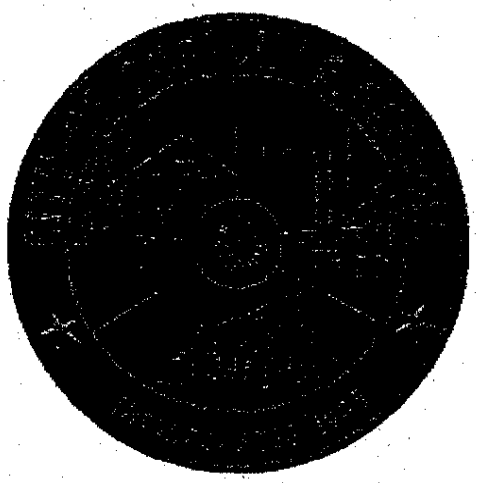


CITY OF ROSSVILLE

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year
Ended September 30, 2013

By Authority of the Mayor
and City Council

CITY OF ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year
Ended September 30, 2013

By Authority of the Mayor
and City Council

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CITY OF ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA
Annual Financial Report
Year Ended September 30, 2013

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FINANCIAL SECTION

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND ADVISORS

LLOYD WILLIAMSON
CHRISTIAN HATCH

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor and Council
Of the City of Rossville, 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 remaining fund information of the City of Rossville, Georgia, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of 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 of 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.

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND GEORGIA SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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 remaining fund information of the City of Rossville, Georgia as of September 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund and special revenue funds for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Rossville's basic financial statements. The budgetary comparisons on pages 36-37 and the Schedule of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Expenditures on page 43 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The Schedule of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Expenditures is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain limited 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 Schedule of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Expenditures is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole. The budgetary comparison schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain limited 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 budgetary comparison schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated February 10, 2014, on our consideration of the City of Rossville, 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 Rossville, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Williamson and Company

Williamson and Company
Certified Public Accountants
February 10, 2014

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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CITY OF ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2013

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Total	Downtown Development Authority
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 644,396	$ 337,499	$ 981,895	$ 11,714
Receivables, Net	296,302	109,199	405,501	-
Restricted Cash	98,675	-	98,675	-
Capital Assets:				
Land and Improvements	208,581	-	208,581	57,131
Other Capital Assets, Net	4,311,853	270,886	4,582,739	41,649
Total Capital Assets	4,520,434	270,886	4,791,320	98,780
Total Assets	5,559,807	717,584	6,277,391	110,494
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	18,957	98,334	117,291	-
Other Payables	39,214	-	39,214	297
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Due In More Than One Year	21,657	-	21,657	-
Total Liabilities	79,828	98,334	178,162	297
Net Position				
Investment In Capital Assets	4,520,434	270,886	4,791,320	98,780
Restricted For:				
Capital Projects	61,081	-	61,081	-
Drug Enforcement Activities	37,594	-	37,594	-
Unrestricted	860,870	348,364	1,209,234	11,417
Total Net Position	$ 5,479,979	$ 619,250	$ 6,099,229	$ 110,197

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

CITY OF ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA
Statement of Activities
For The Year Ended September 30, 2013

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities:				
General Government	$ 488,906	$ 16,757	$ 37,036	$ 383
Police	824,420	359,539	6,000	-
Fire	300,224	-	455	-
Streets	475,945	-	34,248	-
Culture and Recreation	84,003	-	-	-
Sanitation	222,733	157,566	-	-
Drainage Improvements	14,025	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	2,410,256	533,862	77,739	383
Business-type Activities:				
Sewer Utility	568,877	567,872	-	-
Total Primary Government	$ 2,979,133	$ 1,101,734	$ 77,739	$ 383
Component Unit				
Downtown Development Authority	$ 18,288	$ -	$ 14,311	$ -

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

CITY OF ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA
Statement of Activities
For The Year Ended September 30, 2013

Functions/Programs	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			Component Unit
	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Downtown Development Authority
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities:				
General Government	$ (434,730)	$	$ (434,730)	$
Police	(458,881)		(458,881)	
Fire	(299,769)		(299,769)	
Streets	(441,697)		(441,697)	
Recreation	(84,003)		(84,003)	
Sanitation	(65,167)		(65,167)	
Drainage Improvements	(14,025)		(14,025)	
Total Governmental Activities	(1,798,272)		(1,798,272)	
Business-type Activities:				
Sewer Utility		(1,005)	(1,005)	
Total Primary Government	(1,798,272)	(1,005)	(1,799,277)	
Component unit:				
Downtown Development Authority				(3,977)
General Revenues:				
Property Taxes, Levied For General Purposes	671,135	-	671,135	-
Motor Vehicle Taxes	84,599	-	84,599	-
Franchise Taxes	74,762	-	74,762	-
Alcoholic Beverage Excise Taxes	67,145	-	67,145	-
Occupational Taxes	254,785	-	254,785	-
Local Option Sales Tax	276,296	-	276,296	-
Intangible Taxes	5,353	-	5,353	-
Investment Earnings	1,563	365	1,928	13
Miscellaneous	6,857	-	-	432
Total General Revenues	1,442,495	365	1,436,003	445
Change In Net Position	(355,777)	(640)	(363,274)	(3,532)
Net Position - Beginning	5,835,756	619,890	-	113,729
Net Position - Ending	$ 5,479,979	$ 619,250	$ 6,099,229	$ 110,197

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

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CITY OF ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
September 30, 2013

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 644,396	$ -	$ -	$ 644,396
Receivables, Net	296,302	-	-	296,302
Cash Restricted	-	61,081	37,594	98,675
Total Assets	940,698	61,081	37,594	1,039,373
Liabilities and Fund Balance				
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	18,957	-	-	18,957
Other Payables	39,214	-	-	39,214
Total Liabilities	58,171	-	-	58,171
Fund Balances				
Restricted:				
Capital Projects	-	61,081	-	61,081
Law Enforcement	-	-	37,594	37,594
Assigned				
Recreational Activities	12,208	-	-	12,208
Fountain	3,708	-	-	3,708
Unassigned	866,611	-	-	866,611
Total Fund Balances	882,527	61,081	37,594	981,202
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$ 940,698	$ 61,081	$ 37,594	$ 1,039,373

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		$ 981,202
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 governmental funds.		
Governmental Capital Assets	7,972,307	
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(3,451,873)	4,520,434
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences		(21,657)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 5,479,979

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

CITY OF ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - General Fund
For the Year Ended September 30, 2013

	Budget			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues				
Taxes	$ 1,439,745	$ 1,439,745	$ 1,434,075	$ (5,670)
Licenses And Permits	12,750	12,750	12,819	69
Charges For Services	143,968	143,968	161,504	17,536
Fines And Forfeitures	350,000	350,000	351,876	1,876
Intergovernmental	75,966	75,966	71,083	(4,883)
Investment Earnings	7,500	7,500	1,832	(5,668)
Miscellaneous Income	6,500	6,500	7,512	1,012
Total Revenues	2,036,429	2,036,429	2,040,701	4,272
Expenditures				
General Government	459,554	459,554	450,678	8,876
Police	792,363	792,363	766,500	25,863
Fire	251,698	251,698	227,398	24,300
Streets	366,856	366,856	337,131	29,725
Culture And Recreation	54,205	54,205	54,000	205
Sanitation	222,733	222,733	222,733	-
Total Expenditures	2,147,409	2,147,409	2,058,440	88,969
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues Over Expenditures	(110,980)	(110,980)	(17,739)	93,241
Other Financing Sources				
Proceeds From Disposal Of Capital Assets	5,000	5,000	-	(5,000)
Total Other Financing Sources	5,000	5,000	-	(5,000)
Net Change In Fund Balances	(105,980)	(105,980)	(17,739)	88,241
Fund Balances - Beginning	900,266	900,266	900,266	-
Appropriation of Prior Year Fund Balance	105,980	105,980	-	(105,980)
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 900,266	$ 900,266	$ 882,527	$ (17,739)

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

CITY OF ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Fund - Sewer Utility
September 30, 2013

	Sewer Utility
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash And Cash Equivalents	$ 337,499
Receivables, Net	109,199
Total Current Assets	446,698
Noncurrent Assets:	
Capital Assets:	
Lines And Extensions	257,738
Equipment	79,279
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(66,131)
Total Noncurrent Assets	270,886
Total Assets	717,584
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	98,334
Total Currrent Liabilities	98,334
Total Liabilities	98,334
Net Position	
Invested In Capital Assets	270,886
Unrestricted	348,364
Total Net Position	$ 619,250

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

CITY OF ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Fund - Sewer Utility
For the Year Ended September 30, 2013

	Sewer Utility
Operating Revenues	
Charges For Services	$ 567,872
Total Operating Revenues	567,872
Operating Expenses	
Costs Of Sales And Services	553,612
Depreciation	15,265
Total Operating Expenses	568,877
Operating Income	(1,005)
Nonoperating Revenues	
Interest Revenue	365
Total Nonoperating Revenues	365
Change In Net Position	(640)
Total Net Position - Beginning	619,890
Total Net Position - Ending	$ 619,250

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

CITY OF ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund - Sewer Utility
For the Year Ended September 30, 2013

	Sewer Utility
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	
Receipts From Customers	$ 506,639
Payments To Suppliers	(492,137)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	14,502
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities	
No Noncapital Financing Activities	-
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities	
No Capital or Related Financing Activities	-
Cash Flows From Investing Activities	
Interest Earned	365
Net Increase In Cash	14,867
Cash Balances - October 1, 2012	322,632
Cash Balances - September 30, 2013	$ 337,499
Reconciliation Of Operating Income To Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:	
Operating Income	$ (1,005)
Adjustments To Reconcile Operating Income To Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:	
Depreciation Expense	15,265
(Increase)/Decrease In Accounts Receivable	(61,233)
Increase/(Decrease) In Accounts Payable	61,475
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	$ 14,502
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities:	
No Noncash Transactions	$ -

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

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Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The City of Rossville was incorporated in 1905 and operates under a Mayor/Council form of government. The City provides the following services: General and Administrative Services, Public Safety (Police and Fire), Public Utilities (Sewer), and Public Works (which includes Streets and Sanitation).

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to the governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The financial statements of the reporting entity include those of the City (the primary government) and its component units. In evaluating how to define the government for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, certain potential component units are considered for inclusion in the reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the City. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance, part of the government's operations. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements (see note below for description) to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government.

Discretely Presented Component Unit. The Downtown Development Authority of the City of Rossville was created to facilitate development/revitalization of the downtown business district. The City Council appoints the board members of the Authority, but currently has no further accountability or financial interest in it. The Downtown Development Authority of the City of Rossville does not issue separate financial statements. Information concerning the Authority and its operations may be obtained at the City's administrative offices.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

GASB Statement 34 took effect for entities the size of the City of Rossville during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004. The basic financial statements include both government-wide and fund financial statements, each of which present different views of the City. The government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide statements.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, permits and fines, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on

fees and charges for support. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

In the government-wide statement of net position, governmental and business type activities are presented on a consolidated basis and reflect full accrual, economic resources basis, which includes long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations.

The government-wide statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. *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 and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues.*

Fund financial statements emphasize major funds in either the governmental or business-type category. Non-major governmental funds (if any) are reported as a separate column in the fund financial statements.

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

The financial transactions of the City are recorded in individual funds which provide a separate set of self-balancing accounts that are comprised of assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures. The City applies all relevant FASB pronouncements and APB opinions issued on or prior to December 1, 1989 to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The City does not apply FASB pronouncements and APB opinions issued after November 30, 1989.

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, as well as

expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the government receives the cash. In applying the susceptible to accrual concept, non-exchange transactions are recognized in accordance with GASB Statement 33.

D. Fund Types and Major Funds

The City 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 required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *Capital Projects Fund* accounts for the receipts and disbursements of resources that are to be used to finance the acquisition and/or construction of capital assets.

The City reports the following major proprietary fund:

The *Sewer Utility Fund* accounts for those operations of the City which involve sewage pumping stations and collection systems. A fee is charged to external users for goods or services and the activity is intended to be self-supporting.

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 sewer enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. The sewer fund also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

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.

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

E. Cash and Investments

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, and must be by law insured or collateralized, and investments, if any, are limited by law and bond ordinances, to federal and state securities and stated at fair value.

F. Receivables and Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. The balances which represent receivables and payables between governmental and business-type activities are reported as internal balances. As a general rule the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are administrative charges between the General Fund and the Sewer Utility Fund. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and revenues reported for the two funds.

Property tax receivables is presented net of uncollectible allowance and is comprised of all taxes unpaid from current and prior years.

G. Restricted Cash

Demand and time deposits set aside for the purchase and/or renovation of capital assets are classified as restricted on the balance sheet because their use is limited by applicable voter approved legislation for the sales tax which provides those funds.

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets that cost more than $1,000 with an estimated useful life of more than one year are capitalized and depreciated. Capital assets, including property, plant, vehicles, equipment and infrastructure (streets, bridges, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, drainage and lighting systems) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide statements. All purchased capital assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date of acquisition. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

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

Interest is capitalized on proprietary fund assets acquired with debt. The amount of interest to be capitalized is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project with interest earned on invested proceeds over the same period.

Any general infrastructure acquisitions made after September 30, 2004 will be recorded and depreciated by the City's capital asset schedule.

I. Compensated Absences

Vested or accumulated vacation leave is recorded as an expense and a liability when incurred in the proprietary fund financial statements and as a liability in the governmental funds only in the government-wide financial statements.

J. Long-term Obligations

Long-term debt and other obligations are reported as a liability in the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements.

K. Bond Discounts/Premiums

Bond discounts and issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the bonds-outstanding, method which approximates the effective interest method. Bond discounts are presented as a reduction of the face amount of the bonds payable whereas issuance costs are recorded as deferred charges.

L. Fund Equity

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

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

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

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

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

- *Assigned* – fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. City policy permits the City Council itself to assign fund balance or the Council can delegate the authority to assign fund balance to management.

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

When restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the City's policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted fund balance, it is the City's policy to use fund balance in the following order: committed, assigned and unassigned.

Net Position – represents the different between assets and liabilities. Net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any unspent borrowings for the acquisition, construction of capital assets. Net position may be reported as restricted or unrestricted.

M. Inventory

Inventory (where applicable) is valued at lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market.

Note 2. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgets

Georgia Law requires an annual balanced budget for the general fund, special revenue fund and a project length budget for each capital project fund. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. All departments of the City submit requests for appropriation to the City Clerk so that a budget may be prepared. The budget is prepared by fund, function (department), and activity, and includes information on the past year, current year estimates and requested appropriations for the next fiscal year.

No later than 45 days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, the proposed budget is presented to the Mayor and Council for review. The Council holds public hearings and may add to, subtract from, or change appropriations, but may not change the form of the budget. Department heads may make transfers of appropriations within a department. The legal level of budgetary control is at the department level. Transfers of appropriations between departments must be approved by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Council, except for emergencies as defined by the charter and unanimously voted by Council.

Note 3. Deposits and Investments

Cash includes amounts in demand and time deposits that must be by law insured or collateralized, and investments, if any, are limited by law and bond ordinances, to federal and state securities.

At year end the government's carrying amount of deposits in financial institutions was $1,080,570 and the bank balance was $1,123,870. The bank balance was covered by $259,443 federal depository insurance and the remaining $864,427 balance was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the government's name. This represents a category 2 level of risk.

Cash as of September 30, 2013 is as follows:

Statement of Net Assets

Cash	$ 981,895
Restricted Cash	98,675
Total	$ 1,080,570

The City has no investments other than cash.

Note 4. Receivables

Receivables consist of unpaid property taxes and amounts due from customers for charges related to providing water/sewer services. Receivables as of year-end for the government's individual major funds, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

Receivables	General Fund	Sewer Utility Fund
Accounts	$ -	$ 109,199
Taxes	300,527	-
Total	300,527	109,199
Less: Allowance For Uncollectibles	(4,225)	-
Net Total Receivables	$ 296,302	$ 109,199

Property Tax

Property tax is levied upon receipt of the digest from Walker County and based upon the assessed value at January 1. Taxes were billed October 20, 2012 and due by December 20, 2012. The billings are considered past due 60 days after the tax billing date, at which time the applicable property is subject to lien and penalties and interest begins to accrue. Assessed values are established by the Walker County Board of Tax Assessors and are currently calculated at 40% of market value. The gross assessed value of property at January 1, 2012 was $610,637. Based on the 2012 millage levy of 9.035, a property owner would pay $9.035 per $1,000 of assessed valuation. Current tax collections of $600,231 were 98.3% of the tax levy.

All property taxes are recognized in compliance with NCGAI-3 (Revenue Recognition-Property Taxes) which states that such revenue is recorded when it becomes measurable and available. Available means due, or past due, and receivable within the current period and collected no longer than 60 days after the close of the current period.

Note 5. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

Due To/From Other Funds:

The City had no interfund receivables or payables as of September 30, 2013.

Transfers and Payments:

Routine transfers and payments between funds are to subsidize operations, fund capital projects, pay for capital asset acquisition and to re-allocate special revenues. There were no interfund transfers during fiscal 2013.

Note 6. Capital Assets

The following is a summary of the primary government capital asset activity during the fiscal year:

Primary Government

Governmental Activities	Balance October 1, 2012	Additions	Deletions/ Transfers	Balance Sept. 30, 2013
Nondepreciable Capital Assets				
Land	$ 208,581	$ -	$ -	$ 208,581
Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets	208,581	-	-	208,581
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Buildings and Improvements	2,573,396	-	-	2,573,396
Machinery and Equipment	3,125,304	9,565	(18,244)	3,116,625
Infrastructure	2,073,705	-	-	2,073,705
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	7,772,405	9,565	(18,244)	7,763,726
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings and Improvements	(1,420,639)	(44,505)	-	(1,465,144)
Machinery and Equipment	(1,515,408)	(225,734)	13,628	(1,727,514)
Infrastructure	(207,372)	(51,843)	-	(259,215)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(3,143,419)	(322,082)	13,628	(3,451,873)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	4,628,986	(312,517)	(4,616)	4,311,853
Total Capital Assets, Net	$ 4,837,567	$(312,517)	$ (4,616)	$ 4,520,434

Equipment activity includes purchase of equipment for the police and fire departments.

Business-type Activities	Balance October 1, 2012	Additions	Deletions	Balance Sept. 30, 2013
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Lines and Extensions	$ 257,738	$ -	$ -	$ 257,738
Equipment	79,279	-	-	79,279
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	337,017	-	-	337,017
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Lines and Extensions	(37,913)	(6,443)	-	(44,356)
Equipment	(12,953)	(8,822)	-	(21,775)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(50,866)	(15,265)	-	(66,131)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	$ 286,151	$ (15,265)	$ -	$ 270,886

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General Government	$ 33,895
Police	52,881
Fire	71,765
Public Works	134,855
Culture and Recreation	28,686
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	$ 322,082
Business-type Activities:	
Sewer Utility	$ 15,265

The following estimated useful lives are used to compute depreciation (straight-line method):

Equipment	3-10 Years
Buildings	20-50 Years
Infrastructure	30 Years
System	20-75 Years

Note 7. Long-term Debt

Long-term debt activity for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013 is as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Compensated Absences	$ 26,023	$ 20,898	$ 25,264	$ 21,657	$ -
Total Long-term Liabilities	$ 26,023	$ 20,898	$ 25,264	$ 21,657	$ -

Compensated absences in the governmental activities are liquidated in the General Fund.

There were no long – term debt payable issues as of September 30, 2013

Note 8. Pension Plan

Plan Description. The City has a non-contributory defined benefit plan covering all full time employees. The plan, the City of Rossville Retirement Plan, is administered by the Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System (GMEBS), a statewide, agent multiple-employer type plan. GMEBS policy direction and oversight for the fund is provided by a 15 member board comprised of elected and appointed officials from the fund's membership. GMEBS handles all administrative and investment functions relative to the plan. The authority to establish, amend or discontinue the plan remains with the City. The plan provides pension benefits and death and disability benefits for all employees that have been employed full time for one year. Members may retire at 65 years of age with 5 years of service. Early retirement is possible at age 55 with 10 years of service.

The Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System issues a publicly available annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained by contacting the Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System, C/O Georgia Municipal Association – Risk Management and Employee Benefit Services, 201 Pryor Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Funding Policy and Annual Contributions. The funding policy for the plan is to contribute an amount equal to the recommended contribution in each year. These contributions are determined under the projected unit credit actuarial cost method and the asset valuation method for developing the actuarial value of assets. The period, and related method, for amortizing the initial unfunded actuarial accrued liability is 30 years from 1982 and current changes in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability over 15 years for actuarial gains and losses, 20 years for plan provisions and 30 years for actuarial assumptions and cost methods as a level dollar amount. These amortization periods, if applicable, are closed for this plan year.

The Plan is subject to the minimum funding standards of the Public Retirement Systems Standards Law (Georgia Code Section §47-20-10). According to the actuarial valuation for fiscal 2013 dated January 1, 2012, the estimated minimum annual contribution under these funding standards for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013 was $54,109.

According to the annual plan valuation dated January 1, 2011, the recommended contribution to the plan for fiscal 2013 was $85,655 ($0 employee and $85,655 employer; 0% employee and 9.75% employer of expected covered payroll respectively), and for fiscal 2012 was $64,602 ($0 employee and $64,602 employer, 0% employee and 8.38% employer of expected covered payroll). Expected covered payroll for 2013 and 2012 was $856,490 and $751,265, respectively.

Funded Status. GASB No. 27 requires disclosure of the City's annual pension cost, percentage of annual pension cost contributed and net pension obligation for the most recent three years.

Three-Year Trend information

Year Ended	Employer Annual Pension Cost (APC)	Percentage Of APC Contributed	Net (EOY) Pension Obligation
2013	$ 85,655	100%	-
2012	64,602	100%	-
2011	56,583	100%	-

Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation Dated January 1	(1) Actuarial Value Of Assets	(2) Actuarial Accrued Liability	(3) Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (2)-(1)	(4) Funded Ratio (1)/(2)	(5) Covered Payroll	(6) Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability as % Of Covered Payroll (3)/(5)
2012	$ 1,164,852	$ 1,469,977	$ 305,125	79.24%	$ 856,490	35.63%
2011	1,219,783	1,383,055	163,272	88.19%	751,265	21.73%
2010	1,192,459	1,312,778	120,319	90.83%	658,020	18.29%
2009	941,688	1,306,026	364,338	72.10%	724,682	50.28%
2008	1,167,534	1,233,037	65,503	94.69%	583,309	11.23%
2007	1,116,462	1,158,521	42,059	96.37%	645,921	6.51%
2006	1,080,539	1,093,535	12,996	98.81%	638,668	2.03%
2005	1,058,439	1,096,717	38,278	96.51%	599,453	6.39%
2004	1,045,431	1,032,265	(13,166)	101.28%	521,997	-2.52%

Significant Actuarial Assumptions. A variety of significant actuarial assumptions are used to determine the standardized measure of the pension benefit obligation and the assumptions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013 are summarized below:

Rate of return on investment	7.75% per year
Projected salary increases for	
Inflation	3.5% per year
Merit or Seniority	Varies dependent on age and service
Annual rates of increase in:	
Salaries	Varies dependent on age and service
Future Social Security Wage Base	3.5%
Cost of living adjustment	Not applicable
Post retirement benefit increases	Not applicable
Actuarial Methods:	
Normal Cost and Actuarial Accrued Liability	Projected Unit Credit
Actuarial Value of Assets	Roll forward prior year's actuarial value with contributions, disbursements, and expected return on investments, plus 10% of investment gains (losses).

As of January 1, 2012, employee membership data related to the fiscal 2013 plan membership was as follows:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	19
Terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them	5
Vested active participants	10
Nonvested participants	14
Total	48

Note 9. Net Position Restrictions

Restrictions are used to indicate that a portion of the net position is not appropriable for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use.

The City uses the following restrictions:

Governmental Activities:

Restricted for capital projects – Created to segregate monies received from federal, state, or local sources that restrict use for specific capital projects only. These are accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund.

Restricted for law enforcement activities - Created to segregate money received from sale or seizure of property acquired through confiscations. These are accounted for in the Seizure Fund.

Business-type Activities:

As of September 30, 2013, there were no limits on the Sewer Utility Fund's net position that required a restriction.

Note 10. Other Information

Vacation and Sick Leave

City employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts. At year end employees are paid for ½ of unused sick leave. Unused vacation leave, 48 hours maximum, can be carried forward by employees. Any amounts exceeding the 48 hour threshold are lost.

Note 11. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City has joined together with other municipalities in the state as part of the Georgia Interlocal Risk Management Agency Property and Liability Insurance Fund and the Georgia Municipal Association Group Self-Insurance Workers Compensation Fund, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for member local governments.

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

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

During the past three years, the costs of any settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage.

Note 12. Joint Venture

The City of Rossville is a member of the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission (NWGRC). The NWGRC was created under the laws of the State of Georgia and cities and counties in the area served by the NWGRC are required to be members. The membership of the NWGRC includes 10 counties and 35 municipalities. The City has no equity interest in the NWGRC nor does the City materially contribute to the continued existence of the NWGRC. The Official Code of Georgia Annotated Section §50-8-39.1 states that in the event the NWGRC ceases operation, the membership can be assessed for any debt or obligation of the NWGRC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from: Northwest Georgia Regional Commission, P.O. Box 1793, Rome, Georgia 30162.

Note 13. Contingencies

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Note 14. Restricted Assets

As of September 30, 2013, the City's restricted asset account balances were comprised of the following:

Governmental Activities:

Cash - Capital Projects	$ 61,081
Cash - Law Enforcement	37,594
Total Restricted Asset Balances	$ 98,675

Note 15. Special Local Option Sales Tax

On July 15, 2008, Walker County voters passed a referendum on the question of "yes/no" shall a special one percent sales and use tax be imposed in Walker County for a period of time not to exceed 24 calendar quarters. Actual collection of the tax began November 1, 2008. The City of Rossville's distributive share of the revenue was projected to be $2,394,000 and used for water, sewer, and storm water improvements; acquisition, construction, and renovation of recreation facilities; technology and books for the library; road, street, and bridge improvements; and the acquisition of equipment for various governmental departments.

Note 16. Other Post Retirement Benefits

The City does not offer any post retirement benefits other than the pension plan described in Note 8.

BUDGETARY COMPARISONS

CITY OF ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Capital Projects Fund
For the Year Ended September 30, 2013

	Acutal			
	Prior Years	Current Year	Total to Date	Project Authorization
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	$ 1,688,057	$ 6,000	$ 1,694,057	$ 2,394,000
Investment Earnings	6,004	74	6,078	-
Total Revenues	1,694,061	6,074	1,700,135	2,394,000
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government	-	3,387	3,387	-
Police	15,913	-	15,913	-
Fire	7,496	-	10,061	-
Streets	20,622	2,791	23,413	-
Culture and Recreation	76,299	1,317	77,616	-
Drainage Improvements	62,754	14,025	76,779	-
Capital Outlays:				
General Government	365	-	365	70,000
Police	171,171	-	171,171	368,000
Fire	636,716	7,465	39,954	293,000
Streets	303,949	-	303,949	1,115,500
Culture and Recreation	91,029	-	91,029	150,000
Drainage Improvements	98,334	-	98,334	397,500
Total Expenditures	1,484,648	28,985	911,971	2,394,000
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	209,413	(22,911)	788,164	-
	619,890			
Other Financing Sources				
Proceeds From Disposal of Capital Assets	9,800	-	9,800	-
Total Other Financing Sources	9,800	-	9,800	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	$ 219,213	(22,911)	$ 797,964	$ -
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		83,992		
Fund Balance - End of Year		$ 61,081		

CITY OF ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Special Revenue Seizure Fund
For the Year Ended September 30, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues				
Fines and Forfeitures	$ 41,000	$ 41,000	$ 7,663	$ (33,337)
Investment Earnings	-	-	40	40
Total Revenues	41,000	41,000	7,703	(33,297)
Expenditures				
Current - Police	35,000	35,000	7,963	27,037
Capital Outlay	6,000	6,000	2,100	3,900
Total Expenditures	41,000	41,000	10,063	30,937
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	-	(2,360)	(2,360)
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	(2,360)	(2,360)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	39,954	39,954	39,954	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 39,954	$ 39,954	$ 37,594	$ (2,360)

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COMPLIANCE SECTION

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CHRISTIAN HATCH

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 City Council
Rossville, 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 remaining fund information of the City of Rossville, Georgia, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Rossville, Georgia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 10, 2014.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. 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.

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