CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor and Council
City of Stapleton, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the City of Stapleton, Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, 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 and each major fund of the City of Stapleton, Georgia, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that budgetary comparison information on pages 25 through 27 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 Stapleton, 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 Stapleton, Georgia's basic financial statements. The schedule of projects constructed with special sales tax proceeds and the other schedules included in other supplementary information as described in the accompanying table of contents, are presented for the purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of projects constructed with special sales tax proceeds and the other schedules included in other supplementary information as described in the accompanying table of contents is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates 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 or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have issued our report dated November 6, 2015 on our consideration of the City of Stapleton, 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 Stapleton, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Wright & Wright, P.C.

November 6, 2015

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2015

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 332,141	$ 108,591	$ 440,732
Accounts receivable, net	7,103	10,023	17,126
Receivable from other governments	9,549	-	9,549
Internal balances	-	-	-
Total current assets	348,793	118,614	467,407
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable	68,189	-	68,189
Depreciable capital assets, net	423,843	816,460	1,240,303
Total noncurrent assets	492,032	816,460	1,308,492
Deferred outflows of resources	-	-	-
Total assets and deferred outflow of resources	840,825	935,074	1,775,899
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	9,015	2,696	11,711
Current portion of note payable	-	13,491	13,491
Meter deposits held	-	13,689	13,689
Other accrued liabilities	4,507	176	4,683
Total current liabilities	13,522	30,052	43,574
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Notes payable, less current portion	-	97,812	97,812
Deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-
Total liabilies and deferred inflows of resources	13,522	127,864	141,386
NET POSITION:			
Net investment in capital assets	492,032	705,157	1,197,189
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	22,691	-	22,691
Transportation improvements	27,449	-	27,449
Unrestricted	285,131	102,053	387,184
	$ 827,303	$ 807,210	$ 1,634,513

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Business-type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Total
Primary government:							
Governmental activities:							
General government	$ 83,354	$ 6,716	$ -	$ 33,828	$ (42,810)	$ -	$ (42,810)
Public safety	206,486	180,263	13,000	28,314	15,091	-	15,091
Street department	76,968	27,246	23,235	-	(26,487)	-	(26,487)
Health and welfare	31,922	-	-	-	(31,922)	-	(31,922)
Culture and recreation	12,721	-	-	-	(12,721)	-	(12,721)
Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	411,451	214,225	36,235	62,142	(98,849)	-	(98,849)
Business-type activities:							
Water fund	83,787	69,073	-	-	-	(14,714)	(14,714)
Total business-type activities	83,787	69,073	-	-	-	(14,714)	(14,714)
Total primary government	$ 495,238	$ 283,298	$ 36,235	$ 62,142	(98,849)	(14,714)	(113,563)
General revenues:							
Taxes:							
Property taxes					41,603	-	41,603
General sales and use tax					45,565	-	45,565
Alcohol beverage tax					8,179	-	8,179
Franchise tax					14,579	-	14,579
Insurance company premium tax					23,623	-	23,623
Other taxes					16,158	-	16,158
Grants and contributions					-	-	-
Interest and dividend earnings					4,428	69	4,497
Miscellaneous					1,973	-	1,973
Transfers					(15,765)	15,765	-
Total general revenues and transfers					140,343	15,834	156,177
Change in net position					41,494	1,120	42,614
Net position, beginning					785,809	806,090	1,591,899
Net position, ending					$ 827,303	$ 807,210	$ 1,634,513

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

	General Fund	TSPLOST Fund	Capital Projects Fund (2006)	Capital Projects Fund (2011)	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 284,190	$ 23,576	$ 2,758	$ 21,617	$ 332,141
Accounts receivable, net	3,230	3,873	-	-	7,103
Receivables from other governments	9,549	-	-	-	9,549
Receivables from other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	$ 296,969	$ 27,449	$ 2,758	$ 21,617	$ 348,793
LIABILITIES:					
Accounts payable	$ 7,331	$ -	$ -	$ 1,684	$ 9,015
Other liabilities	4,507	-	-	-	4,507
Payable to other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilties	11,838	-	-	1,684	13,522
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Unavailable revenue	2,571	-	-	-	2,571
FUND BALANCES:					
Non-spendable fund balance	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted fund balance:					
Capital projects	-	-	2,758	19,933	22,691
Transportation improvements	-	27,449	-	-	27,449
Unrestricted fund balance:					
Committed fund balance	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned fund balance	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned fund balance	282,560	-	-	-	282,560
Total fund balances	282,560	27,449	2,758	19,933	332,700
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 296,969	$ 27,449	$ 2,758	$ 21,617	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds, net of accumulated depreciation of $1,625,481	492,032
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:	
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $0	2,571
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are deferred in the funds:	
Notes payable	-
Net position of governmental activities	$ 827,303

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	General Fund	TSPLOST Fund	Capital Projects Fund (2006)	Capital Projects Fund (2011)	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:					
Taxes	$ 150,287	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 150,287
Licenses and permits	3,210	-	-	-	3,210
Intergovernmental	41,314	23,235	-	21,328	85,877
Fines and forfeitures	180,263	-	-	-	180,263
Charges for services	27,566	-	-	-	27,566
Other	9,587	-	-	-	9,587
Total revenues	412,227	23,235	-	21,328	456,790
EXPENDITURES:					
Current operating:					
General government	77,305	-	-	-	77,305
Public safety	181,160	-	-	-	181,160
Street department	60,025	14,400	-	-	74,425
Health and welfare	31,922	-	-	-	31,922
Culture and recreation	8,837	-	-	-	8,837
Debt service:					-
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and other charges	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlays	-	-	8,800	46,586	55,386
Total expenditures	359,249	14,400	8,800	46,586	429,035
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	52,978	8,835	(8,800)	(25,258)	27,755
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Loan proceeds	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources and uses	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	52,978	8,835	(8,800)	(25,258)	27,755
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	229,582	18,614	11,558	45,191	304,945
FUND BALANCE, end of year	$ 282,560	$ 27,449	$ 2,758	$ 19,933	$ 332,700

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$ 27,755
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets:	
Capital outlays	60,524
Depreciation	(58,705)
	1,819
The effect of various capital asset contributions and sales, net of accumulated depreciation	12,500
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds:	
Receivables, net of deferred revenue	(580)
Repayment of note principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position	-
	$ 41,494

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

	Water Fund
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash in bank	$ 108,591
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of $0	10,023
Total current assets	118,614
NONCURRENT ASSETS:	
Capital assets:	
Equipment	42,195
Distribution system	1,484,077
	1,526,272
Less accumulated depreciation	(709,812)
Total capital assets	816,460
Total assets	935,074
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	2,696
Current portion of note payable	13,491
Payroll taxes payable	176
Meter deposits held	13,689
Total current liabilities	30,052
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Notes payable, net of current portion	97,812
Total noncurrent liabilities	97,812
Total liabilities	127,864
NET POSITION	
NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS	705,157
UNRESTRICTED	102,053
Total net position	$ 807,210

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PRORIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Water Fund
OPERATING REVENUES:	
Charges for services	$ 69,073
Miscellaneous income	-
Total operating revenue	69,073
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Personal services and employee benefits:	
Salaries	12,973
Payroll taxes	1,072
Purchased/contracted services:	
Repairs and replacement	12,266
Advertising	-
Professional fees	-
Dues and fees	1,875
Insurance	3,711
Supplies:	
Chemicals and supplies	5,283
Office supplies	1,706
Utilities and communication	11,807
Depreciation	32,170
Miscellaneous	924
Total operating expenses	83,787
OPERATING LOSS	(14,714)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):	
State grant	-
Interest income	69
Interest expense	-
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	69
NET LOSS BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(14,645)
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	15,765
NET LOSS BEFORE TRANSFERS	1,120
TRANSFERS FROM (TO) GENERAL FUND	-
NET INCOME (LOSS)	1,120
NET POSITION, beginning of year	806,090
NET POSITION, end of year	$ 807,210

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Water Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Cash received from customers	$ 70,769
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(36,379)
Cash paid to employees	(14,189)
Other receipts (payments)	-
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	20,201
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Transfer from (to) other funds	-
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities	-
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Purchase of capital assets	-
Proceeds from state grant	-
Principal paid on capital debt	(13,491)
Interest paid on capital debt	-
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	(13,491)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Interest received	69
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	69
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	6,779
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	101,812
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	$ 108,591
RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net operating income (loss)	$ (14,714)
Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Cash flows reported in other categories:	
Depreciation expense	32,170
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable	1,696
Other assets	-
Accounts payable	509
Payroll taxes payable	(144)
Meter deposits held	684
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	$ 20,201

NONCASH CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:
Capital purchases of $15,765 were made through contributions from the Capital Projects Fund (2011).

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

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

Currently, the City has no blended component units or discretely presented component units.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

> The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
>
> The Capital Projects Fund (2006) accounts for capital outlay and other transactions related to the additional one-percent local option sales tax in effect for the period January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2015.
>
> The Capital Projects Fund (2011) accounts for capital outlay and other transactions related to the additional one-percent local option sales tax in effect for the period January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2015.
>
> The TSPLOST Special Revenue Fund accounts for capital outlay and other transportation improvements related to the additional one-percent local option sales tax in effect for the period January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2022.

The City reports the following major proprietary fund:

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Cash and Investments

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

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

E. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., streets, sidewalks, distribution systems and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an estimated useful life in excess of two years and an original cost of $5,000 or more. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Prior to July 1, 2004, governmental funds' infrastructure assets were not capitalized. Infrastructure assets totaling $0 were completed during the year ended June 30, 2015. At June 30, 2015, there was $0 of construction-in-progress related to infrastructure assets.

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

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

Buildings	30-40 years
Machinery and equipment	7 - 30 years
Infrastructure	20 – 40 years

F. Compensated Absences

Accumulated leave of governmental funds that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund financial statements. All accumulated leave, including that which is not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, is reported in the government-wide financial statements. Accumulated leave of Enterprise Funds is recorded as an expense and liability of the respective fund as the benefits accrue to employees. Liabilities for compensated absences are recorded as other liabilities and accrued expenses in the Water Fund. In accordance with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 16, Accounting for Compensated Absences, no liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits.

The City does not allow accumulated vacation pay beyond one year; therefore there is no significant unrecorded balances at June 30, 2015.

G. 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 Position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method.

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

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

H. Fund Equity

The City has implemented GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. This new standard changed the overall definitions and classifications of governmental fund balances.

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

Fund Balance

Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the assets and liabilities under the current financial resources measurement focus of accounting. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the 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.

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

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

Unassigned – Fund balances are reported as unassigned 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 balances may be reported in all funds.

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

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

Net Position

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

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

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

I. Interfund Transactions

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

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

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Basis

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

Budget Requirements, Accounting and Reporting

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

1. Prior to year end, the City Clerk submits to the Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

2. The Council holds a public hearing on the budget, giving notice thereof at least ten days in advance by publication in the official organ of City of Stapleton.

3. The budget is then revised and adopted or amended by the Council at a regular meeting early in the year to which it applies.

4. The budget so adopted may be revised during the year only by formal action of the Council in a regular meeting and no increase shall be made therein without provision also being made for financing same.

5. The legal level of budgetary control is the department level within the General Fund. Increases in the total appropriations of a department, whether accomplished through an increase in estimated revenues or through a transfer of appropriations among departments, require the approval of the Mayor and Council.

6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General and Capital Projects Fund. The budget for the General Fund is adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.

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

Excesses of Expenditures over Appropriations in Individual Funds

There were no general fund departments which had excesses of actual expenditures over appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2015.

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2015, none of the City's $440,732 was exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments - There were no investments at June 30, 2015.

4. PROPERTY TAXES

The value of all real and business personal property located in the City is assessed (appraised) as of each January 1. Taxable assessed value represents the appraisal value less applicable exemptions authorized by the City Council. Appraised values are established by the Jefferson County Tax Assessors at 40% of estimated fair market value. Taxes were levied when the milleage rate was set on or about October 6, 2014. Taxes were billed on or about November 10, 2014 and were due December 31, 2014 after which date penalties and interest were assessed. Property on which taxes are not paid within 60 days of mailing may then be levied on by the City.

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

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

At June 30, 2015, accounts receivable consisted of the following:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
General Fund:			
Property tax	$ 3,230	$ -	$ 3,230
Local option sales tax	7,959	-	7,959
Other taxes	1,590	-	1,590
TSPLOST Fund:			
Special local option sales tax	3,873		3,873
Water Fund:			
Water fees receivable	-	10,023	10,023
	16,652	10,023	26,675
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	-
	$ 16,652	$ 10,023	$26,675

6. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 55,689	$ 12,500	$ -	$ 68,189
Construction-in-progress	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	55,689	12,500	-	68,189
Other capital assets:				
Buildings	236,046	-	-	236,046
Equipment	609,458	60,524	-	669,982
Infrastructure	1,143,296	15,765	(15,765)	1,143,296
Subtotal	2,044,489	88,789	(15,765)	2,117,513
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	82,614	4,930		87,544
Equipment	340,865	53,775		394,640
Infrastructure	1,143,297	-	-	1,143,297
Subtotal	1,566,776	58,705	-	1,625,481
Net capital assets	$ 477,713	$ 30,084	$ (15,765)	$ 492,032
Business-type activities:				
Not being depreciated:				
Land	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Construction-in-progress	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-
Other capital assets:				
Water system	1,430,312	15,765	-	1,446,077
Equipment	80,195	-	-	80,195
Subtotal	1,510,507	15,765	-	1,526,272
Accumulated depreciation:				
Water system	614,046	31,366	-	645,412
Equipment	63,596	804	-	64,400
Subtotal	677,642	32,170	-	709,812
Net capital assets	$ 832,865	$ (16,405)	$ -	$ 816,460

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 6,049
Public safety	46,229
Street department	2,543
Culture and recreation	3,884
	$ 58,705
Business-type activities:	
Water Fund	$ 32,170

7. LONG-TERM DEBT

Outstanding Debt:

At June 30, 2015, long-term debt consisted of the following:

	Governmental Activities	Water Enterprise Fund Debt
$262,498 note payable to GEFA for the purpose of water system improvements; interest at 0.0%; due in quarterly principal and interest payments of $3,373 to August 2023	$ -	$ 111,303
Total long-term debt	$	$ 111,303

Following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2015:

	Balance July 1, 2014	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2015	Amount Due in One Year
Governmental type activities:					
Notes payable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Business-type activities:					
Notes payable	$ 124,794	$ -	$ 13,491	$ 111,303	$ 13,491

Annual Requirements to Retire Debt Obligations:

The annual maturities for the years subsequent to June 30, 2015 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2016	$ -	$ -	$ 13,491	$ -
2017	-	-	13,491	-
2018	-	-	13,491	-
2019	-	-	13,491	-
2020	-	-	13,491	-
2021 - 2024	-	-	43,848	-
	$ -	$ -	$ 111,303	$ -

8. FUND DEFICITS

At June 30, 2015, no fund had a deficit fund balance or net position balance.

9. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

	Due From	Due To
General Fund:		
Capital Projects Fund	$ -	$ -
Capital Projects Fund:		
General Fund	-	-

At June 30, 2015, there were no interfund transactions or balances.

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

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

11. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

Risk Pool

The City has elected to be a member of the Georgia Municipal Association Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund (GMAWCSIF) and Georgia Interlocal Risk Management Agency (GIRMA), risk management agencies created under Georgia law. As a participant in the GMAWCSIF and GIRMA, the City has no legal obligation to pay its own workers' compensation claims or general liability claims. The City is required to make an annual contribution to the funds in an amount that is determined on the basis of actuarial projections of losses. With payment of the City's annual contribution, the City has effectively transferred the risk and responsibility for payment of its workers' compensation claims and general liability claims. However, the enabling statute creating the GMAWCSIF and GIRMA permits the funds to levy an assessment upon its members to make up any deficiency the fund may have in surplus or reserves. Since excess insurance is purchased by the GMASCSIF and GIRMA to protect the funds from catastrophic losses, no amount has been recorded in the financial statements for this contingency as management believes the likelihood for assessment is remote.

Self Insurance

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

12. JOINT VENTURE

Under Georgia law, the City in conjunction with other cities and counties in the fourteen City east central Georgia area, is a member of the Central Savannah River Area Regional Commission and is required to pay annual dues thereto. During its year ended June 30, 2015, the City paid $308 in such dues. Membership in a Regional Commission is required by the OCGA Section 50-8-34 which provides for the organizational structure of the Regional Commission in Georgia. The Regional Commission Board membership includes the chief elected official of each 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 Regional Commission. Separate financial statements may be obtained from:

Central Savannah River Area Regional Commission
2123 Wrightsboro Road
PO Box 2800
Augusta, Georgia 30914-2800

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through November 6, 2015, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

- Budgetary Comparison Schedules – General Fund and the TSPLOST Special Revenue Fund

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET (GAAP) BASIS AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES:				
Taxes:				
Ad valorem	$ 39,600	$ 38,283	$ 42,183	$ 3,900
Vehicle	8,000	11,000	14,123	3,123
Utility franchise tax	13,900	14,103	14,579	476
Alcoholic beverage excise	10,000	10,000	8,179	(1,821)
Local option sales tax	56,900	49,495	45,565	(3,930)
Insurance company premium	22,000	23,600	23,623	23
Intangible	150	200	198	(2)
Other	2,100	2,130	1,837	(293)
	152,650	148,811	150,287	1,476
Licenses and Permits:				
Business and beer licenses	2,300	2,600	3,210	610
	2,300	2,600	3,210	610
Intergovernmental:				
Federal and State grants	9,000	28,314	28,314	-
County contribution to fire department	13,000	13,000	13,000	-
	22,000	41,314	41,314	-
Charges for services:				
Garbage fees	30,000	30,000	27,246	(2,754)
Court fines	80,000	158,000	180,263	22,263
Other fees	380	415	320	(95)
	110,380	188,415	207,829	19,414
Miscellaneous:				
Interest income	175	4,150	4,428	278
Rent	2,700	3,000	3,186	186
Sale of equipment and supplies	-	700	684	(16)
Other	-	1,300	1,289	(11)
	2,875	9,150	9,587	437
Total revenues	290,205	390,290	412,227	21,937

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET (GAAP) BASIS AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
EXPENDITURES:				
Current Operating:				
General government	$ 66,118	$ 85,422	$ 77,305	$ 8,117
Public safety	128,311	176,102	160,257	15,845
Street department	55,853	64,768	60,025	4,743
Health and welfare	35,994	33,493	31,922	1,571
Culture and recreation	5,416	9,505	8,837	668
Total operating expenditures	291,692	369,290	338,346	30,944
Capital Outlays:				
General government	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	21,000	20,903	97
Street department	-	-	-	-
Health and welfare	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditures	-	21,000	20,903	97
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-
Total debt service	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	291,692	390,290	359,249	31,041
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,487)	-	52,978	52,978
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Loan proceeds	-	-	-	-
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and other financing sources	(1,487)	-	52,978	52,978
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	229,582	229,582	229,582	-
FUND BALANCE, end of year	$ 228,095	$ 229,582	$ 282,560	$ 52,978

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA
TSPLOST SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (GAAP) BASIS AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental:				
Special local option sales tax	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 23,235	$ (1,765)
Other revenue	-	-	-	-
	25,000	25,000	23,235	(1,765)
EXPENDITURES:				
Current operating:				
Transportation improvements	15,000	15,000	14,400	600
Capital outlays	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Total expenditures	25,000	25,000	14,400	10,600
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures	-	-	8,835	8,835
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Excess revenues and other financing sources (uses) over (under) expenditures	-	-	8,835	8,835
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	18,614	18,614	18,614	-
FUND BALANCE, end of year	$ 18,614	$ 18,614	$ 27,449	$ 8,835

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

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

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES COMPARED TO BUDGET (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
OPERATING EXPENDITURES:				
General Government:				
Personal services and employee benefits:				
Salaries	$ 27,200	$ 32,200	$ 30,964	$ 1,236
Payroll taxes	2,200	3,200	2,818	382
Purchased/contracted services:				
Accounting and legal	9,200	12,400	12,391	9
Insurance	4,675	5,800	5,252	548
Utilities and communication	7,865	9,240	8,961	279
Repairs and maintenance	1,655	2,805	1,587	1,218
Dues	800	5,300	5,249	51
Advertising	500	1,100	1,004	96
Supplies:				
Office supplies	3,200	5,400	5,235	165
Other costs:				
Travel and training	3,800	4,800	2,848	1,952
Election	2,386	220	220	-
Miscellaneous	2,637	2,957	776	2,181
Total General Government	$ 66,118	$ 85,422	$ 77,305	$ 8,117
Public safety:				
Police:				
Personal services and employee benefits:				
Salaries	$ 62,100	$ 69,300	$ 66,890	$ 2,410
Payroll taxes	5,011	5,975	5,673	302
Purchased/contracted services:				
Insurance	7,100	10,677	7,302	3,375
Municipal judge	2,750	2,750	2,750	-
Boarding prisoners	300	1,000	1,060	(60)
Travel and training	2,300	3,825	2,195	1,630
Vehicle costs	6,500	9,500	9,210	290
Repairs and maintenance	300	2,100	90	2,010
Utilities and communication	900	1,975	2,679	(704)
Supplies	2,900	8,200	6,799	1,401
Other costs:				
Dues and fees	20,475	40,940	40,115	825
Miscellaneous	100	600	210	390
Total Police	110,736	156,842	144,973	11,869

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES COMPARED TO BUDGET (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Fire:				
Purchased/contracted services:				
Insurance	$ 5,000	$ 5,500	$ 4,446	$ 1,054
Repairs and maintenance	300	900	887	13
Utilities and communication	3,550	3,700	3,337	363
Training	5,500	4,335	4,335	-
Supplies	3,000	4,000	2,279	1,721
Miscellaneous	225	825	-	825
Total Fire	17,575	19,260	15,284	3,976
Total Public Safety	$ 128,311	$ 176,102	$ 160,257	$ 15,845
Street Department:				
Personal services and employee benefits:				
Salaries	$ 19,000	$ 24,000	$ 23,696	$ 304
Payroll taxes	1,553	2,100	2,054	46
Purchased/contracted services:				
Insurance	3,000	4,700	4,677	23
Utilities and communication	16,300	17,300	17,188	112
Repairs and maintenance	9,500	11,268	11,742	(474)
Materials and supplies	6,500	5,400	659	4,741
Other costs	-	-	9	(9)
Total Street Department	$ 55,853	$ 64,768	$ 60,025	$ 4,743
Health and Welfare:				
Personal services and employee benefits:				
Salaries	$ 1,500	$ 800	$ 771	$ 29
Payroll taxes	144	118	67	51
Purchased/contracted services:				
Insurance	-	-	-	-
Garbage contract	30,000	28,000	27,482	518
Repairs and maintenance	100	1,000	517	483
Materials and supplies	4,000	3,325	2,930	395
Other costs	250	250	155	95
Total Health and Welfare	$ 35,994	$ 33,493	$ 31,922	$ 1,571
Culture and Recreation:				
Personal services and employee benefits:				
Salaries	$ 3,000	$ 5,000	$ 4,688	$ 312
Payroll taxes	266	505	443	62
Purchased/contracted services:				
Utilities and communication	1,400	1,500	1,454	46
Repairs and maintenance	100	600	455	145
Materials and supplies	650	1,900	1,797	103
Other costs	-	-	-	-
Total Culture and Recreation	$ 5,416	$ 9,505	$ 8,837	$ 668

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH
SPECIAL SALES TAX PROCEEDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Project	Original Estimated Cost	Revised Estimated Cost	Expenditures			Estimated Percentage of Completion
			Prior Years	Current Year	Total	
2006 Tax:						
Playground and park improvements	$ 35,000	$ 44,796	$ 33,238	$ 8,800	$ 42,038	93.8%
Upgrade tennis courts	10,000	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Upgrade softball fields and install bleachers	12,000	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Purchase bank for use as a senior center/city hall	150,000	126,033	126,033	-	126,033	100.0%
Fire engine	160,725	160,725	160,725	-	160,725	100.0%
Fire engine equipment	42,860	41,275	41,275	-	41,275	100.0%
3000 gallon tanker	162,868	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Fire equipment	21,430	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Police equipment	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Street department equipment	-	7,300	7,300	-	7,300	100.0%
2011 Tax:						
Playground and park improvements	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Fire equipment	52,731	45,062	34,803	1,684	36,487	80.9%
Police equipment	52,731	72,583	43,447	29,137	72,583	100.0%
Street department equipment	46,231	16,231	7,424	-	7,424	7.4%
Water department equipment	-	20,000	-	15,765	15,765	78.8%

* Prior year Original and Revised Estimated Cost for the 2011 referendum have been revised from the June 30, 2014 presentation

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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 Stapleton, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business type activities and each major fund of the City of Stapleton, Georgia as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Stapleton's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 6, 2015.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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 in internal control over financial reporting noted as items 15-1 through 15-2.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Stapleton 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.*

City of Stapleton, Georgia's Response to Findings

City of Stapleton, Georgia's response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The City of Stapleton, 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.

November 6, 2015

CITY OF STAPLETON, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

15-1 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 Council should implement other internal controls in areas where segregation of duties is not practical.

Views of Responsible Officials

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

15-2 Controls Over Financial Statement Presentation

Condition

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

Effect

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

Recommendation

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

Views of Responsible Officials

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

CITY OF STAPLETON

120 W. Main Street
P.O. Box 218
Stapleton, GA 30823
(706) 547-2828

Georgia Department of Audits & Accounts
270 Washington Street, S.W., Suite 1-156
Atlanta, Georgia 30334-8400

Gentlemen:

The following constitutes our corrective action plan regarding the findings and recommendations in our audit report for the year ended June 30, 2015.

With respect to the findings regarding segregation of duties and control over financial statement presentation in the "Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Structure Based on an Audit of General Purpose Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards," we submit the following comments:

1. We annually review our system of internal control after our audited financial statements are received, along with any suggestions from the accounting firm as to improvements that can be made to strengthen controls.

2. We are a small municipal government with one part-time clerk as the only office employee. We have separated accounting duties as much as possible, but because of two sets of books, one for general fund and one for water fund, this is difficult to do. The mayor and a council member co-sign checks after council approves the bills for payment.

3. We do not feel that it would be cost effective to hire additional personnel only for the purpose of internal control duty separations.

4. City personnel do not currently possess the professional skills necessary to prepare the year end financial statements and related footnotes. The City will consider additional training that would provide accounting personnel with the skills to detect and correct misstatements in the financial statements.

We feel that our internal control system is as strong as possible in the above described situation with the limited number of personnel involved. As indicated in the auditor's report, no significant errors or irregularities were found because of our lack of segregation of duties.

Should you need any further explanation of this matter please contact us.

Sincerely,

Frank Parrish

Frank Parrish
Mayor, City of Stapleton