CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

APRIL 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Sparta, Georgia, as of and for the year ended April 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Sparta, Georgia, as of April 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that budgetary comparison information on page 31 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Sparta, Georgia's basic financial statements. The schedules included in other supplementary information as described in the accompanying table of contents are presented for the purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have issued our report dated October 30, 2019 on our consideration of the City of Sparta, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Sparta, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Wright & Wright, P.C.

Sandersville, Georgia
October 30, 2019

Financial Section

Basic Financial Statements

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

Exhibit 1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
APRIL 30, 2019

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 267,444	$ 835,404	$ 1,102,848
Restricted assets	-	565,048	565,048
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectible:			
Taxes	76,127	-	76,127
Accounts	12,813	318,468	331,281
Intergovernmental	16,503	-	16,503
Other	-	25,096	25,096
Internal balances	(25,671)	25,671	-
Notes receivable	257,706	-	257,706
Prepaid expenses	716	1,432	2,148
Capital assets:			
Land and other non-depreciable assets	520,265	424,391	944,656
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	523,419	7,801,711	8,325,130
Total assets	1,649,322	9,997,221	11,646,543
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	151,697	208,373	360,070
Accrued interest payable	-	96,788	96,788
Other current liabilities	32,569	29,632	62,201
Compensated absences payable - current	197,776	163,174	360,950
Customer deposits	-	121,100	121,100
Intergovernmental payable	161,639	-	161,639
Long-term obligations:			
Due within one year	32,685	300,496	333,181
Due in more than one year	37,317	7,226,273	7,263,590
Total liabilities	813,683	8,145,836	8,959,519
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	973,682	699,333	1,673,015
Restricted for:			
Debt service	-	149,521	149,521
Grant agreement	372,831	-	372,831
Unrestricted	(510,874)	1,002,531	491,657
Total net position	$ 835,639	$ 1,851,385	$ 2,687,024

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

EXHIBIT 2

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Primary Government: Business-type Activities	Primary Government: Total
Primary Government							
Governmental Activities:							
General government	$ 237,360	$ 16,200	$ -	$ -	$ (221,160)	$ -	$ (221,160)
Administration	98,962	-	-	-	(98,962)	-	(98,962)
Public safety	567,811	31,455	-	3,101	(533,255)	-	(533,255)
Street maintenance	332,813	105,629	21,690	208,629	3,135	-	3,135
Culture and recreation	1,729	-	-	-	(1,729)	-	(1,729)
Interest on debt	4,483	-	-	-	(4,483)	-	(4,483)
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	1,243,158	153,284	21,690	211,730	(856,454)	-	(856,454)
Business-type Activities:							
Water and sewer	2,466,108	2,118,301	-	-	-	(347,807)	(347,807)
Gas	634,495	697,475	-	-	-	62,980	62,980
Total business-type activities	3,100,603	2,815,776	-	-	-	(284,827)	(284,827)
Total primary government	$ 4,343,761	$ 2,969,060	$ 21,690	$ 211,730	(856,454)	(284,827)	(1,141,281)
General revenues:							
Property taxes					335,953	-	335,953
Franchise fees					73,307	-	73,307
Local option sales tax					177,418	-	177,418
TSPLOST					38,376	-	38,376
Insurance premium tax					100,417	-	100,417
Motor vehicle/mobile home taxes					47,589	-	47,589
Beer/liquor/wine taxes					56,141	-	56,141
Occupation taxes					19,319	-	19,319
Unrestricted investment earnings					-	1,411	1,411
Grant income					-	1,457	1,457
Miscellaneous					14,138	-	14,138
Transfers					110,024	(110,024)	-
Total general revenues and transfers					972,682	(107,156)	865,526
Change in net position					116,228	(391,983)	(275,755)
Net position - beginning					719,411	2,243,368	2,962,779
Net position - ending					$ 835,639	$ 1,851,385	$ 2,687,024

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

EXHIBIT 3

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
APRIL 30, 2019

	General	Non-major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 142,590	$ 124,854	$ 267,444
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles:			
Taxes	76,127	-	76,127
Accounts	12,813	-	12,813
Intergovernmental	12,775	3,728	16,503
Notes receivable	-	257,706	257,706
Due from other funds	200,018	-	200,018
Prepaid expenditures	716	-	716
Total assets	$ 445,039	$ 386,288	$ 831,327
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	$ 147,140	$ 4,557	$ 151,697
Intergovernmental payable	154,139	7,500	161,639
Accrued expenses	32,569	-	32,569
Short-term notes payable	200,000	-	200,000
Due to other funds	224,289	1,400	225,689
Total liabilities	758,137	13,457	771,594
Deferred Inflow of Resources -			
Unavailable revenues	107,976	-	107,976
Fund Balances:			
Nonspendable for:			
Prepaid expenditures	716	-	716
Restricted for:			
Special programs	-	372,831	372,831
Unassigned	(421,790)	-	(421,790)
Total fund balances	(421,074)	372,831	(48,243)
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 445,039	$ 386,288	$ 831,327

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

EXHIBIT 4

RECONCILIATION OF NET ASSETS –GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS IN THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
TO TOTAL FUND BALANCE – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS ON THE BALANCE SHEET
For the Year Ended April 30, 2019

Fund balance - total governmental funds	$	(48,243)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds -		
Compensated absences		(197,776)
Notes Payable		(55,773)
Capital Lease		(14,229)
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds		107,976
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds		1,043,684
Net position of governmental activities	$	835,639

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

EXHIBIT 5

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended April 30, 2019

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Taxes	$ 922,065	$ 38,376	$ 960,441
Licenses and permits	16,200	-	16,200
Fines and forfeitures	31,455	-	31,455
Charges for services	105,255	-	105,255
Intergovernmental revenues	211,730	21,690	233,420
Other revenues	10,142	3,996	14,138
Total revenues	1,296,847	64,062	1,360,909
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	190,429	9,933	200,362
Administration	98,962	-	98,962
Public safety	537,174	-	537,174
Street maintenance	793,250	-	793,250
Intergovernmental payments	1,729	7,500	9,229
Debt Service -			
Principal	19,537	13,870	33,407
Interest and other charges	965	1,394	2,359
Capital outlay	-	-	-
Total expenditures	1,642,046	32,697	1,674,743
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(345,199)	31,365	(313,834)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCE			
Transfers in	111,424	-	111,424
Tranfers out	-	(1,400)	(1,400)
Total other financing source (use)	111,424	(1,400)	110,024
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(233,775)	29,965	(203,810)
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT), BEGINNING	(187,299)	342,866	155,567
FUND BALANCE, ENDING	$ (421,074)	$ 372,831	$ (48,243)

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

EXHIBIT 6

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended April 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$ (203,810)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Capital outlays, reported as expenditures in governmental funds, are shown as capital assets in the Statement of Net Assets as follows -	
Total capital outlay reported as expenditures	490,095
Depreciation expenses on governmental capital assets are included in the governmental activities column in the Statement of Net Assets but are not shown in the governmental funds	(84,013)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. The amount of unavailable revenues recognized as revenue in the statement of activities is as follows:	
Property taxes	(111,921)
Charges for service	374
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.	
Compensated absences	(5,780)
Notes payable	18,200
Capital leases	13,083
Change in net position of governmental activities	$ 116,228

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

EXHIBIT 7

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
April 30, 2019

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water and Sewer Fund	Natural Gas Fund	Total
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 687,524	$ 147,880	$ 835,404
Receivables, net	238,439	80,029	318,468
Other receivables	384	24,712	25,096
Due from other funds	344,208	-	344,208
Prepaid expenses	716	716	1,432
Total current assets	1,271,271	253,337	1,524,608
Noncurrent assets:			
Restricted assets - cash	565,048	-	565,048
Capital assets:			
Land and other non-depreciable assets	421,444	2,947	424,391
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	7,726,182	75,529	7,801,711
Total noncurrent assets	8,712,674	78,476	8,791,150
Total assets	9,983,945	331,813	10,315,758
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Bonds and notes payable, current portion	293,850	6,646	300,496
Accounts payable	105,504	102,869	208,373
Accrued interest payable	96,757	31	96,788
Accrued expenses	21,170	8,462	29,632
Due to other funds	-	318,537	318,537
Compensated absences payable - current	97,389	65,785	163,174
Customer deposits	121,100	-	121,100
Total current liabilities	735,770	502,330	1,238,100
Noncurrent liabilities-			
Bonds and notes payables, less current portion	7,226,273	-	7,226,273
Total noncurrent liabilities	7,226,273	-	7,226,273
Total liabilities	7,962,043	502,330	8,464,373
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	627,503	71,830	699,333
Unrestricted	1,244,162	(243,063)	1,001,099
Restricted for prepaid expenses	716	716	1,432
Restricted for debt service	149,521	-	149,521
Total net position	$ 2,021,902	$ (170,517)	$ 1,851,385

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

EXHIBIT 8

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended April 30, 2019

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water and Sewer Fund	Natural Gas Fund	Total
OPERATING REVENUES			
Water revenues	$ 961,074	$ -	$ 961,074
Sewer revenues	1,142,333	-	1,142,333
Gas revenues	-	687,497	687,497
Penalties	14,894	9,978	24,872
Total operating revenues	2,118,301	697,475	2,815,776
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personnel costs	780,034	186,537	966,571
Natural gas purchases	-	334,024	334,024
Travel expenses	4,288	8,727	13,015
Office expenses	13,954	2,683	16,637
Insurance	17,403	17,203	34,606
Repairs and maintenance	83,683	14,797	98,480
Professional and technical services	60,535	18,015	78,550
Testing and monitoring	29,652	-	29,652
Depreciation	807,540	13,314	820,854
Pumping expense	117,900	-	117,900
Advertising	-	188	188
Supplies	55,525	260	55,785
Chemicals	83,885	-	83,885
Telephone	9,055	6,220	15,275
Utilities	85,497	4,916	90,413
Uniforms	-	5,909	5,909
Equipment lease and rental	45,058	18,000	63,058
Miscellaneous	19,520	3,002	22,522
Total operating expenses	2,213,529	633,795	2,847,324
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(95,228)	63,680	(31,548)
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)			
Interest income	1,344	67	1,411
Grant revenues	1,457	-	1,457
Interest expense	(252,579)	(700)	(253,279)
Total non-operating revenue (expense)	(249,778)	(633)	(250,411)
Net income (loss) before transfer	(345,006)	63,047	(281,959)
Transfer to other funds	(110,024)	-	(110,024)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(455,030)	63,047	(391,983)
TOTAL NET POSITION, BEGINNING	2,476,932	(233,564)	2,243,368
TOTAL NET POSITION, ENDING	$ 2,021,902	$ (170,517)	$ 1,851,385

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

EXHIBIT 9

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended April 30, 2019

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water and Sewer Fund	Natural Gas Fund	Total
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers	$ 2,121,767	$ 654,577	$ 2,776,344
Payments to suppliers	(460,777)	(339,940)	(800,717)
Payments to employees	(760,580)	(198,034)	(958,614)
Payments to others	(117,087)	(26,236)	(143,323)
Payments from (to) other funds	(278)	(6,499)	(6,777)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	783,045	83,868	866,913
NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Transfer from (to) other funds	(110,024)	-	(110,024)
Net cash provided by (used in) by noncapital financing activities	(110,024)	-	(110,024)
CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Grant proceeds	1,457	-	1,457
Acquisition of capital assets	(377,020)	-	(377,020)
Principal payments on capital debt	(283,435)	(7,583)	(291,018)
Interest payments on capital debt	(254,411)	(700)	(255,111)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(913,409)	(8,283)	(921,692)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest income	1,344	67	1,411
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,344	67	1,411
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(239,044)	75,652	(163,392)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR			
Restricted	891,602	-	891,602
Unrestricted	600,014	72,228	672,242
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,491,616	72,228	1,563,844
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR			
Restricted	565,048	-	565,048
Unrestricted	687,524	147,880	835,404
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,252,572	$ 147,880	$ 1,400,452
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating income	$ (95,228)	$ 63,680	$ (31,548)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	807,540	13,314	820,854
Net change in assets and liabilities attributable to operations:			
Accounts receivable	(1,859)	(20,245)	(22,104)
Other receivables	464	(24,700)	(24,236)
Customers deposits	4,861	-	4,861
Accounts payable	80,906	57,831	138,737
Accrued expenses payable	(4,092)	(7,960)	(12,052)
Due from other funds	-	(6,499)	(6,499)
Prepaid expenses	2,047	2,047	4,094
Compensated absences payable	(11,316)	6,400	(4,916)
Due to other funds	(278)	-	(278)
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 783,045	$ 83,868	$ 866,913
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents:			
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 687,524	$ 147,880	$ 835,404
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	565,048	-	565,048
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,252,572	$ 147,880	$ 1,400,452

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Sparta, Georgia have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to Government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the City are described below.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government and any component units or other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organizations; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units also may include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the budget, levies their taxes or issues their debt. As of April 30, 2019, the City of Sparta, Georgia had no component units.

A. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues and 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 customer or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary 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 will be collected 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.

Property taxes, franchise 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 cash is received by the government.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City of Sparta, Georgia. It is used to account for all financial resources of the general Government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The Water and Sewer Fund accounts for the provision of water/sewer services to the residents of the City. The Natural Gas Fund accounts for the provision of natural gas services to the residents of the City.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund type -

The Special Revenue Funds accounts for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes. The City currently utilizes the Redevelopment Fund and the TSPLOST Discretionary Fund as Special Revenue Funds.

The Capital Projects Fund accounts for the acquisition of capital assets or construction of major capital projects not being financed by proprietary or nonexpendable trust funds. The City currently utilizes the LMIG Fund as a Capital Projects Fund.

GASB 34 eliminates the presentation of Account Groups, but provides for these records to be maintained and used to account for fixed assets and long-term liabilities that are not reflected on the balance sheet of Governmental type funds due to the current financial resources measurement focus that they use.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund 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 City has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Governmental activities have been consolidated in the government-wide financial statements. Total governmental funds have been combined with general fixed assets and long term liabilities. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements. Due to/from other funds have been eliminated as well as operating transfers between funds. The net operating loss from internal service funds has been charged to the functional expense categories based on employee insurance claims submitted by department. Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses, including operating grants, investment earnings and interest expense.

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

C. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets or Equity

1. Deposits and Investments - Cash includes amounts in both interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing demand deposits. State statutes authorize the Government to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, obligations of the State of Georgia or any other states, obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the United States government or governmental agency, Local Government Investment Pool, commercial paper, corporate bonds, obligation of other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia and repurchase agreements. Any bank deposit in excess of the total FDIC insured amount must be secured by an equivalent amount of State or U.S. obligations.

   For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds consider all highly liquid investments with maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

2. Receivables and Payables - During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. The current portion of these interfund receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" in the governmental funds.

   Non-current portions of long-term interfund loans receivable/payable are reported as "advances to other funds" or "advances from other funds". Advances receivable in the Governmental funds are offset equally by a fund balance reserve account, which indicates that they do not constitute expendable available financial resources and therefore are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible. The property tax receivable allowance is equal to 40 percent of outstanding property taxes at April 30, 2019.

Property taxes are levied as of January 1 by the City of Sparta on property values assessed as of the same date by Hancock County Government. The City's property taxes are levied on the assessed values of all real and personal property including mobile homes and motor vehicles located in the City. The tax levy is usually billed by the City on October 1.

The City bills and collects its own property taxes and the City's tax levy is recognized as revenue when levied and uncollected taxes are recorded as deferred in the general fund.

3. Prepaid Items - For prepaid expenditures in the government-wide and fund financial statements, the City reports the expenditures during the benefiting period.

4. Restricted Assets – Certain assets, cash, of the Water and Sewer Fund are classified as restricted assets because their use is completely restricted to the payment of the revenue and bonds payable.

5. Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property, plant equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $1,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. All purchased fixed assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. General infrastructure assets acquired prior to May 1, 2004 are not reported in the basic financial statements.

   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 fixed assets, as applicable.

   Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. GASB statement 37 prohibits the capitalization of interest on assets constructed for use in governmental activities. However, interest from debt not considered to be general long-term debt may be included as part of the cost of assets constructed for business-type activities. The total interest expense incurred by the City during the current fiscal year was $255,638. Of this amount, $-0- was included as part of the cost of capital assets under construction in connection with public building construction projects.

   Property, plant and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units, is depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	15-35
Infrastructure	20
Furniture and fixtures	7-10
Machinery and equipment	5-15
Vehicles	3-10

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

6. Compensated Absences - It is the Government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused paid leave benefits. All paid leave benefits are accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary and fiduciary fund 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.

7. Long-term Obligations - In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

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

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources until then. The City has no items that fell under this financial statement element.

   In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City reports one of these items, unavailable revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

9. Fund Equity - Reserves represent those portions of fund equity not appropriable for expenditure or legally segregated for a specific future use. Designated fund balances represent tentative plans for future use of financial resources. Contributed capital is recorded in the proprietary fund that has received contributions from the general fund. Prior contributed capital amounts have been restated as either net assets restricted, unrestricted or invested in capital assets, net of related debt.

Fund Balance

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

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

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 – Funds 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.

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

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

Deficit Fund Balance – The general fund and the gas fund had a deficit fund balance as of April 30, 2019.

Net Position

Net investment in capital assets – This amount consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding debt that attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of the assets.

Restricted net position – This amount is restricted by external creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments.

Unrestricted net position – This amount is all net position that do not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted net position."

10. Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The annual budget is the financial plan for the operation of the City of Sparta, Georgia for the ensuing annual period. The budget process provides for a professional management approach to the establishment of priorities and the implementation of work programs while providing an orderly means for control and evaluation of the financial posture of the Government. The City of Sparta budgets are adopted on a basis generally consistent with GAAP inasmuch as encumbrances are not recorded. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the General Fund and the Redevelopment Fund. Prior to the fiscal year end, the Council prepares a proposed operating budget for the year commencing the following May 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The City holds a public hearing on the budget, giving notice thereof at least ten days in advance by publication in the official organ of the City of Sparta, Georgia. The budget is then revised and adopted or amended by the City shortly after the beginning of the year to which it applies. The budget so adopted may be revised during the year only by formal action of the City in a regular meeting and no increase shall be made therein without provision also being made for financing same. The City Clerk is delegated to transfer sums within departments. No increase in the departmental budgets for the City may be made without the approval of the City Council and amendments to the budget. The General Fund is subject to budgetary control on a department basis. For the year ended April 30, 2019, no fund had expenditures in excess of appropriations.

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

Investments – The Government owns no investments as of April 30, 2019.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of April 30, 2019, none of the government's bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk, as these deposits were fully insured and collateralized.

As of April 30, 2019, the City did not have a formal investment policy. Additional disclosures with regards to deposits and investments can be located in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies under the Assets, Liabilities and Equity section.

B. Property Taxes

State law requires that property taxes be based on assessed value that is 40% of fair market value. All real and personal property are valued as of January 1 of each year and must be declared and reported on a return for tax purposes by May 1. Upon completion of all assessments and tax returns, the information is turned over to the Hancock County Tax Appraiser, for compilation of the tax digest. The completed tax digest must be submitted to the State Revenue Commissioner for approval. The State Revenue Commissioner must ascertain that real property on the tax digest has been assessed at the state mandated forty percent (40%) of fair market value. If not, the commissioner may require an across the board percentage adjustment to all real property. The City distributes tax notices and collects tax payments. Property taxes are usually levied on assessed valuation on August 20 and are due by November 20 and considered delinquent by November 21. Property taxes are attached as an enforceable lien on the day the taxes become delinquent. The total real and personal property tax levy is recorded as revenue in the fiscal year in which such amounts will be available (collected within 60 days of year-end).

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS, continued

The City levied a tax of 14.513 mills on the tax value of all taxable property in the City for calendar year 2018. The net digest for 2018 on property in the City was $20,461,517 and the tax levied amounted to $296,958. The total real and personal property tax levy is recorded as revenue in the fiscal year in which such amounts will be available (collected as of year-end) as net current assets. In the accompanying financial statements, the portion of the property tax levy for the tax year 2018 collected during the current year, and within 60 days of year-end, has been recognized as revenue.

The City had no tax abatements during the year ending April 30, 2019.

Property taxes receivable, shown net of allowance for uncollectibles, at April 30, 2019, is composed of the following:

Year of Levy:	
2018	$ 84,586
2017	34,357
2016	22,491
2015	20,576
2014	20,967
2013	16,500
2012	18,019
Prior to 2012	50,192
Total taxes receivable	267,688
Less - allowance for uncollectibles	(191,561)
Net receivable	$ 76,127

The allowance for uncollectible property taxes was determined as follows:

Year of Levy	Percentage Allocation	Outstanding Balance	Amount Allocated To Reserve
2018	10%	$ 84,586	$ 8,459
2017	100%	34,357	34,357
2016	100%	22,491	22,491
2015	100%	20,576	20,576
2014	100%	20,967	20,967
2013	100%	16,500	16,500
2012	100%	18,019	18,019
Prior to 2012	100%	50,192	50,192
Total		$ 267,688	$ 191,561

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS, continued

C. Accounts Receivable

Primary Government

Receivables at April 30, 2019 for the City's individual major funds and non-major funds in the aggregate, including applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General	Water and Sewer Fund	Natural Gas Fund	Non-major Funds
Receivables:				
Taxes	$ 267,688	$ -	$ -	$ -
Notes	-	-	-	257,706
Intergovernmental	12,775	-	-	3,728
Accounts	45,266	842,329	282,718	-
Other	-	384	24,712	-
Gross receivables	325,729	842,713	307,430	261,434
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	(224,014)	(603,890)	(202,689)	-
Net total receivables	$ 101,715	$ 238,823	$ 104,741	$ 261,434

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS, continued

D. Capital Assets

Primary Government

Capital asset activity for the year ended April 30, 2019 was as follows:

	Primary Government			
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 15,500	$ -	$ -	$ 15,500
Construction in progress	14,670	490,095	-	504,765
Total capital assets not being depreciated	30,170	490,095	-	520,265
Other capital assets:				
Buildings and improvements	331,992	-	-	331,992
Infrastructure	406,119	-	-	406,119
Furniture and fixtures	6,978	-	-	6,978
Machinery and equipment	165,233	-	-	165,233
Autos and trucks	897,052	-	-	897,052
Total other capital assets at historical cost	1,807,374	-	-	1,807,374
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	297,804	7,368	-	305,172
Infrastructure	54,648	10,642	-	65,290
Furniture and fixtures	2,857	475	-	3,332
Machinery and equipment	125,942	13,470	-	139,412
Autos and trucks	718,691	52,058	-	770,749
Total accumulated depreciation	1,199,942	84,013	-	1,283,955
Other capital assets, net	607,432	(84,013)	-	523,419
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 637,602	$ 406,082	$ -	$ 1,043,684

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS, continued

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 322,148	$ 102,243	$ -	424,391
Total capital assets not being depreciated	322,148	102,243	-	424,391
Other capital assets:				
Buildings and improvements	48,961	-	-	48,961
Utility systems	22,339,458	-	-	22,339,458
Machinery and equipment	675,658	274,777	-	950,435
Furniture and fixtures	30,217	-	-	30,217
Total other capital assets at historical cost	23,094,294	274,777	-	23,369,071
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	28,090	1,174	-	29,264
Utility systems	14,273,879	755,592	-	15,029,471
Machinery and equipment	422,562	63,138	-	485,700
Furniture and fixtures	21,975	950	-	22,925
Total accumulated depreciation	14,746,506	820,854	-	15,567,360
Other capital assets, net	8,347,788	(546,077)	-	7,801,711
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$8,669,936	$ (443,834)	$ -	$ 8,226,102

Governmental activities depreciation expense:	
General Government	$ 23,718
Public Safety	30,637
Street Maintenance	29,658
Total governmental activities depreciation expense:	$ 84,013
Business-type activities:	
Water	807,540
Natural Gas	13,314
Total business-type activities depreciation expense	$ 820,854

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS, continued

E. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of April 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Payable Fund				
Receivable Fund	General Fund	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Water Fund	Gas Fund	Total
General Fund	$ -	$ 1,400	$ -	$ 198,618	$ 200,018
Water Fund	224,289	-	-	119,919	344,208
Gas Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Other nonmajor governmental funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 224,289	$ 1,400	$ -	$ 318,537	$ 544,226

The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system and (3) payments between funds are made.

Transfers and payments within the reporting entity are substantially for the purposes of subsidizing operating functions, funding capital projects and asset acquisitions, or maintaining debt service. Resources are accumulated in a fund or component unit to support and simplify the administration of various projects or programs. Transfers within the Primary Government were as follows:

	Transfers In			
Transfers Out	General Fund	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Water Fund	Total Transfers Out
General Fund	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Water Fund	110,024	-	-	110,024
Other nonmajor governmental funds	1,400	-	-	1,400
Total Transfers in	$ 111,424	$ -	$ -	$ 111,424

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS, continued

F. Landfill Post-Closure Care

The City's landfill was closed on April 1, 1994 under Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) guidelines. Since that time, 9 ground water monitoring wells, 2 surface water locators and 9 methane monitoring locations have been installed under EPD Solid Waste Guidelines. Since closure, the City has monitored the site and will continue such monitoring, as prescribed by the EPD guidelines. During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2019, the City had $13,220 in post-closure expenditures. Future annual costs associated with these requirements are estimated at $11,885 per year for the remaining period of required monitoring. This annual estimate is based on costs experienced during the initial years of required monitoring. Due to the immateriality of the estimated post-closure costs, no liability has been established for the post-closure costs. In the future, significant economic inflation or deflation, technology or applicable laws or regulations may change future estimates of the annual costs. As of April 30, 2019, financial assurance requirements are no longer required by the City in relation to the landfill.

G. Short - Term Debt

The City uses a line of credit to provide operating funds on a short – term basis throughout the year. Short-term liability activity for the primary government for the year ended April 30, 2019 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Governmental activities	$ -	$ 350,500	$ 150,500	$ 200,000

H. Long-Term Debt

Primary Government Notes Payable

On February 28, 2017, the City refinanced the remaining balance of USDA bonds 1980-A, 1981, 1990-A, 1990-B, 2000-A and 2000-B with Texas Capital Bank as series 2017 bonds. As part of the refinance, the costs incurred by the City included $369,750 as bond issuance costs, $56,188 as municipal bond insurance, $244,325 was included to be deposited into a debt service reserve fund for the purpose of repaying the bond payments, and $651,977 was deposited into a construction fund for the purpose of buying equipment for the water fund.

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS, continued

The following is a summary of long-term debt at April 30, 2019:

Water and Sewer Fund:	Total	Current	Long-term
Water and sewer bonds, 2014-A Series, issued in the amount of $336,000 for water and sewer improvements. 2.5% interest rate with payments of approximately $13,300 due in annual installments to February 6, 2044. The bonds are redeemable at par.	$ 308,816	$ 5,648	$ 303,168
Water and sewer bonds, 2014-B Series, issued in the amount of $281,000 for water and sewer improvements. 2.125% interest rate with payments of approximately $10,000 due in annual installments to February 6, 2044. The bonds are redeemable at par.	256,456	5,063	251,393
Note payable - Georgia Environmental Finance Authority, $125,185 for water system improvements. 2.4% interest rate with 240 monthly payments of approximately $657 to March 1, 2036.	109,574	5,316	104,258
Water and sewer bonds- Texas Capital Bank, issued in the amount of $7,420,000 for refinancing water and sewer bonds, maintaining a debt service reserve fund, and creating a construction fund. 3.33% interest with semi-annual installments to June 1, 2034. Payments range from approximately $246,000 to $251,500.	6,840,000	275,000	6,565,000
Note payable - Five Star Dodge, Inc., the City financed the purchase 2010 Ford Ranger, the note bears interest rate of 5.29% with monthly payments of $253 and matures on February 21, 2021.	5,277	2,823	2,454
Total Water and Sewer Fund	7,520,123	293,850	7,226,273
Gas Fund:			
Note payable - Five Star Dodge, Inc., the City financed the purchase 2008 Ford F-250, the note bears interest rate of 6.64% with monthly payments of $692 and matures on February 15, 2020.	6,646	6,646	-
Total Gas Fund	6,646	6,646	-
Total Long-Term liabilities for Business-Type Activities	$ 7,526,769	$ 300,496	$ 7,226,273

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS, continued

Long-term liability activity for governmental activities for the year ended April 30, 2019 was as follows:

	Total	Current	Long-Term
Note payable - Five Star Dodge, Inc., the City financed the purchase 2014 Dodge Ram, the note bears interest rate of 6.39% with monthly payments of $496 and matures on June 5, 2021.	$ 11,910	$ 5,346	$ 6,564
Note payable - USDA, the City financed the purchase of two 2016 Dodge Chargers, the note bears interest rate of 2.75% with monthly payments of $1,272 and matures on May 11, 2022.	43,863	14,256	29,607
Total Long-term Liability for Governmental Activities	$ 55,773	$ 19,602	$ 36,171

Long-term liabilities:	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year	Amounts Due Within More Than One Year
Governmental Activities						
Compensated absences payable	$ 191,996	$ 5,780	$ -	$ 197,776	$ 197,776	$ -
Capital lease payable	27,312	-	13,083	14,229	13,083	1,146
N/P - Dodge Ram - Five Star Dodge, Inc.	16,926	-	5,016	11,910	5,346	6,564
N/P -Two Dodge Chargers - USDA	57,047	-	13,184	43,863	14,256	29,607
Total governmental activities	$ 293,281	$ 5,780	$ 31,283	$ 267,778	$ 230,461	$ 37,317

The compensated absences liability will be paid from the General Fund. Debt service requirements to maturity for long-term debt is as follows:

Year Ending April 30	Principal	Interest
2020	$ 19,602	$ 1,217
2021	20,351	458
2022	15,820	7
2023	-	-
2024	-	-
2025 and therafter	-	-
	$ 55,773	$ 1,682

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS, continued

Long-term liabilities:	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year	Amounts Due Within More Than One Year
Business-Type Activities						
Compensated absences payable	$ 168,090	$ -	$ 4,916	$ 163,174	$ 163,174	$ -
Notes payable - GEFA	114,764	-	5,190	109,574	5,316	104,258
N/P - F 250 - Five Star Dodge, Inc.	14,229	-	7,583	6,646	6,646	-
N/P - Ford Ranger - Five Star Dodge, Inc.	7,956	-	2,679	5,277	2,823	2,454
Water and sewer bonds - Series 2014-A	314,425	-	5,609	308,816	5,648	303,168
Water and sewer bonds - Series 2014-B	261,413	-	4,957	256,456	5,063	251,393
Water and sewer bonds - Texas Capital	7,105,000	-	265,000	6,840,000	275,000	6,565,000
Total business-type activities	$ 7,985,877	$ -	$ 295,934	$ 7,689,943	$ 463,670	$ 7,226,273

Debt service requirements to maturity for business-type activities excluding compensated absences are as follows:

Year Ending April 30	Principal	Interest
2020	$ 300,496	$ 224,218
2021	298,861	221,256
2022	306,797	213,851
2023	317,196	203,712
2024	327,604	193,231
2025-2029	1,814,496	795,925
2030-2034	2,141,269	474,962
2035-2039	1,724,297	134,953
2040-2044	295,753	28,932
Total	$ 7,526,769	$ 2,491,040

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS, continued

I. Capital Leases

The City has entered into a lease agreement as lessee for financing the acquisition of a Kubota tractor and cutter. This lease qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes (bargain purchase option at the end of the lease term) and, therefore, has been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of its inception. The following is an analysis of the equipment leased under the capital lease as of April 30, 2019:

	Activities
Asset -	
Equipment	$ 65,609
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(36,710)
Total	$ 28,899

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of April 30, 2019 were as follows:

Year Ending April 30,	Governmental Activities
2020	$ 13,083
2021	1,146
Total minimum lease payments	14,229
Less: amount representing interest	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	$ 14,229

The depreciation related with the above capital lease has been included in the depreciation expense reported in Note 3 D – Capital Assets.

NOTE 4. OTHER INFORMATION

A. 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. Significant losses experienced by the City are covered by commercial insurance for all risks, except for workers compensation benefits. The City is self-insured in regards to workers compensation benefits. The Government estimates liabilities for workers compensation claims as the claims are incurred.

A table summarizing activity involving self-insured workers compensation benefits is as follows:

	2019	2018
Claims Liability, Beginning	$ -	$ -
Claims incurred throughout the year	16,120	16,534
Payment of claims	(16,120)	(16,534)
Other	-	-
Claims Liability, End	$ -	$ -

B. Post-Employment Benefits

Voluntary payments to several retired employees are being paid at $300 per month to each retired employee as part of a defined contribution plan maintained and administered by the City. Payments are made at the discretion of City Council and can be discontinued at their discretion. Retirement expense for the year ended April 30, 2019 totaled approximately $25,800. Full-time employees, regardless of age, that meet the 20 year length of service requirement are eligible for the benefits. Benefits may be offered to an employee under extenuating circumstances with the approval of City Council.

C. Commitments and Contingencies

Reservations of fund balances of Governmental funds are established to either (1) satisfy legal covenants that require that a portion of the fund balance be segregated or (2) identify the portion of the fund balance that is not appropriable for future expenditures. Specific reservations of the fund balance accounts are summarized below.

Reserve Under Grant Agreement

The reserve was created to represent those funds that are restricted for the specific use of the Redevelopment Fund.

Balance, May 1, 2018	$ 262,610
Net change	(4,904)
Balance April 30, 2019	$ 257,706

Asserted Claims

As of April 30, 2019, the City was the defendant in several lawsuits. The City's attorney assessed each of these lawsuits as having a low probability of a negative outcome against the City.

NOTE 4. OTHER INFORMATION, continued

D. Joint Venture

Under Georgia law, the City, in conjunction with other cities and counties in their area, is a member of the Central Savannah River Area Regional Commission (CSRA RDC) and is required to pay annual dues thereto. During its year ended April 30, 2019, the City paid $1,400 in such dues. Membership in a 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 City and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of a RDC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from:

Central Savannah River Area Regional Commission
3023 Riverwatch Parkway, Suite A
Augusta, Georgia 30907

E. Redevelopment Fund Note Receivable

In 1990, the City obtained a Community Development Block Grant to use as loan funds as part of the rehabilitation of a historic downtown hotel. As the loan is repaid, a revolving loan fund will be established for similar needs. The loan, whose balance at April 30, 2019 was $257,706, is subordinated to a Farmers Home Administration first mortgage of $1,455,000. The loan carries interest of 1%. Annual payments of principle and interest are $7,500. In addition, taxes saved as a result of being in a special historic district up to $7,500 a year are to be paid as payment in lieu of taxes. Both payments annually provide for a 30-year amortization. Principle payments over the next five years average $11,400 annually.

F. Redevelopment Fund Grant Revenue

In a letter dated September 22, 2016, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs requested that the City return $179,829 from the City's Redevelopment Fund. The Department alleged that the City had not followed the guidelines of the 1990 Community Development Block Grant for the use of these funds. The City returned funds of $25,690 for the year ended April 30, 2019, and a payable of $154,139 has been recorded on these financial statements and included as an intergovernmental payable in the Statement of Net Assets as of April 30, 2019.

G. Subsequent Events

The City performed an evaluation of subsequent events through October 30, 2019, the date upon which the City's financial statements were available for issue. The City has not evaluated subsequent events after this date. No subsequent events were identified that would have required a change to the financial statements or disclosure in the notes to the financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information Other Than Management's Discussion and Analysis

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

EXHIBIT 10

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended April 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget -
	Original	Final	Amounts	Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 910,355	$ 953,255	$ 922,065	$ (31,190)
Licenses and permits	18,700	18,700	16,200	(2,500)
Fines and forfeitures	40,000	40,000	31,455	(8,545)
Charges for services	229,000	229,000	105,255	(123,745)
Grant revenues	475,000	475,000	211,730	(263,270)
Other revenues	6,945	12,945	10,142	(2,803)
Total revenues	1,680,000	1,728,900	1,296,847	(432,053)
EXPENDITURES				
General government	337,500	338,350	190,429	147,921
Administration	119,500	119,500	98,962	20,538
Public safety	519,900	575,650	537,174	38,476
Street maintenance	796,600	794,900	793,250	1,650
Payments to other governmental agencies	27,500	27,500	1,729	25,771
Debt service	239,000	233,000	20,502	212,498
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	2,040,000	2,088,900	1,642,046	446,854
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUES UNDER EXPENDITURES	(360,000)	(360,000)	(345,199)	14,801
OTHER FINANCING SOURCE				
Proceeds from long term debt	310,000	310,000	-	(310,000)
Transfers in	50,000	50,000	111,424	61,424
Total other financing sources	360,000	360,000	111,424	(248,576)
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE	-	-	(233,775)	(233,775)
FUND DEFICIT, BEGINNING	(187,299)	(187,299)	(187,299)	-
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT), ENDING	$ (187,299)	$ (187,299)	$ (421,074)	$ (233,775)

Other Supplementary Information

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditure for particular purposes.

- Redevelopment Fund – To account for the CDBG redevelopment loan outstanding and the revolving loan fund created by the payments received there from.
- TSPLOST Discretionary Fund – To account for the TSPLOST funds received that are legally restricted to expenditures for transportation expenses within the City.

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for the acquisition of capital assets or construction of major capital projects not being financed by proprietary or nonexpendable trust funds.

- LMIG Fund – To account for the Local Maintenance and Improvement Grant (LMIG) funds received that are legally restricted to expenditure for capital road projects within the City.

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

EXHIBIT 11

BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
April 30, 2019

	Special Revenue		Capital Project	
	Redevelopment Fund	TSPLOST Fund	LMIG Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash	$ 8,900	$ 43,566	$ 72,388	$ 124,854
Intergovernmental receivable	-	3,728	-	3,728
Notes receivable, net of uncollectible	257,706	-	-	257,706
Total assets	$ 266,606	$ 47,294	$ 72,388	$ 386,288
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE				
Liability				
Accounts payable	$ -	$ -	4,557	$ 4,557
Due to Department of Community Affairs	7,500	-	-	7,500
Due to other funds	1,400	-	-	1,400
Total liabilities	8,900	-	4,557	13,457
Fund Balance -				
Restricted for special programs	257,706	47,294	67,831	372,831
Total fund balance	257,706	47,294	67,831	372,831
Total liabilities and fund balance	$ 266,606	$ 47,294	$ 72,388	$ 386,288

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

EXHIBIT 12

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended April 30, 2019

	Special Revenue		Capital Project	
	Redevelopment Fund	TSPLOST Fund	LMIG Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ -	$ 38,376	$ -	$ 38,376
Intergovernmental revenue	-	-	21,690	21,690
Other revenue	3,996	-	-	3,996
Total revenues	3,996	38,376	21,690	64,062
EXPENDITURES				
Intergovernmental payments	7,500	-	-	7,500
Other expenditures	-	-	9,933	9,933
Principal payments	-	13,870	-	13,870
Interest expenditures	-	1,394	-	1,394
Total expenditures	7,500	15,264	9,933	32,697
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(3,504)	23,112	11,757	31,365
OTHER FINANCING SOURCE (USE)				
Transfer out	(1,400)	-	-	(1,400)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(4,904)	23,112	11,757	29,965
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING	262,610	24,182	56,074	342,866
FUND BALANCE, ENDING	$ 257,706	$ 47,294	$ 67,831	$ 372,831

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

EXHIBIT 13

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – REDEVELOPMENT FUND
For the Year Ended April 30, 2019

	Original and Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
REVENUE			
Interest income	$ 4,000	$ 3,996	$ (4)
Total revenues	4,000	3,996	(4)
EXPENDITURES			
Intergovernmental payments	7,500	7,500	-
Total expenditures	7,500	7,500	-
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(3,500)	(3,504)	(4)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfer out	(1,500)	(1,400)	100
Total other financing use	(1,500)	(1,400)	100
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(5,000)	(4,904)	96
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING	262,610	262,610	-
FUND BALANCE, ENDING	$ 257,610	$ 257,706	$ 96

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA

EXHIBIT 14

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – TSPLOST
For the Year Ended April 30, 2019

	Original and Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
TSPLOST income	$ 40,000	$ 38,376	$ (1,624)
Total revenues	40,000	38,376	(1,624)
EXPENDITURES			
Principal payments	14,000	13,870	130
Interest expenditures	1,500	1,394	106
Total expenditures	15,500	15,264	236
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	24,500	23,112	(1,388)
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING	24,182	24,182	-
FUND BALANCE, ENDING	$ 48,682	$ 47,294	$ (1,388)

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

To the Mayor and Council
City of Sparta, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Sparta, Georgia as of and for the year ended April 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Sparta's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 30, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, and therefore material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. . Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, that we consider to be significant deficiencies noted as item 19-1 to 19-2.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CPAs AND THE GEORGIA SOCIETY OF CPAs

City of Sparta, Georgia's Response to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Wright & Wright, P.C.

October 30, 2019

CITY OF SPARTA, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
For the Year Ended April 30, 2019

FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

19-1 Segregation of Duties

Condition

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

Effect

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

Recommendation

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

Views of Responsible Officials

We concur and will continue to require dual signatures on checks and council approval for non recurring expenditures, as well as the use of daily reconciliation procedures across department lines to help alleviate the segregation issues. Additionally, we plan to hire additional staff to further segregate the duties of the City.

19-2 Accounts Receivable Delinquencies in Utilities Department

Condition

It was noted during the course of the audit that delinquencies in the Utilities Department accounts receivables, which includes gas receivables, water and sewer receivables and garbage receivables, are excessive. These large receivable balances are partially due to cut-off procedures in place by the Utilities Department.

Effect

The utilities accounts receivable delinquent balances continue to remain high..

Recommendation

It is recommended that the City continue to enhance their cut-off and collection efforts in the area of accounts receivable.

Views of Responsible Officials

We concur and have an agreement to outsource the collection of delinquent utility accounts to a third-party collection company. Cut-offs are being made on the 18th of the month for customers that are two months in arrears.