVILLE, GEORGIA
TRANSPORTATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (GAAP) BASIS AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental:				
Special local option sales tax	$ 4,500	$ 4,500	$ 4,141	$ (359)
Intergovernmental grant revenue	2,200	2,200	4,207	2,007
	6,700	6,700	8,348	1,648
EXPENDITURES:				
Current operating:				
Transportation improvements	3,000	3,000	-	3,000
Capital outlays	500	500	-	500
Total expenditures	3,500	3,500	-	3,500
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures	3,200	3,200	8,348	5,148
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,062)	438
Excess revenues and other financing sources (uses) over (under) expenditures	700	700	6,286	5,586
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	6,035	6,035	6,035	-
FUND BALANCE, end of year	$ 6,735	$ 6,735	$ 12,321	$ 5,586

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

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

TOWN OF RIDDLEVILLE, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES COMPARED TO BUDGET (GAAP BASIS)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
OPERATING EXPENDITURES:				
General Government:				
Personal services and employee benefits:				
Salaries	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Payroll taxes	1,100	1,100	-	1,100
Purchased/contracted services:				
Accounting and legal	2,800	2,800	3,650	(850)
Insurance	3,200	3,200	3,653	(453)
Utilities and communication	-	-	3,426	(3,426)
Repairs and maintenance	1,500	1,500	102	1,398
Dues	300	300	172	128
Advertising	250	250	284	(34)
Supplies:				
Office supplies	350	350	173	177
Other costs:				
Travel and training	2,400	2,400	4,048	(1,648)
Payments to County	1,500	1,500	1,016	484
Miscellaneous	4,100	4,100	1,317	2,783
Total General Government	$ 17,500	$ 17,500	$ 17,841	$ (341)
Public safety:				
Fire:				
Donation to Volunteer Fire Department	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total Public Safety	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Street Department:				
Maintenance and repairs	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	$ 5,610	$ (3,110)
County landfill	-	-	4,710	(4,710)
Other costs	-	-	-	-
Total Street Department	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	$ 10,320	$ (7,820)

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

Project	Original Estimated Cost	Revised Estimated Cost	Expenditures			Estimated Percentage of Completion
			Prior Years	Current Year	Total	
2009 Tax:						
Water system construction	$ 8,481	$ 234,859	$ 163,016	$ 20,193	$ 183,209	78.0%
Water system equipment	-	10,000	9,935	-	9,935	99.4%
Street equipment	-	15,000	14,976	-	14,976	99.8%
Street repairs	-	10,000	6,374		6,374	63.7%
General government land and equipment	-	100,000	79,438	548	79,986	80.0%
2014 Tax:						
Water system equipment	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-
Street equipment	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Street repairs	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
General government land and equipment	18,000	18,000	-	9,876	9,876	54.9%

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

To the Mayor and Council
Town of Riddleville, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business type activities and each major fund of the Town of Riddleville, Georgia as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Riddleville's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 19, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Riddleville 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 instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 16-3.

Town of Riddleville's Response to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Wright & Wright, P.C.

May 19, 2017

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

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

16-1 Segregation of Duties

Condition

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

Effect

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

Recommendation

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

Views of Responsible Officials

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

16-2 Controls Over Financial Statement Presentation

Condition

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

Effect

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

Recommendation

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

Views of Responsible Officials

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

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

16-3 Budgetary

Condition

In the Town's General Fund, actual expenditures exceeded budget appropriations in two departments. This is a violation of state law.

Effect

Fiscal control and accountability over departmental expenditures may be jeopardized.

Recommendation

The Town should monitor the budget and amend it when appropriate.

Views of Responsible Officials

Our Town Council will analyze budgetary financial data periodically and amend the budget when appropriate.