CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

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THIGPEN, LANIER, WESTERFIELD & DEAL

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
201 SOUTH ZETTEROWER AVENUE
P.O. BOX 505
STATESBORO, GEORGIA 30459
PHONE (912) 489-8756
FAX (912) 489-1243

MARSHALL R. THIGPEN, CPA
WILLIAM RUSSELL LANIER, CPA
JOSEPH S. WESTERFIELD, CPA
RICHARD N. DEAL, CPA

KAY S. PROCTOR, CPA
LEE ANN LANE, CPA
JENNIFER GROOMS, CPA
MEREDITH S. BARFIELD, CPA
BRANDI ODOM, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the City Council
City of Springfield, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of City of Springfield, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of City of Springfield, Georgia, as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

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Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Springfield, Georgia's basic financial statements. The schedules of projects paid with special sales tax proceeds and water and sewer information, are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

The schedule of water and sewer information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 4, 2013, on our consideration of the City of Springfield, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City of Springfield, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Thigpen, Lanier, Westerfield & Deal

Statesboro, Georgia
October 4, 2013

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,838,413	$ 1,178,087	$ 4,016,500
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	55,403	88,315	143,718
Receivables:			
Accounts	-	146,618	146,618
Taxes	509,461	-	509,461
Intergovernmental	171,651	-	171,651
Internal balances	(226,283)	226,283	-
Prepaid items	22,092	2,249	24,341
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	279,665	279,665
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable capital assets	214,362	2,519,171	2,733,533
Depreciable capital assets, net	1,538,470	8,830,862	10,369,332
Total Assets	5,123,569	13,271,250	18,394,819
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	64,066	31,245	95,311
Accrued liabilities	25,065	4,380	29,445
Accrued interest payable	-	50,850	50,850
Unearned revenue	8,000	475,737	483,737
Compensated absences payable	12,731	7,077	19,808
Customer deposits	-	88,315	88,315
Revenue bonds payable	-	255,000	255,000
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Compensated absences payable (net of current portion)	8,488	4,718	13,206
Revenue bonds payable (net of current portion)	-	5,627,745	5,627,745
Total Liabilities	118,350	6,545,067	6,663,417
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	1,752,832	5,467,288	7,220,120
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	836,052	-	836,052
Public safety	55,403	-	55,403
Debt service	-	279,665	279,665
Unrestricted	2,360,932	979,230	3,340,162
Total Net Position	$ 5,005,219	$ 6,726,183	$ 11,731,402

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Program/Function	Expenses	Program Revenues: Fees, Fines, and Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Business-Type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Total
Governmental Activites:							
General government	$ 449,438	$ 46,244	-	-	$ (403,194)		$ (403,194)
Judicial - Municipal court	86,372	-	-	-	(86,372)		(86,372)
Public safety	725,001	208,463	$ 210,483	$ 7,000	(299,055)		(299,055)
Public works	228,420	-	-	492,432	264,012		264,012
Housing and development	35,617	2,500	-	-	(33,117)		(33,117)
Recreation	31,412	-	21,714	-	(9,698)		(9,698)
Total Govermental Activites	1,556,260	257,207	232,197	499,432	(567,424)		(567,424)
Business-Type Activities:							
Water and Sewer	1,371,949	954,758	-	8,900		$ (408,291)	(408,291)
Sanitation	139,813	157,135	-	-		17,322	17,322
Total Business-Type Activites	1,511,762	1,111,893	-	8,900		(390,969)	(390,969)
Total Primary Government	$ 3,068,022	$ 1,369,100	$ 232,197	$ 508,332	(567,424)	(390,969)	(958,393)
General Revenues							
Property taxes levied for:							
General purposes					313,222	-	313,222
Sales taxes					431,421	-	431,421
Insurance premium tax					142,087	-	142,087
Franchise taxes					159,405	-	159,405
Other taxes					83,540	-	83,540
Interest earned					4,461	7,613	12,074
Gain on sale of capital assets					-	1,500	1,500
Miscellaneous					26,120	8,009	34,129
Special Item - Service delivery agreement contribution from Effingham County					353,779	-	353,779
Transfers					(221,580)	221,580	-
Total General Revenues, Special Items, and Transfers					1,292,455	238,702	1,531,157
Change in Net Position					725,031	(152,267)	572,764
Net Position, Beginning of Year					4,280,188	6,878,450	11,158,638
Net Position, End of Year					$ 5,005,219	$ 6,726,183	$ 11,731,402

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2012

	General	SPLOST Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,735,285	$ 1,103,128	$ 2,838,413
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	55,403	-	55,403
Receivables:			
Taxes	509,461	-	509,461
Intergovernmental	126,277	45,374	171,651
Interfund	289,158	-	289,158
Prepaid items	22,092	-	22,092
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,737,676	$ 1,148,502	$ 3,886,178
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	$ 40,774	$ 23,292	$ 64,066
Accrued liabilities	25,065	-	25,065
Interfund payable	226,283	289,158	515,441
Unearned revenue	8,000	-	8,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	300,122	312,450	612,572
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	195,924	-	195,924
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable	22,092	-	22,092
Restricted	55,403	836,052	891,455
Assigned	30,225	-	30,225
Unassigned	2,133,910	-	2,133,910
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	2,241,630	836,052	3,077,682
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	$ 2,737,676	$ 1,148,502	$ 3,886,178

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2012

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Total Governmental Fund Balances		$ 3,077,682
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Cost	$ 3,271,689	
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,518,857)	1,752,832
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds:		
Property taxes		195,924
Compensated absences payable are not due and payable in the current period, and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		(21,219)
Interfund receivables and payables between governmental funds are reported on the fund balance sheet but eliminated on the government-wide statement of net assets:		
Interfund receivables	289,158	
Interfund payables	(289,158)	-
Net Position Of Governmental Activities		$ 5,005,219

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	General	SPLOST Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Taxes	$ 989,460	-	$ 989,460
Intergovernmental	422,741	$ 298,802	721,543
Licenses and permits	48,744	-	48,744
Charges for services	48,601	-	48,601
Fines and forfeitures	159,862	-	159,862
Interest	4,461	3,096	7,557
Other	33,110	-	33,110
Total revenues	1,706,979	301,898	2,008,877
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	523,195	-	523,195
Judicial	86,277	-	86,277
Public safety	687,481	-	687,481
Public works	328,431	-	328,431
Recreation	30,639	-	30,639
Housing and development	35,617	-	35,617
Capital outlay	-	27,235	27,235
Total expenditures	1,691,640	27,235	1,718,875
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	15,339	274,663	290,002
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers out	(22,833)	(198,747)	(221,580)
SPECIAL ITEM			
Service delivery agreement contribution from Effingham County	353,779	-	353,779
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	346,285	75,916	422,201
FUND BALANCES, JANUARY 1, 2012	1,895,345	760,136	2,655,481
FUND BALANCES, DECEMBER 31, 2012	$ 2,241,630	$ 836,052	$ 3,077,682

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD GEORGIA

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Net Change In Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds			$ 422,201
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capitalized capital outlay exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.			
	Depreciation expense	$ (128,922)	
	Capital outlay	294,046	165,124
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.			
	Property taxes:		
	Unavailable revenue @ 12/31/12	195,924	
	Unavailable revenue @ 12/31/11	(66,828)	
	Allowance for doubtful accounts @ 12/31/11	11,118	140,214
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			
	Liability @ 12/31/12	(21,219)	
	Liability @ 12/31/11	18,711	(2,508)
Change In Net Position of Governmental Activities			$ 725,031

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Taxes:			
Property	$ 240,200	$ 173,008	$ (67,192)
Sales	480,000	431,421	(48,579)
Franchise	135,000	159,405	24,405
Insurance premium	133,000	142,087	9,087
Alcoholic beverage	73,000	70,469	(2,531)
Penalties and interest	10,000	13,070	3,070
Licenses and permits	39,650	48,744	9,094
Intergovernmental	472,478	422,741	(49,737)
Charges for services	29,000	48,601	19,601
Fines and forfeitures	151,680	159,862	8,182
Interest	3,500	4,461	961
Other	19,500	33,110	13,610
Total revenues	1,787,008	1,706,979	(80,029)
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	399,167	523,195	(124,028)
Judicial	99,078	86,277	12,801
Public safety:			
Police	473,407	436,587	36,820
Fire	320,121	250,894	69,227
Public works	391,829	328,431	63,398
Recreation	22,873	30,639	(7,766)
Housing and development	30,533	35,617	(5,084)
Total expenditures	1,737,008	1,691,640	45,368
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	50,000	15,339	(34,661)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers out	-	(22,833)	(22,833)
SPECIAL ITEM			
Service delivery agreement contribution from Effingham County	-	353,779	353,779
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	50,000	346,285	296,285
FUND BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2012	1,895,345	1,895,345	-
FUND BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2012	$ 1,945,345	$ 2,241,630	$ 296,285

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2012

ASSETS	Water and Sewer	Sanitation	Total
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,178,087	-	$ 1,178,087
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	88,315	-	88,315
Accounts receivable	117,031	$ 29,587	146,618
Interfund receivable	184,054	53,384	237,438
Prepaid insurance	2,249	-	2,249
Total Current Assets	1,569,736	82,971	1,652,707
Noncurrent Assets			
Restricted Assets - Cash and cash equivalents	279,665	-	279,665
Capital Assets	11,350,033	-	11,350,033
Total Noncurrent Assets	11,629,698	-	11,629,698
Total Assets	13,199,434	82,971	13,282,405
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	20,338	10,907	31,245
Accrued liabilities	4,380	-	4,380
Accrued interest payable	50,850	-	50,850
Customer deposits	88,315	-	88,315
Unearned revenue	475,737	-	475,737
Compensated absences payable - Current	7,077	-	7,077
Revenue bonds payable - Current	255,000	-	255,000
Interfund payable	11,155	-	11,155
Total Current Liabilities	912,852	10,907	923,759
Long-term Liabilites			
Compensated absences payable (net of current portion)	4,718	-	4,718
Revenue bonds payable (net of current portion)	5,627,745	-	5,627,745
Total Long-term Liabilites	5,632,463	-	5,632,463
Total Liabilities	6,545,315	10,907	6,556,222
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in capital assets	5,467,288	-	5,467,288
Restricted for debt service	279,665	-	279,665
Unrestricted	907,166	72,064	979,230
Total Net Position	$ 6,654,119	$ 72,064	$ 6,726,183

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Water and Sewer	Sanitation	Total
OPERATING REVENUES			
Water and sewer sales	$ 863,867	-	$ 863,867
Sanitation fees	-	$ 157,135	157,135
Impact fees	58,456	-	58,456
Late charges	25,503	-	25,503
Other income	6,932	-	6,932
Total operating revenues	954,758	157,135	1,111,893
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries	244,843	-	244,843
Payroll taxes	18,632	-	18,632
Employee benefits/Uniforms	66,441	-	66,441
Utilities	113,487	-	113,487
Telephone	3,912	-	3,912
Contractual services	-	139,813	139,813
Professional services	45,251	-	45,251
Insurance	8,535	-	8,535
Materials and supplies	75,673	-	75,673
Gasoline, oil, etc.	16,376	-	16,376
Repairs and maintenance	56,733	-	56,733
Depreciation	330,117	-	330,117
Other	3,770	-	3,770
Total operating expenses	983,770	139,813	1,123,583
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(29,012)	17,322	(11,690)
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)			
Gain on sale of capital assets	1,500	-	1,500
Intergovernmental income	8,900	-	8,900
Insurance recovery	8,009	-	8,009
Interest income	7,613	-	7,613
Interest expense	(205,732)	-	(205,732)
Bond issuance expense	(182,447)	-	(182,447)
Total nonoperating revenue (expense)	(362,157)	-	(362,157)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TRANSFERS	(391,169)	17,322	(373,847)
TRANSFERS IN FROM OTHER FUNDS	221,580	-	221,580
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(169,589)	17,322	(152,267)
NET POSITION, JANUARY 1, 2012	6,823,708	54,742	6,878,450
NET POSITION, DECEMBER 31, 2012	$ 6,654,119	$ 72,064	$ 6,726,183

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Water and Sewer	Sanitation	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from customers	$ 947,208	$ 143,007	$ 1,090,215
Cash payments for employees	(328,865)	-	(328,865)
Cash payments for goods and services	(322,717)	(139,313)	(462,030)
Net cash provided by operating activities	295,626	3,694	299,320
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of capital assets	(248,294)	-	(248,294)
Transfers in from other funds	221,580	-	221,580
Intergovernmental revenue	8,000		8,000
(Increase) decrease in interfund receivables	(650,679)	(3,694)	(654,373)
Proceeds from insurance recovery	8,009	-	8,009
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	1,500	-	1,500
Proceeds from bond issuance	5,812,568	-	5,812,568
Proceeds from notes payable	292,597		292,597
Principal payments on bonds payable	(110,000)		(110,000)
Principal payments on notes payable	(5,888,886)	-	(5,888,886)
Interest payments	(148,439)	-	(148,439)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(702,044)	(3,694)	(705,738)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received	7,613	-	7,613
NET DECREASE IN CASH	(398,805)	-	(398,805)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JANUARY 1, 2012	1,944,872	-	1,944,872
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, DECEMBER 31, 2012	$ 1,546,067	$ -	$ 1,546,067
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating income (loss)	$ (29,012)	17,322	(11,690)
Adjustments:			
Depreciation	330,117	-	330,117
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:			
Accounts receivable	(22,945)	(14,128)	(37,073)
Prepaid insurance	1,788	-	1,788
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Accounts payable	(768)	500	(268)
Accrued payroll	(378)	-	(378)
Customer deposits	18,850	-	18,850
Compensated absences payable	1,428	-	1,428
Unearned revenue	(3,454)	-	(3,454)
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 295,626	3,694	299,320

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

The City of Springfield, Georgia (the City) was incorporated under the provisions of Georgia law on August 19, 1912. The City operates under a Council-City Manager form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety (police and fire), streets and lanes, sanitation, planning and zoning, water and sewer, and various administrative services.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) as applied to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental and business-type activities at the government-wide financial reporting level and to its enterprise fund at the fund reporting level, provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

1-A. Reporting Entity

The City has no potential component units that should be considered for inclusion in the reporting entity.

1-B. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These statements report financial information for the City as a whole. Individual funds are not displayed but the statements distinguish governmental activities, generally supported by taxes, grants and the City's general revenues, from business-type activities, generally financed in whole or part with service charges to external customers.

The statement of net position presents the financial position of the governmental and business-type activities of the City.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the City's governmental activities and for each identifiable activity of the business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a function and therefore clearly identifiable to that particular function. The City does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the statement of activities.

The statement of activities reports the expenses of a given function offset by program revenues directly connected with the functional program. A function is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

distinct functional activity. Program revenues include: (1) charges for services which report fees and other charges to users of the City's services; (2) operating grants and contributions which finance annual operating activities including restricted investment income; and (3) capital grants and contributions which fund the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of capital assets. These revenues are subject to externally imposed restrictions to these program uses. For identifying to which function program revenue pertains, the determining factor for *charges for services* is which function *generates* the revenue. For *grants and contributions*, the determining factor is to which function the revenues are *restricted.*

Other revenue sources not properly included with program revenues are reported as general revenues of the City. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function and each identifiable business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements – During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. Fund financial statements are provided for governmental and proprietary funds.

Major individual governmental funds are reported in separate columns.

Fund Accounting – The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The City uses two categories of funds: governmental and proprietary.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Fund liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be liquidated. The City reports the difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities as fund balance.

The following are the City's major governmental funds:

> ***General Fund*** – The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund's fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of the State of Georgia.
>
> ***SPLOST Capital Projects Fund*** – This fund accounts for the special purpose local option sales tax collected pursuant to a referendum for various capital improvements within the City

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. The proprietary funds are classified as enterprise funds and internal service funds. The City has two enterprise funds. The City accounts for its water and sewer operations in the Water and Sewer fund and solid waste collection and disposal in the Sanitation Fund.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1-C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities reports revenues and expenses.

Fund Financial Statements – All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the governmental fund statements.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus on both financial reporting levels. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statements of net position. The statements of changes in fund net position present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

1-D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. At the fund reporting level, the governmental funds use the modified accrual basis in accounting. Proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting at both reporting levels. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of unearned revenue, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues – Exchange Transactions – Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded when the exchange takes place and in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, the phrase "available for exchange transactions" means expected to be received within 60 days of year-end.

Revenues – Non-exchange Transactions – Non-exchange transactions in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include sales taxes, property taxes, grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from sales taxes is recognized in the period in which the taxable sale takes place. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)
be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions also must be available (i.e., collected within 60 days) before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be susceptible to accrual: property taxes, sales taxes, interest and federal and state grants.

Expenses/Expenditures – On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. On the modified accrual basis, expenditures generally are recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred and due, if measurable.

1-E. Assets, Liabilities and Net Position

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the City.

Investments are stated at fair value based on quoted market prices.

Georgia law authorizes the City to invest in the following type of obligations:

- Obligations of the State of Georgia or of any other states
- Obligations of the United States Government
- Obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the United States Government or United States Government agency
- Obligations of any corporation of the United States Government
- Prime bankers' acceptances
- The State of Georgia local government investment pool (i.e., Georgia Fund I)
- Repurchase agreements
- Obligations of the other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia

Receivables

All trade and property tax receivables are reported net of an allowance for uncollectibles, where applicable.

Interfund Balances

On the fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/interfund payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns on the statement of net position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are reclassified and presented as internal balances on this statement. These amounts are ultimately eliminated from the total column on the statement of net position.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2012, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording an asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which services are consumed. At the fund reporting level, an equal amount of fund balance is reported as nonspendable since this amount is not available for general appropriation.

Restricted Assets – Cash and Cash Equivalents

Restricted cash includes amounts set aside to meet the requirements of applicable bond covenants of the water and sewer revenue bonds.

Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary fund. These assets generally result from expenditures in governmental funds. The City reports these assets in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but does not report these assets in the City fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary fund are reported in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the proprietary fund's statement of net position.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. The City's infrastructure consists of roads, bridges and water and sewer lines. For roads and bridges, the City has only capitalized infrastructure constructed after December 31, 2003. Improvements to capital assets are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are expensed. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets utilized by the enterprise fund is capitalized.

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land, right-of-ways and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

	Estimated Useful Lives	
Asset Class	Governmental Activities	Business-type Type Activities
Buildings and improvements	30-50 years	7-10 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years	5-10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years	5 years
Vehicles	5-8 years	5-8 years
Infrastructure	3-10 years	40 years
Water system	-	40 years
Sewer collection system	-	40 years

At the inception of capital leases at the governmental fund reporting level, expenditures and an "other financing source" of an equal amount are reported at the net present value of future minimum lease payments.

Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

All compensated absence liabilities include salary-related payments, where applicable.

The total compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. The proprietary fund reports the total compensated liability at the fund reporting level. Governmental funds report the compensated absence liability at the fund reporting level only "*when due.*"

Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of those funds. However, compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are "due for payment" during the current year. Capital leases are recognized as a liability in the governmental fund financial statements when due.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Bond Premiums, Discounts and Issuance Costs

On the government-wide statement of net position and the proprietary fund type statement of net position, bond premiums and discounts are netted against bonds payable. On the government-wide and proprietary fund type statement of activities, bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method and bond issuance costs are expensed in the current period.

At the governmental fund reporting level, bond premiums and discounts are reported as other financing sources and uses, separately from the face amount of the bonds issued. Bond issuance costs are reported as an expenditure.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City does not have any deferred outflows of resources as of December 31, 2012.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents 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 has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available.

Fund Equity

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

Fund Balance – Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the current assets and current liabilities. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund 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 those funds can be spent. Fund balances are classified as follows:

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

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 also may modify or rescind the commitment.

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

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

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

- Committed
- Assigned
- Unassigned

Net Position – Net position represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is 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. All other net position is reported as unrestricted.

The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net positions are available.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for water, sewer, and sanitation. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or services that are the primary activity of each fund and include administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after the non-operating revenues/expenses section in proprietary funds. Repayment from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements (i.e., they are netted).

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statement of activities are reported as general revenues. Transfers between funds reported in the governmental activities column are eliminated. Transfers between governmental and business-type activities are eliminated from the total column.

Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 4, 2013, the date that the financial statements were available for issue. No subsequent events requiring disclosure in the financial statements were noted.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

The City adopts an annual operating budget for the general fund and the capital projects fund. The budget resolution reflects the total of each department's appropriation in each fund.

All budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.

The legal level of control (the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) for each adopted annual operating budget generally is the department level within each individual fund. Any change in total to a fund or departmental appropriation within a fund requires approval of the City Council.

During the year, the City Council approved budget revisions.

All unexpended annual appropriations lapse at year-end.

Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

For the year ended December 31, 2012, expenditures exceeded appropriations for the following departments within the general fund:

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (Continued)

General government	$	124,028
Recreation		7,766
Housing and development		5,084

These overexpenditures were funded primarily by under expenditures in other departments.

NOTE 3 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk 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.

At December 31, 2012, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was $4,439,883 and the bank balance was $4,490,983. Of the bank balance, $443,844 was covered by federal depository insurance, and $4,047,139 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the City's name.

NOTE 4 – PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Property taxes are billed near the end of each year and are payable within sixty days. The City bills and collects its own property taxes. Property tax revenues at the fund reporting level are recognized when levied to the extent that they result in current receivables (i.e., collectible in 60 days). For the year ended December 31, 2012, property taxes were levied on November 13, 2012, and were due March 12, 2013.

NOTE 5 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2012, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charges) and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants.

Receivables are recorded on the City's financial statements to the extent that the amounts are determined to be material and substantiated not only by supporting documentation, but also by a reasonable, systematic method of determining their existence, completeness, valuation, and collectability.

NOTE 6 – INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	SPLOST Capital Projects	$ 289,158
Water and Sewer	General	184,054
Sanitation	General	42,229
	Water and Sewer	11,155
		$ 526,596

Interfund balances at December 31, 2012 represent charges for services or reimbursable expenses. The City expects to repay all interfund balances within one year.

NOTE 6 – INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS (Continued)

Transfers From:	Transfers to Water and Sewer Fund
General Fund	$ 22,833
SPLOST Capital Projects Fund	198,747
Total	$ 221,580

Interfund transfers were made to fund capital expenditures for the water and sewer fund.

NOTE 7 – FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
As of December 31, 2012, fund balances are composed of the following:

	General Fund	SPLOST Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:			
Prepaid items	$ 22,092	-	$ 22,092
Restricted:			
Capital projects	-	$ 836,052	836,052
Police	55,403	-	55,403
Assigned:			
Fire	30,225	-	30,225
Unassigned	2,133,910	-	2,133,910
Total fund balances	$ 2,241,630	$ 836,052	$ 3,077,682

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2012 was as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2012	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/2012
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 35,000	-	-	$ 35,000
Construction in progress	420,728	$ 179,001	$ 420,367	179,362
Total capital assets not being depreciated:	455,728	179,001	420,367	214,362
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	379,306	77,833	-	457,139
Improvements other than buildings	204,157	425,142	-	629,299
Machinery and equipment	1,476,856	32,437	-	1,509,293
Infrastructure	461,596	-	-	461,596
Total capital assets being depreciated	2,521,915	535,412	-	3,057,327
Total capital assets	2,977,643	714,413	420,367	3,271,689
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	153,326	11,106	-	164,432
Improvements other than buildings	65,679	16,163	-	81,842
Machinery and equipment	1,112,055	89,381	-	1,201,436
Infrastructure	58,875	12,272	-	71,147
Total accumulated depreciation	1,389,935	128,922	-	1,518,857
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 1,587,708	$ 585,491	$ 420,367	$ 1,752,832

Governmental activities depreciation expense:

General government	$ 18,248
Public safety	69,305
Streets	38,011
Recreation	3,358
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	$ 128,922

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

The following table presents the changes in capital assets for the City's water and sewer enterprise fund:

	Balance 1/1/2012	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/2012
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 2,427,495	$ 29,310	-	$ 2,456,805
Construction in progress	12,619	49,747	-	62,366
Total capital assets not being depreciated	2,440,114	79,057	-	2,519,171
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	-	77,833	-	77,833
Improvements other than buildings	12,470,712	10,000	-	12,480,712
Machinery and equipment	184,831	81,404	-	266,235
Total capital assets being depreciated	12,655,543	169,237	-	12,824,780
Total capital assets	15,095,657	248,294	-	15,343,951
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	-	486	-	486
Improvements other than buildings	3,543,456	308,233	-	3,851,689
Machinery and equipment	120,345	21,398	-	141,743
Total accumulated depreciation	3,663,801	330,117	-	3,993,918
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$11,431,856	$ (81,823)	$ -	$11,350,033

NOTE 9 – WATER AND SEWER REFUNDING REVENUE BONDS

Series 2012

In 2012, the City issued $6,040,000 in City of Springfield Water and Sewer Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2012. The bonds were issued to pay in full and refund the notes payable for upgrades to its water and sewer system.

The bonds are secured by a lien on the revenues of the water and sewer system and the City is required to have a Revenue Fund in which all income and revenue of every nature derived from the ownership and operation of the water and sewer system is to be deposited. The City is also required to maintain a Bond Sinking Fund consisting of a Debt Service Account and a Debt Service Reserve Account, as well as a Renewal and Extension Fund that shall be held and used by the City for emergencies, current or future replacements and improvements, and certain other capital expenses. The Renewal and Extension fund may also be used for debt service to the extent that revenues are otherwise unavailable.

After all of the operating expenses of the system are paid from the Revenue Fund, amounts are paid into the Debt Service Account in the Bond Sinking Fund on or before the last business day of each month one-sixth of

NOTE 9 – WATER AND SEWER REFUNDING REVENUE BONDS (Continued)

the interest coming due on each interest payment date thereafter and one-twelfth of the principal coming due on the next succeeding principal payment date.

The refunding revenue bonds have interest rates ranging from 1.45 percent to 3.35 percent. The bonds require principal payments each September 1 and interest is payable semiannually on March 1 and September 1 each year.

As of December 31, 2012, annual debt service requirements for the series 2012 refunding revenue bonds are as follows:

Year ending December 31	Principal	Amortization of Discount	Total	Interest
2013	255,000	(18,783)	236,217	152,551
2014	260,000	(16,996)	243,004	146,551
2015	265,000	(15,110)	249,890	142,251
2016	270,000	(13,124)	256,876	136,951
2017	275,000	(11,033)	263,967	131,551
2018-2022	1,450,000	(9,374)	1,440,626	583,132
2023-2027	1,630,000	23,994	1,653,994	394,735
2028-2032	1,525,000	13,171	1,538,171	130,623
	$ 5,930,000	$ (47,255)	$ 5,882,745	$ 1,818,345

NOTE 10 – CHANGES IN LONG-TERM DEBT

	Outstanding January 1, 2012	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding December 31, 2012	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities					
Compensated absences	$ 18,711	$ 37,321	$ 34,813	$ 21,219	$ 12,731
Business-Type Activities					
Revenue bonds payable	-	$ 6,040,000	$ 110,000	$ 5,930,000	$ 255,000
Unamortized discount	-	(57,222)	9,967	(47,255)	-
	-	5,982,778	119,967	5,882,745	255,000
Notes payable	$ 5,596,289	292,597	5,888,886	-	-
Compensated absences	10,367	20,608	19,180	11,795	7,077
Total Business-Type Activities	$ 5,606,656	$ 6,295,983	$ 6,028,033	$ 5,894,540	$ 262,077

The compensated absences liability will be paid from the General Fund for governmental activities and from the Water and Sewer Fund for business-type activities. Principal and interest payments related to revenue bonds payable for the City's Water and Sewer System are financed from income derived from the operation of the Water and Sewer System.

NOTE 11 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description

The City's defined benefit pension plan, the City of Springfield Retirement Plan (the "Plan"), provides retirement and disability benefits and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The Plan is affiliated with the Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System (the "System"), an agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system that acts as a common investment and administrative agent for cities in the State of Georgia. The City is assigned the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the Plan. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The report can be obtained by writing to Georgia Municipal Association, Risk Management and Employee Benefit Services, 201 Pryor Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303 or by calling (404) 688-0472.

Funding Policy

Employees are not required to contribute to the Plan. The City is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The minimum annual contribution requirements of the City are established by Public Retirement Systems Standards Law (Georgia Code Section 47-20-10).

Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation

For 2012, the City's annual pension cost of $58,081 for the Plan was equal to the City's required and actual contributions. The required contribution was determined as part of the July 1, 2011, actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions included (a) 7.75% investment rate of return, (b) projected salary increases of 3.5% per year for inflation, and (c) additional projected salary increases based on age, service and merit. The actuarial value of assets was determined using techniques that smooth the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a ten-year period. The period, and related method, for amortizing the initial unfunded actuarial accrued liability is thirty years from 1987 and current changes in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability over fifteen years for actuarial gains and losses, twenty years for plan provisions and thirty years for actuarial assumptions and cost methods as a level dollar amount. These amortization periods, if applicable, are closed for this plan year.

Three-Year Trend Information

Fiscal Year Ending	Annual Pension Cost (APC)	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation
December 31, 2012	$ 58,081	100%	-
December 31, 2011	61,448	100%	-
December 31, 2010	53,810	100%	-

NOTE 11 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded/ (Surplus) AAL	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	Unfunded/ (Surplus) AAL as a % of Covered Payroll
July 1, 2010	$ 642,400	$ 820,238	$ 177,838	78.3%	$ 677,130	26.3%
July 1, 2011	706,284	889,499	183,215	79.4%	737,683	24.8%
July 1, 2012	772,191	928,186	155,995	83.2%	764,619	20.4%

NOTE 13 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2012 there was no pending litigation that would have a material effect on the financial statements.

NOTE 14 – 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; workers' compensation claims; and natural disasters. The City carries commercial insurance to cover these risks.

The City joined the Georgia Interlocal Risk Management Agency (GIRMA). Insurance coverage and deductible options for property, casualty and crime under the policy are selected by the City's management based on the anticipated needs. The City is required to pay all premiums, applicable deductibles and assessments billed by GIRMA, as well as following loss reduction and prevention procedures established by GIRMA. GIRMA's responsibility includes paying claims, and representing the City in defense and settlement of claims. GIRMA's basis for establishing the liabilities for unpaid claims is "IBNR" established by an actuary. The City has not compiled a record of claims paid up to the applicable deductible for the prior year or the current fiscal year. The City is unaware of any claims for which the City is liable (up to the applicable deductible) which were outstanding and unpaid at December 31, 2012. No provisions have been made in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 for any estimate of potential unpaid claims.

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

NOTE 15 – JOINT VENTURE

Under Georgia law, the City, in conjunction with other cities and counties in the Coastal Georgia area, is a member of the Coastal Regional Commission of Georgia (RC) and is required to pay annual dues thereto. During the year ended December 31, 2012, the City paid $2,852 in such dues. Membership in an RC is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-33 which provides for the organizational structure of the RC in Georgia. The RC Regional Council membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of an RC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from:

Coastal Regional Commission of Georgia
1181 Coastal Drive SW
Darien, Georgia 31305

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS PAID
WITH SPECIAL SALES TAX PROCEEDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Project	Original Estimated Cost	Current Estimated Cost	Expenditures Prior Years	Expenditures Current Year	Total	Estimated Percentage of Completion
Roads, streets and bridges	$ 727,500	$ 726,000	$ 92,730	-	$ 92,730	12.8%
Public buildings	48,500	80,000	49,164	$ 27,235	76,399	95.5%
Public Safety projects	121,250	121,250	99,397	-	99,397	82.0%
Recreation projects	121,250	121,250	-	-	-	0.0%
Water and sewer projects	1,406,500	1,406,500	804,813	198,747	1,003,560	71.4%
Totals	$2,425,000	$2,455,000	$1,046,104	$ 225,982	$1,272,086	51.8%

Historical Demand Data

Water and Sewer Demand

The following table shows historical data of water and sewer demand for the last five years:

	Daily Water Production		Daily Sewage Treated	
Fiscal Year	Peak MGD	Average MGD	Peak MGD	Average MGD
2008	579,000	425,000	0.480	0.341
2009	782,000	501,000	0.476	0.355
2010	1,060,000	487,000	0.523	0.384
2011	814,000	649,000	0.432	0.338
2012	1,000,000	475,000	0.460	0.348

Historical Customer Data

Number of Customers of the System

The following table shows historical numbers of customers of the System for the last ten fiscal years:

Fiscal Year	Water Customers	Sewer Customers
2003	1,012	833
2004	1,041	868
2005	1,037	928
2006	1,086	969
2007	1,167	1,033
2008	1,227	1,098
2009	1,250	1,115
2010	1,235	1,094
2011	1,260	1,116
2012	1,280	1,122

Rates, Fees, and Charges`

Current Water and Sewer Rate Schedule

The current water and sewer rates became effective May 22, 2007. The previous rates had been in effect for 11 years. The current charges for water and sewer service are as follows for both residential and commercial users:

Water and Sewer Residential Customers Inside City Limits:

Usage	Water Rates
First 2,000 gallons	$10.00
2,000-5,000 gallons	$2 per thousand
5,000-20,000 gallons	$2.50 per thousand
Over 20,000 gallons	$2.75 per thousand

Usage	Sewer Rates
First 2,000 gallons	$10.00
Over 2,000 gallons	$2 per thousand

Water Impact Fees:

Location	Impact Fee Rate
Inside City	$1,750
Brookstone Subdivision	$2,000
Cobbleton Subdivision	$2,000
Ramsey Landing	$2,000
Shadowbrook Subdivision	$2,000

Sewer Impact Fees:

Location	Impact Fee Rate
Inside City	$4,206
Brookstone Subdivision	$1,230
Cobbleton Subdivision	$2,500
Ramsey Landing	$2,500
Shadowbrook Subdivision	$3,000

Meter Fees:

Size	Inside City Rate
3/4"	$362
1"	$382.50
2"	$1,087
4"	$3,155
6"	$4,680

THIGPEN, LANIER, WESTERFIELD & DEAL

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
201 SOUTH ZETTEROWER AVENUE
P.O. BOX 505
STATESBORO, GEORGIA 30459
PHONE (912) 489-8756
FAX (912) 489-1243

MARSHALL R. THIGPEN, CPA
WILLIAM RUSSELL LANIER, CPA
JOSEPH S. WESTERFIELD, CPA
RICHARD N. DEAL, CPA

KAY S. PROCTOR, CPA
LEE ANN LANE, CPA
JENNIFER GROOMS, CPA
MEREDITH S. BARFIELD, CPA
BRANDI ODOM, CPA

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 City Council
City of Springfield, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of City of Springfield, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise City of Springfield, Georgia's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 4, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered City of Springfield, 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 City of Springfield, Georgia's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Springfield, Georgia's internal control.

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

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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. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control described below that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

2012-1. Inaccurate accounts receivable balances

The City accounts receivable for utility billings did not agree to the subsidiary ledgers. This problem appears to be an error in the setup of the accounts receivable module most likely related to the posting of customer deposits applied to final billings. We recommend the setup for the accounts receivable module's interface with the general ledger be reviewed for errors and that the subsidiary ledgers be reconciled to the general ledger monthly.

City response: We concur with this finding, and we will consult with our software company and auditors to correct problems within the setup of the accounts receivable module and we will reconcile accounts receivable balances to the subsidiary ledgers on a monthly basis.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Thigpen, Lanier, Waterfield & Deal

Statesboro, Georgia
October 4, 2013