TOWN OF SHARPSBURG, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2006

TOWN OF SHARPSBURG, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL REPORT
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FINANCIAL SECTION

MAULDIN & JENKINS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, LLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Members
Of Town Council
Town of Sharpsburg
Sharpsburg, Georgia

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the **Town of Sharpsburg, Georgia** (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Sharpsburg, Georgia's management. 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Sharpsburg, Georgia, as of December 31, 2006, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 3, 2007, on our consideration of the Town of Sharpsburg, 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* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Sharpsburg, Georgia's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Official Code of Georgia 48-8-21, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds as listed in the table of contents has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Town of Sharpsburg, Georgia has not presented the management's discussion and analysis that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of, the basic financial statements.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Macon, Georgia
October 3, 2007

TOWN OF SHARPSBURG

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 160,556
Investments	67,881
Taxes receivable	18,362
Due from other governments	13,879
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable	147,077
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	104,619
Total assets	512,374
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	10,361
Accrued liabilities	6,319
Notes payable due within one year	128,008
Total liabilities	144,688
NET ASSETS	
Investment in capital assets, net of related debt	123,688
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	133,502
Unrestricted	110,496
Total net assets	$ 367,686

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

TOWN OF SHARPSBURG

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

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 Assets: Governmental Activities
Primary Government:					
General government	$ 270,092	$ 64,987	$ 821	$ -	$ (204,284)
Public works	46,263	-	-	-	(46,263)
Culture and recreation	5,273	-	-	-	(5,273)
Interest on long-term debt	4,203	-	-	-	(4,203)
Total primary government	$ 325,831	$ 64,987	$ 821	$ -	(260,023)
General revenues:					
Property taxes					25,159
Sales taxes					140,604
Alcoholic beverage taxes					31,101
Franchise taxes					12,617
Insurance premium taxes					16,558
Other taxes					5,255
Unrestricted investment earnings					6,577
Total general revenues					237,871
Change in net assets					(22,152)
Net assets, beginning of year					389,838
Net assets, end of year					$ 367,686

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

TOWN OF SHARPSBURG

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2006

	General Fund	SPLOST Fund	Nonmajor Transportation Enhancement Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 89,536	$ 70,579	$ 441	$ 160,556
Investments	67,881	-	-	67,881
Taxes receivable	6,533	11,829	-	18,362
Due from other governments	13,879	-	-	13,879
Due from other funds	3,906	55,000	-	58,906
Total assets	$ 181,735	$ 137,408	$ 441	$ 319,584
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	$ 10,361	$ -	$ -	$ 10,361
Accrued liabilities	3,470	-	-	3,470
Deferred revenues	982	-	-	982
Due to other funds	55,000	3,906	-	58,906
Total liabilities	69,813	3,906	-	73,719
FUND BALANCES				
Fund balances, unreserved				
Designated:				
Special revenue funds	-	-	441	441
Undesignated	111,922	133,502	-	245,424
Total fund balances	111,922	133,502	441	245,865
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 181,735	$ 137,408	$ 441	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	251,696
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.	982
Certain liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are therefore not reported in the funds.	(130,857)
Net assets of governmental activities	$ 367,686

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

TOWN OF SHARPSBURG

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	General	SPLOST	Nonmajor Transportation Enhancement Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Property taxes	$ 24,177	$ -	$ -	$ 24,177
Sales taxes	85,571	55,033	-	140,604
Alcoholic beverage taxes	31,101	-	-	31,101
Franchise fees	12,617	-	-	12,617
Insurance premium taxes	16,558	-	-	16,558
Other taxes	5,255	-	-	5,255
Licenses and permits	49,886	-	-	49,886
Intergovernmental	821	-	-	821
Charges for services	15,101	-	-	15,101
Interest income	4,856	1,651	70	6,577
Total revenues	245,943	56,684	70	302,697
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	273,377	-	-	273,377
Public works	-	-	31,941	31,941
Capital outlay	-	142,330	-	142,330
Debt service:				
Interest	-	4,009	-	4,009
Total expenditures	273,377	146,339	31,941	451,657
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(27,434)	(89,655)	(31,871)	(148,960)
Other financing sources:				
Transfer in	-	-	25,000	25,000
Transfer out	-	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Issuance of notes payable	-	128,008	-	128,008
Total other financing sources	-	103,008	25,000	128,008
Net change in fund balances	(27,434)	13,353	(6,871)	(20,952)
Fund balances, beginning of year	139,356	120,149	7,312	266,817
Fund balances, end of year	$ 111,922	$ 133,502	$ 441	$ 245,865

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

TOWN OF SHARPSBURG

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds.	$	(20,952)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.		126,020
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		982
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		(128,008)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(194)
	$	(22,152)

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

TOWN OF SHARPSBURG
GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:			
Taxes:			
Property taxes	$ 25,350	$ 24,177	$ (1,173)
Sales taxes	62,000	85,571	23,571
Alcoholic beverage taxes	35,000	31,101	(3,899)
Franchise taxes	9,500	12,617	3,117
Insurance premium tax	15,000	16,558	1,558
Other taxes	4,000	5,255	1,255
Total taxes	150,850	175,279	24,429
Licenses and permits:			
Business licenses	6,400	49,886	43,486
Total licenses and permits	6,400	49,886	43,486
Intergovernmental	5,000	821	(4,179)
Charges for services:			
Community Center rental	11,000	12,545	1,545
Recreation fees	2,400	2,475	75
Other charges for services	-	81	81
Total charges for services	13,400	15,101	1,701
Interest income	1,650	4,856	3,206
Total revenues	177,300	245,943	68,643
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government			
Personal services / employee benefits	77,850	94,184	(16,334)
Purchased / contracted services	80,000	164,463	(84,463)
Supplies	7,900	7,250	650
Capital outlay	9,550	7,480	2,070
Total general government	175,300	273,377	(98,077)
Total expenditures	175,300	273,377	(98,077)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	2,000	(27,434)	(29,434)

(Continued)

TOWN OF SHARPSBURG
GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	$ 3,000	$ -	$ (3,000)
Transfers out	(5,000)	-	5,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,000)	-	2,000
Net change in fund balances	-	(27,434)	(27,434)
Fund balances, beginning of year	139,356	139,356	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ 139,356	$ 111,922	$ (27,434)

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

The Town of Sharpsburg was incorporated 1871. The Town operates under the Mayor and Council form of government and provides the following services to its citizens as authorized by its charter: recreation, public works, planning and zoning, and general and administrative services. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, the financial statements of the reporting entity include the accounts of all Town operations and all activities of the Town.

Based upon criteria set forth by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 14 "The Financial Reporting Entity" as amended by GASB Statement 39 "Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units", the Town was determined to have no component units as of December 31, 2006.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Town. (For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements). Governmental activities, which are normally 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. 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 considered program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resource measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are generally 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.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and investment income 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. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Town.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 33, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions", the corresponding assets (receivables) in nonexchange transactions are recognized in the period in which the underlying exchange occurs, when an enforceable legal claim has arisen, when all eligibility requirements have been met, or when resources are received, depending on the revenue source.

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 **Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Fund** accounts for the proceeds of a one percent tax. Funds are used for sidewalks and road improvement projects.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Additionally, the Town reports the following fund types:

> The ***special revenue funds*** account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed for the government-wide financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The Town has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges for services provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. 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 Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general fund and the Transportation Enhancement Fund. Revenues and expenditures of the Capital Projects Funds are budgeted on a project basis and are, therefore, excluded from presentation in the financial statements. All appropriations lapse at the end of the December 31 fiscal year.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of moneys are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the Town of Sharpsburg because it is at present not considered necessary to assure effective budgetary control or to facilitate effective cash planning and control.

E. 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.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year as well as all other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

All receivables are reported at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible.

G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2006, are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $500 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. 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. In accordance with GASB 34, the Town has elected not to include infrastructure acquired or constructed prior to January 1, 2003.

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

Capital assets of the primary government are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	20 - 60
Improvements other than buildings	25
Infrastructure	50
Machinery and equipment	5 - 15

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. Compensated Absences

It is the Town's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. There is no liability for non-vesting accumulated rights to receive sick pay benefits since the Town does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the Town. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

J. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the bonds-outstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable discount or premium. Issuance costs are reported as deferred charges.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. 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.

K. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

L. Management Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principals generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance – total governmental funds and net assets – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this $130,857 difference are as follows:

Note Payable	$	(128,008)
Accrued Interest Payable		(2,849)
Net adjustment to reduce *fund balance - total governmental funds* to arrive at *net assets - governmental activities*	$	(130,857)

NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives and reported as depreciation expense." The details of this $126,020 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	$	132,854
Depreciation expense		(6,834)
Net adjustment to increase *net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds* to arrive at *changes in net assets of governmental activities*	$	126,020

NOTE 3. LEGAL COMPLIANCE – BUDGETS

The Town of Sharpsburg, Georgia follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. Budgets are prepared by the Town Clerk prior to November 15 for the fiscal year to commence January 1.

2. Public hearings are conducted at the Town Hall to obtain taxpayer comments. The budget is formally enacted through passage of a resolution by the Town Council.

3. All budget revisions or changes must be approved as required by Georgia law and administrative policy. Expenditures should not exceed the legally adopted budget at the department level without Council action amending the budget. The Town Clerk has the authority to transfer line item budget amounts within their department up to $500 without Council approval. All appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

NOTE 3. LEGAL COMPLIANCE – BUDGETS (CONTINUED)

4. Budgets are based on the same method of accounting as the funds they represent.

   Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Town Council. Individual amendments were not material in relation to the original appropriations.

5. The following general fund departments had excesses of actual expenditures over appropriations in the amount shown for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006.

General government	$ 98,077
Special Revenue Fund - Transportation Enhancement Fund	5,941

These over expenditures were funded by greater than anticipated revenues and by available fund balance.

NOTE 4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Total deposits and investments as of December 31, 2006, are as follows:

Amounts as presented on the entity wide statement of net assets:	
Governmental activities:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 160,556
Investments	67,881
Total	$ 228,437
Cash deposited with financial institutions	$ 228,437

Credit risk. State statutes authorize the Town to invest in obligations of the State of Georgia or other states; obligations issued by the U.S. government; obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by a government agency of the United States; obligations of any corporation of the U.S. government; prime banker's acceptances; the local government investment pool established by state law; repurchase agreements; and obligations of other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia.

At December 31, 2006, the Town had the following investments:

Investments	Maturities	Fair Value
Certificates of Deposit	January 24, 2007	$ 67,881
		$ 67,881

NOTE 4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Interest rate risk. The Town does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Custodial credit risk – deposits. Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of December 31, 2006, all of the Town's bank balances were covered by either federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the Town's agent in the Town's name.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments. Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. State statutes require all investments (other than federal or state government instruments) to be collateralized by depository insurance, obligations of the U.S. government, or bonds of public authorities, counties, or municipalities.

NOTE 5. RECEIVABLES

Property taxes were levied on October 1, 2006, against a taxable digest established as of January 1, 2006. Property taxes were due on December 1, 2006, and were considered delinquent the following day (December 2, 2006) – which would also be the lien date. Receivables are recorded when taxes are levied and billed.

The net receivables collected during the year ended December 31, 2006, and expected to be collected by February 28, 2007, are recognized as revenues in the year ended December 31, 2006. Net receivables estimated to be collectible subsequent to February 28, 2007 are recorded as revenue when received.

Receivables consisted of the following at December 31, 2006:

	General	SPLOST	Total
Taxes	$ 6,533	$ 11,829	$ 18,362
Due from other governments	13,879	-	13,879
Total receivables	$ 6,533	$ 11,829	$ 18,362

NOTE 6. INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund receivable and payable balances as of December 31, 2006, are as follows:

	Due From		
Due To	General	SPLOST Fund	Total
General Fund	$ -	$ 3,906	$ 3,906
SPLOST Fund	55,000	-	55,000
Total	$ 55,000	$ 3,906	$ 58,906

Interfund receivables and payables result from timing differences related to payroll and other year end transactions which normally clear within one to two months.

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2006, consisted of the following:

	Transfer to	
Transfer from	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
SPLOST Fund	$ 25,000	$ 25,000
Total	$ 25,000	$ 25,000

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires collecting them to the fund that the statute or budget requires to expend them and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

NOTE 7. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, is as follows:

	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 19,069	$ 128,008	$ -	$ 147,077
Total	19,069	128,008	-	147,077
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	91,095	-	-	91,095
Improvements other than buildings	34,736	-	-	34,736
Infrastructure	2,611	-	-	2,611
Machinery and equipment	20,180	4,846	-	25,026
Total	148,622	4,846	-	153,468
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(27,478)	(3,471)	-	(30,949)
Improvements other than buildings	(8,075)	(1,389)	-	(9,464)
Infrastructure	-	(52)	-	(52)
Machinery and equipment	(6,462)	(1,922)	-	(8,384)
Total	(42,015)	(6,834)	-	(48,849)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	106,607	(1,988)	-	104,619
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	$ 125,676	$ 126,020	$ -	$ 251,696

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

Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 1,561
Culture and recreation	5,273
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	$ 6,834

NOTE 8. SHORT-TERM DEBT

Notes Payable:

The Town has incurred debt to a local financial institution for the purchase of 4.028 acres of land along Highway 54 in Coweta County for the purpose of future development.

The note is as follows at December 31, 2006:

Interest Rate	Term	Due Date	Balance
6.00%	1 years	2007	$ 128,008

Short-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2006, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Note payable	$ -	$ 128,008	$ -	$ 128,008	$ 128,008

NOTE 9. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

The Town participates in the Georgia Municipal Association 457(b) Defined Contribution Plan (the Plan) which is administered by the Georgia Municipal Association through their service manager, CitiStreet. The Plan provides retirement benefits to plan participants and beneficiaries. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the Town. Employees are not required to contribute to the Plan. The Town does not make any contributions on behalf of participants in the Town's deferred compensation plan.

Pursuant to the Statement Number 32 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans", the City does not have a fiduciary relationship with the 457 plan. Accordingly, the balances and transactions of the City's 457 plan are not reported in the City's financial statements.

NOTE 10. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of losses related to: torts; thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town 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, public entity risk pools currently operating as common risk management and insurance programs for member local governments.

NOTE 10. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

As part of these risk pools, the Town 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 Town is also to allow the pool's agents and attorneys to represent the Town in investigation, settlement discussions and all levels of litigation arising out of any claim made against the Town 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 workers' 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.

Settled claims in the past three (3) years have not exceeded insurance coverage.

NOTE 11. JOINT VENTURE

Under Georgia law, the Town, in conjunction with other cities and counties in the five (5) county area of Carroll, Coweta, Heard, Meriwether, and Troup Counties is a member of the Chattahoochee-Flint Regional Commission (Regional Development Center - RDC) and is required to pay annual dues thereto. During its fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, the Town paid membership dues in the amount of $380. Membership in an RDC is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-34 which provides for the organizational structure of the RDC in Georgia.

The RDC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of an RDC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from:

Chattahoochee-Flint Regional Commission
13273 Georgia Highway 34 East
Franklin, Georgia 30217

NOTE 12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation:

The Town is involved in various claims and matters of litigation resulting from normal operations. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the Town attorney, the resolution of these matters will not have a materially adverse effect on the financial condition of the Town.

Grant Contingencies:

The Town has received Federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to the disallowance of certain expenditures previously reimbursed by those agencies. Based upon prior experience, management of the Town believes such disallowances, if any, will not be significant.

TOWN OF SHARPSBURG

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX PROCEEDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Project	Estimated Cost		Expenditures		Cumulative Total
	Original	Current	Prior Years	Current Year	
2002					
Street improvements	$ 233,500	$ 205,500	$ 21,010	$ 39,322	$ 60,332
Sidewalks	50,000	78,000	78,000	-	78,000
Total	$ 283,500	$ 283,500	$ 99,010	$ 39,322	$ 138,332

COMPLIANCE SECTION

MAULDIN & JENKINS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, LLC

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*

Honorable Mayor and Members
Of Town Council
Town of Sharpsburg
Sharpsburg, Georgia

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Sharpsburg, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the Town of Sharpsburg, Georgia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 3, 2007. 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Town of Sharpsburg, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Sharpsburg, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Sharpsburg, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2006-1 to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe that none of the significant deficiencies described above is a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

The Town of Sharpsburg, Georgia's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit the Town of Sharpsburg, Georgia's responses and accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Town Council, others within the Town, and the Georgia Department of Audits and Accounts, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Macon, Georgia
October 3, 2007

TOWN OF SHARPSBURG, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

SECTION I
SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued	Unqualified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified?	_____ yes __X__ no
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	__X__ yes _____ none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	_____ yes __X__ no

Federal Awards

There was not an audit of major federal award programs as of December 31, 2006 due to the total amount expended being less than $500,000.

SECTION II
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

2006-1. Accrued Liabilities

Criteria: Generally accepted accounting principles require reporting of all current liabilities whose liquidation is expected to require the use of current assets when the goods have been received or services have been performed.

Condition: The Town did not appropriately record the total accrued payroll due to employees at year-end but not paid until the following month.

Context: We addressed this matter with Town officials, who were able to determine all appropriate accrued liabilities that should be recorded as of December 31, 2006.

Effect: An audit adjustment to increase accrued liabilities and increase cash in the amount of $3,470 was required to be reported in the General Fund.

Recommendation: We recommend the Town begin recognizing and recording all necessary adjustments to accrued liabilities at the end of each financial reporting cycle.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: We concur with the finding. We will begin recognizing and recording all necessary adjustments to accrued liabilities as appropriate in future periods.

TOWN OF SHARPSBURG, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

SECTION III
FEDERAL AWARDS FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Not applicable.

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