CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022

Prepared by:
Finance Department

Submitted by:
Tami Hanlin
City Manager

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

City of Tucker

November 18, 2022

Honorable Frank Auman, Mayor,
Members of the City Council, and
Citizens of Tucker, Georgia

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the City of Tucker, Georgia, for the year ended June 30, 2022. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with City management. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects, and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds and account groups of the City of Tucker. The report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. All disclosures necessary to enable an interested reader to gain an understanding of the government's financial activities have been included.

The City's financial statements have been audited by Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City of Tucker for the year ended June 30, 2022 are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based on the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the City of Tucker's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022 are fairly presented in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of the report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditors report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The City of Tucker was incorporated in 2016. It is positioned in northeastern DeKalb County. Tucker is situated between the City of Stone Mountain to the south, Gwinnett County to the north and Interstate 285 to the west. A city of "sevens", Tucker's downtown is seven miles from a handful of neighboring cities, as well as being home to the seven Tucker Cluster schools. Although not incorporated as a city until 2016, Tucker has been on the map and in the hearts of residents for over a century. Tucker is one of the newer cities in the state of Georgia, voted into cityhood in November of 2015 by nearly three-quarters of the voters.

The City of Tucker covers more than 20.4 square miles with a population of over 37,700 residents. Tucker is home to two major community improvement districts (CIDs), the Tucker-Northlake CID and Stone Mountain CID, representing hundreds of businesses ranging from sole proprietorships to multi-national corporations. These CIDs work to maintain and enhance the look of Tucker's commercial corridors, while also funding transportation improvements within their boundaries. Primary retail centers in Tucker include Briarcliff Village, Northlake Festival, Tucker Meridian and Cofer Crossing. Within Tucker there are approximately 2,750 licensed businesses.

Quest Diagnostics is one of the City's biggest employers, with over 750 workers on staff. The City also has a broad industrial presence boasting major employers like PepsiCo, Hormel Foods Corporation and International Paper. The crown jewel of the city is Henderson Park, which consists of 125 acres and is one of the largest parks in the county. It features six soccer fields, four tennis courts, three playgrounds, two picnic pavilions, several miles of hiking trails surrounding a lake, a community garden and a native plant and wildlife walking trail.

Policymaking and legislative authority of the government is vested in the Mayor and six council members, elected by the people on a non-partisan ballot for four-year terms. Council members are elected by district, and the Mayor is elected at-large by popular vote. The Mayor and council members serve until their successors are qualified and certified. Terms of office begin after the certification of the election and swearing into office. Elections are held every two years for three of the council members, utilizing staggered terms. Two council members are elected to represent each of Tucker's three districts, while the Mayor is elected to represent the entire City. The terms for council members from District 1 Post 1, District 2 Post 1 and District 3 Post 1, as well as for the mayor, are set to expire in January 2026, while terms for District 1 Post 2, District 2 Post 2 and District 3 Post 2 will expire in January 2024.

The legislative authority of the government of the City of Tucker, except as otherwise specifically provided in the City Charter, shall be vested in the City Council, of which the Mayor is a voting member and possesses all the executive powers granted to the government under the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia and the City of Tucker charter. The City Manager maintains all the administrative powers granted to the government under the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia and the City's charter.

The City is empowered to levy a property tax on both real and personal property located within its boundaries and is qualified to levy all other taxes granted to municipalities within the State of Georgia.

Deploying a non-traditional approach to government services, the city operates through a public-private partnership. The city provides a range of services including Planning and Zoning, Code Enforcement, Business and Alcohol Licenses, Parks and Recreation, as well as Building and Development permitting and inspections. During the initial six-year transition period, services such as police and fire protection, the construction and maintenance of highways, streets, and other infrastructure, and sanitation services continue to be provided by DeKalb County.

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the city's financial plan and assists in the control of the financial stability and health of the government. The Mayor and Council are required to adopt a final budget on or before the last day of the fiscal year ending. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. From day one, the budgeting process has included performance management initiatives as established by the Council. Amounts in this budget may be re-allocated within funds by approval of the City Manager, so long as the total budgeted amounts do not exceed the approved appropriations by fund.

LOCAL ECONOMY

Tucker, one of the newer cities in the State of Georgia, is also one of its most diverse business settings. The City's resident base consists of a mix of lifelong residents, young professionals just moving to the Atlanta area and everything in between. The common thread is that they, by and large, enjoy shopping local. Whether at Main Street businesses or at one of Tucker's commercial power centers, these people support Tucker's array of retailers.

Home to more than 37,700 people, Tucker has a significant footprint in northeastern DeKalb County. Covering almost 21 square miles, Tucker's biggest businesses are the ones where residents may never walk through the doors. CSM Bakery, Ricoh, Steel Mart, and many other players in the B-to-B community, are creators of thousands of jobs within the City of Tucker. Tucker is home to medical innovators like Emory Spine Center, large corporations like PepsiCo, and small family-owned businesses like Matthews Cafeteria.

One of Tucker's biggest strengths is its location. Situated both inside and outside the Perimeter, Tucker is convenient to downtown Atlanta and surrounding areas, and just a 20-minute drive from the world's busiest airport, Hartsfield-Jackson International. The City's real estate values made a double-digit jump in 2017 and remained strong in 2022. The median income and median home value remain well above the county and state averages.

LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

To facilitate the provision of city services, the government is committed to a consistent fee structure for business taxes and permitting. The City relies on franchise fees, business taxes, excise taxes and permitting fees to fund many city services. The parks and recreation department receives support from a 0.9 millage rate that was assessed for the first time directly by the City of Tucker on the 2020 tax statements.

MAJOR INITIATIVES FOR THE YEAR

The current fiscal year saw significant renovations and additions to Parks and Recreation facilities, areas, and trails. Improvements were made to Fitzgerald Field scoreboards, lighting, and fencing. Parking, sidewalk, trail, and facility improvements were completed at multiple other park locations including Henderson Park, Probst Park, and Peters Park. The pool at Kelly Cofer Park received a much-needed update and the Tucker Recreation Center received capital improvements. Rosenfeld Park received new playground equipment, and the Fitness Court was installed on new green space created during the year at the Old Library site on Church Street. Our Parks and Recreation staff reported a nearly 100% increase in participants in programs over the prior year. Acreage was purchased for a future Town Greene adjacent to downtown Tucker. Plans are underway for the development of this area to become the center of outdoor activities in our downtown area.

Many street repaving projects and large intersection improvements were facilitated by city staff in cooperation with Dekalb County and the State of Georgia. SPLOST approved in 2017 and the LMIG grant through GDOT provided funding for this resurfacing. Roads across all parts of the city from neighborhood cul-de-sacs to major arterials rated as the worst-conditioned in the city were remedied and will continue to be prioritized until work is complete. Sidewalks and MARTA bus pads were improved to give residents better access to safer alternative transportation. Studies are underway for a holistic view of transportation improvements that can be made to accommodate many modes of transportation that will be sustainable for years to come.

INITIATIVES FOR FUTURE YEARS

The plans and studies completed and initiated this year are being utilized to help determine projects for upcoming years. Information gathered through studies and public participation meetings help drive projects and improvements to the Parks and Recreation facilities, improvements for traffic and trails for increased connectivity, and areas of growth and opportunity for the city.

The Citizens of Tucker voted and overwhelmingly approved a public works referendum in early November 2022. The passage of the referendum will allow the City to work toward improving the overall public works service delivery model, address the existing backlog of repairs and enhance customer experience. A collaborative effort with Dekalb County to transition these important services by July 2023 has begun. This change to our roadway maintenance and stormwater services will allow us to be more responsive, more reliable, and more locally accountable.

FINANCIAL POLICIES

In developing and evaluating the City's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of internal controls. Internal accounting controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding: 1) the safety of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposal and 2) the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: 1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and 2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. All internal control evaluations occur within the above framework.

Budgetary Controls - The City maintains budgetary controls to ensure compliance with legal provisions of the annual appropriated budget approved by the City Council. Activities of the general fund and any special revenue funds are included in the annual appropriated budget. A project length budget will be utilized for capital project funds. The official level of city budget control (the level on which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) for each legally adopted annual operating budget is the department level within each fund. Administrative transfers of appropriations within a fund may be authorized by the City Manager to meet unforeseen needs if the total budgeted amounts do not exceed these appropriations by fund. The City's budget procedures, together with such procedures for discretely presented component units, are more fully explained in the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

OTHER INFORMATION

Awards and Achievements – The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City for its annual comprehensive financial report for the year ended June 30, 2021. This was the fourth year that the government achieved this prestigious award. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current annual comprehensive financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program’s requirements and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine is eligibility for another certificate.

Acknowledgments - The preparation of the report could not have been accomplished without the efficient and dedicated efforts of the entire City Hall staff and the auditors for the City. Our sincere appreciation is extended to everyone for their contributions made in the preparation of this report, and the Mayor and City Council for their unwavering support of the staff and our collective efforts to consistently maintain the highest levels of professionalism and fiscal responsibility and management.





Beverly Ragland
Finance Director

Tami Hanlin
City Manager

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS
JUNE 30, 2022

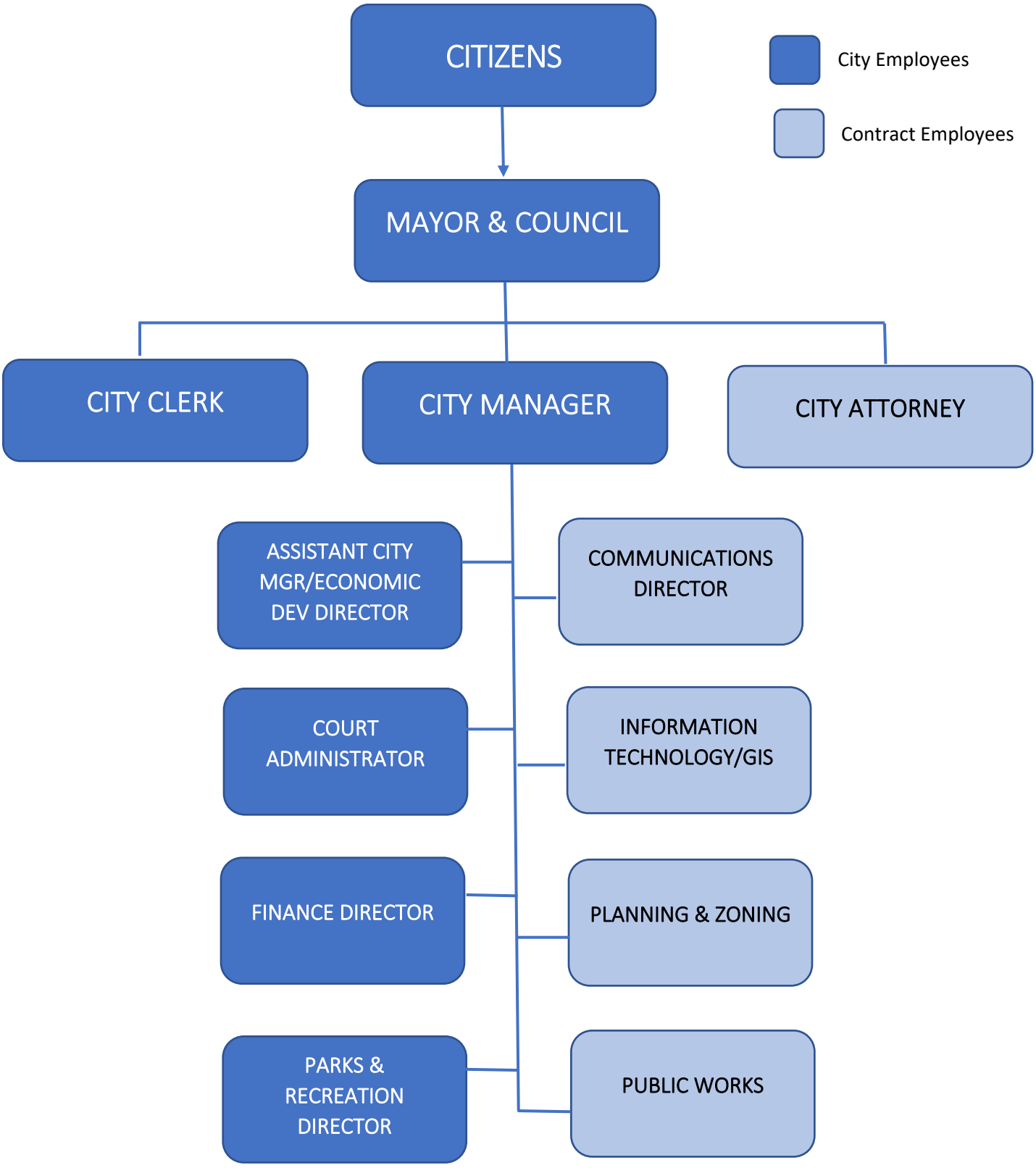
City Council

Frank Auman	Mayor
Anne Lerner	Mayor Pro Tem, District 3-Post 2
Alexis Weaver	Council Member, District 3-Post 1
Noelle Monferdini	Council Member, District 2- Post 2
Cara Schroeder	Council Member, District 2-Post 1
Virginia Rece	Council Member, District 1-Post 2
Roger W. Orlando	Council Member, District 1-Post 1

Appointed Administrative Officials

Tami Hanlin	City Manager
Bonnie Warne	City Clerk
Brian Anderson	City Attorney

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
JUNE 30, 2022



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Tucker
Georgia

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

FINANCIAL SECTION

MAULDIN & JENKINS

CPAs & ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Members
of the City Council
City of Tucker, Georgia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the **City of Tucker, Georgia** (the "City") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Tucker, Georgia, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter - Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 16 to the financial statements, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as of July 1, 2021. This standard significantly changed the accounting for the City's leases. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, and General Fund and ARPA Fund – Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (GAAP Basis), as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules and the Schedule of Expenditures of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information 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. The 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 combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 18, 2022 on our consideration of the City'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 solely 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 effectiveness of the City's 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's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia
November 18, 2022

As management of the City of Tucker (City), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found in the introductory section of this report.

The City, which was incorporated by a voter approved referendum on November 3, 2015, commenced operations pursuant to the election of a mayor and council on March 1, 2016. The City's first fiscal period was for ten months ended December 31, 2016. Pursuant to the passage of an ordinance in May 2017, the City Council changed the City's fiscal year-end from December 31st to June 30th, and thus the year ended June 30, 2022, is the City's fifth full twelve (12) month fiscal year. For purposes of comparison in this discussion and analysis, certain comparisons will be between fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, and the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year by $43,313,555 (total net position), which represents an increase of $9,671,708 or 29% from the prior year end balance. Of the total net position, $24,422,893 (unrestricted net position) is available to meet the ongoing obligations of the government.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $28,731,110. This represents an increase of $7,463,419 or 35% from the prior year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements: The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner like a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between them reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal years (e.g., uncollected taxes).

Both of the government-wide financial statements report functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, judicial, public works, culture and recreation, and community development.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 14 and 15 of this report.

Fund financial statements: A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All the funds of the City can be categorized as governmental funds.

Governmental funds Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the City's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains eight individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, special purpose local option sales tax (SPLOST) fund, capital projects fund, and ARPA fund, which are major funds. The City's nonmajor funds include the rental car tax fund, hotel/motel tax fund, multiple grant fund and homestead option sales tax fund.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for all its governmental funds, except capital project funds for which project length budgets are adopted. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund and each of the special revenue funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 16 - 18 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 19 through 35 of this report.

Other information: In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information such as the budgetary comparison schedules as presented on a generally accepted accounting principal basis in this section. These schedules are intended to demonstrate the City's compliance with the legally adopted and amended budgets.

The combining and individual fund statements and schedules, referred to earlier, are presented immediately following the required supplementary information. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 39 through 40 of this report. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 36 through 38 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position over time. In the City's case, assets exceeded liabilities by $43,313,555, representing a $9,671,707 or 29% increase over the prior fiscal period.

The City's net position is comprised of investments in capital assets of $10,207,486, amounts restricted for tourism of $283, and amounts restricted for capital projects of $8,682,893. The remaining portion of the City's net position represents unrestricted net position of $24,422,893, which is available to meet the ongoing obligations of the government. This amount represents 139% of fiscal year 2022 expenses.

The table below summarizes the City's Net Position for June 30, 2022, and 2021.

City of Tucker Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Dollar	
	June 30 2022	June 30 2021	Increase (Decrease)	Percent
Assets				
Current assets	$ 40,334,110	$ 27,525,626	$ 12,808,484	46.53 %
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	14,135,769	11,437,719	2,698,050	23.59
Total assets	54,469,879	38,963,345	15,506,534	39.80
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	7,796,643	1,324,789	6,471,854	488.52
Long-term liabilities	3,359,681	3,996,708	(637,027)	(15.94)
Total liabilities	11,156,324	5,321,497	5,834,827	109.65
Net Position				
Investment in capital assets	10,207,486	7,123,727	3,083,759	43.29
Restricted	8,683,176	5,853,013	2,830,163	48.35
Unrestricted	24,422,893	20,665,108	3,757,785	18.18
Total net position	$ 43,313,555	$ 33,641,848	$ 9,671,707	28.75 %

In the current year, the City's capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and current liabilities saw large increases. For capital assets, much of the increase can be attributed to the purchase of land and site improvements. The current liabilities increase can be attributed to accounts payable for SPLOST and capital projects and unearned revenue for ARPA.

Revenues: Government wide revenues have decreased $422,283, or 1.5%, primarily because of the decline of business tax receipts. Charges for services is comprised of license and permit revenue and recreational activity fees. Charges for services decreased $120,431 or 6% based on decreases in building permits issued. Grants and contributions revenue of $9,242,291 is a decrease of $1,460,429 or 36.1% from last year. This decrease is due to changes in Capital grant revenues from prior year. Franchise taxes increased $1,051,660 or 40.3%. This increase was due to a 98% increase from Georgia Power over prior year. Business taxes decreased $322,890 or 7.1%, due to decreased prior year revenue reported on renewals. Hotel/motel taxes increased $336,525 or 37.2% due to increased collections in 2022.

Expenses: General government expenses decreased $961,451 or 12.5%. Much of the decrease is related to activity in SPLOST and capital projects. Public Works projects increased while general government and culture and recreation projects decreased. The build-out of City Hall and taking over parks' facilities from Dekalb County in the prior year attribute to these decreases.

Governmental activities: The table below reflects changes in net position for fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2021:

City of Tucker Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Dollar Increase	
	June 30 2022	June 30 2021	(Decrease)	Percent
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	$ 1,890,545	$ 2,010,976	$ (120,431)	(5.99) %
Operating grants and contributions	2,455,578	4,473,622	(2,018,044)	(45.11)
Capital grants and contributions	6,786,713	6,229,098	557,615	8.95
General revenues:				
Property taxes	3,218,232	2,753,419	464,813	16.88
Franchise taxes	3,661,175	2,609,515	1,051,660	40.30
Business taxes	4,211,785	4,534,675	(322,890)	(7.12)
Insurance premium taxes	2,900,022	2,891,992	8,030	0.28
Excise taxes	729,505	678,823	50,682	7.47
Hotel/Motel taxes	1,241,290	904,765	336,525	37.19
Unrestricted investment earnings	43,401	58,360	(14,959)	(25.63)
Miscellaneous revenues	125,536	540,820	(415,284)	(76.79)
Total revenues	27,263,782	27,686,065	(422,283)	(1.53)
Expenses				
General government	6,720,275	7,681,726	(961,451)	(12.52)
Judicial	380,713	451,089	(70,376)	(15.60)
Public works	6,692,656	5,200,552	1,492,104	28.69
Culture and recreation	1,261,782	2,531,986	(1,270,204)	(50.17)
Community development	2,449,288	2,375,084	74,204	3.12
Interest	87,361	-	87,361	100.00
Total expenses	17,592,075	18,240,437	(648,362)	(3.55)
Changes in net position	9,671,707	9,445,628	226,079	2.39 %
Net position, beginning of year, restated	33,641,848	24,196,220		
Net position, end of year	$ 43,313,555	$ 33,641,848		

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

***Governmental funds*:** The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. The table below summarizes governmental revenues for fiscal year 2022 and 2021.

City of Tucker Governmental Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

	Governmental Funds		Dollar	
	June 30 2022	June 30 2021	Increase (Decrease)	Percent
Revenues				
Property taxes	$ 3,242,020	$ 2,744,898	$ 497,122	18.11 %
Franchise taxes	4,549,338	2,708,352	1,840,986	67.97
Business taxes	4,211,785	4,534,675	(322,890)	(7.12)
Insurance taxes	2,768,487	2,680,797	87,690	3.27
Excise taxes	729,505	678,823	50,682	7.47
Hotel/Motel taxes	1,241,290	904,765	336,525	37.19
Licenses and permits	991,511	1,488,523	(497,012)	(33.39)
Fines and forfeitures	541,855	263,357	278,498	105.75
Charges for service	357,179	259,096	98,083	37.86
Intergovernmental	9,242,291	10,702,720	(1,460,429)	(13.65)
Contributions	118,138	534,649	(416,511)	(77.90)
Investment Earnings	43,401	58,360	(14,959)	(25.63)
Miscellaneous	7,398	6,171	1,227	19.88
Total revenues	28,044,198	27,565,186	479,012	1.74
Expenditures				
General government	6,281,690	8,303,092	(2,021,402)	(24.35)
Judicial	380,713	451,089	(70,376)	(15.60)
Public works	6,692,656	6,435,900	256,756	3.99
Culture and recreation	4,071,303	3,418,525	652,778	19.10
Community Development	2,444,049	2,365,325	78,724	3.33
Capital Outlay	313,087	-	313,087	100.00
Debt Service:				
Principal	252,998	-	252,998	100.00
Interest	144,283	-	144,283	100.00
Total expenditures	20,580,779	20,973,931	(393,152)	(1.87)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	7,463,419	6,591,255	872,164	13.23
Transfers in	6,438,411	4,723,131	1,715,280	36.32
Transfers out	(6,438,411)	(4,723,131)	(1,715,280)	36.32
Net change in fund balance	7,463,419	6,591,255	872,164	13.23
Fund balance, beginning of year, restated	21,267,689	14,676,434	6,591,255	44.91
Fund balance, end of year	$ 28,731,108	$ 21,267,689	$ 7,463,419	35.09 %

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $28,731,110 an increase of $7,463,419 or 35.09%, primarily related to increased tax revenues and decreased capital expenditures. Of this balance, $8,526,960 is restricted by law or contractual agreement; and $15,573,537 is considered unassigned and can be used to meet the near-term operating needs of the city.

Total governmental revenues were $28,044,198 in fiscal year 2022 compared to $27,565,186 for fiscal year 2021. Franchise taxes increased $1,840,986. Intergovernmental revenues decreased $1,460,429 due to changes in capital grants. Contributions decreased $416,511 over prior year due to designated donations received previously for the WRP Memorial.

Business taxes increased $322,890 or 7.12%, due to a decline in revenue reported on renewals. Hotel/motel taxes increased $336,525 or 37.19% due to increases in occupancy rates during fiscal 2022. Licenses and permits decreased $497,012 or 33.39% due to decreases in fees from building permits. Fines and forfeitures increased $278,498 or 105.75% due to increased court fines after the addition of traffic court.

Total governmental expenditures have decreased $393,152 or 1.87%. General government expenditures decreased $2,021,402 or 24.35%; Culture and recreation increased $652,778 or 19.1%. Increases and decreases can primarily be attributed to completed and ongoing capital related projects.

General Fund

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance was $15,724,062, an increase of $3,814,352. As a measure of the liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance at June 30, 2022 was $15,573,537 and represents 177.6% of total general fund expenditures.

Total General Fund revenues have increased $747,409 or 4.46%. Franchise taxes increased $1,840,986 because of increased collections. Georgia Power Franchise fees increased 98% over prior year. The increase in individuals working from home due to the pandemic contributed to this increase. Business taxes decreased $322,890 due to decreased revenue reported on annual Occupational tax renewals. Charges for services of $357,179 are primarily recreation activity fees. The increase in revenue for this item is due to increased participation in parks and recreation programs over prior year. Property taxes increased $497,122 or 18.11%. This increase is the result of increased values on real and personal property. Licenses and permits revenue was down $497,012 or 33.39%. Supply chain delays and general construction costs inhibited the number of permit applications for construction. Fines and forfeitures increased by 105.75% to $541,855 after the addition of traffic court in fiscal year 2022. Intergovernmental revenue is down due to a change in grant revenue from prior year.

Total general fund expenditures increased $944,276 or 11.94%. General government expenditures increased $56,290 or 1.6%; Recreation increased $252,630 or 12.51%. Merit salary increases and additional programs requiring additional part-time staff accounted for more than one-half of this increase. Increased operating costs and printing fees for advertising and supplies for the additional programs accounted for the remaining amount. Community development increased $342,576. This was due to an increase in the Jacobs Contract that provides personnel for this department. Public works and Judicial both had decreases of $34,126 and $70,376 respectively. The increase for Debt service was attributed to reporting changes required in GASB 87.

City of Tucker General Fund Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

	June 30 2022	June 30 2021	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percent
Revenues				
Property taxes	$ 3,242,020	$ 2,744,898	$ 497,122	18.11 %
Franchise taxes	4,549,338	2,708,352	1,840,986	67.97
Business taxes	4,211,785	4,534,675	(322,890)	(7.12)
Insurance premium tax	2,768,487	2,680,797	87,690	3.27
Excise taxes	691,109	636,087	55,022	8.65
Licenses and permits	991,511	1,488,523	(497,012)	(33.39)
Fines and forfeitures	541,855	263,357	278,498	105.75
Charges for service	357,179	259,096	98,083	37.86
Intergovernmental	-	859,847	(859,847)	(100.00)
Contributions	118,138	534,649	(416,511)	(77.90)
Investment earnings	43,401	58,360	(14,959)	(25.63)
Miscellaneous	7,398	6,171	1,227	19.88
Total revenues	17,522,221	16,774,812	747,409	4.46
Expenditures				
General government	3,566,763	3,510,473	56,290	1.60
Judicial	380,713	451,089	(70,376)	(15.60)
Public works	290,615	324,741	(34,126)	(10.51)
Culture and recreation	2,271,758	2,019,128	252,630	12.51
Community development	1,943,012	1,600,435	342,577	21.41
Debt service:				
Principal	309,920	-	309,920	100.00
Interest	87,361	-	87,361	100.00
Total expenditures	8,850,142	7,905,866	944,276	11.94
Excess of revenues over expenditures	8,672,079	8,868,946	(196,867)	(2.22)
Transfers in	599,813	437,882	161,931	36.98
Transfers out	(5,457,540)	(4,114,807)	(1,342,733)	32.63
Net change in fund balance	3,814,352	5,192,021	(1,377,669)	(26.53)
Fund balance, beginning of year	11,909,710	6,717,689	5,192,021	77.29
Fund balance, end of year	$ 15,724,062	$ 11,909,710	$ 3,814,352	32.03 %

SPLOST Fund

In April 2018, the City began receiving proceeds of a sales tax levied in DeKalb County, which will be used by the City for the exclusive purpose of capital outlay projects in accordance with a voter approved sales tax referendum. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City received a total of $6,390,108.

Capital Projects Fund

At the end of the fiscal year, the Capital Projects Fund had a fund balance of $4,480,088. The General Fund transferred $5,457,540 during the fiscal year for projects throughout the City. The largest portion of these projects included road resurfacing.

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Fund

In fiscal year 2022, the City of Tucker received a total of $6,795,608 for ARPA related expenditures. The City utilized funding to support NETworks Cooperative Ministry for the purpose of providing eligible citizens of Tucker financial assistance for rent, mortgage, and utility bills. Funds were also used to purchase green space to provide a recreation area for families to enjoy free of charge. Funds have been encumbered for infrastructure improvements in Fitzgerald Park and stormwater improvements in the city. Total eligible expenditures incurred in the ARPA fund in fiscal year 2022 were $2,455,578. The ARPA proceeds not expended as of June 30, 2022 totaling $4,340,030 will be reported as unearned revenue and will be recognized as revenue when eligible expenditures are incurred.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The General Fund budget versus actual comparison can be found on pages 36 and 37. For fiscal year 2022, the City had an overall favorable budget variance of $2,368,711.

Total revenues were $392,329 more than budgeted and total expenditures were $370,355 less than budgeted. Franchise taxes, Property taxes, Business taxes, and Fines and forfeitures all came in well above the original forecast. The city has used extremely conservative budgeting milestones including a contingency to cover unforeseen expenditures, which did not have to be used during fiscal 2022.

Total expenditures were $370,355 less than the final amended budget. Legal services had $96,567 less than the final budget due to litigation costs coming in lower than anticipated. Finance staff changes resulted in approximately $80,000 less than originally budgeted in salaries and benefits. Community development budgeted more in advertising and technical services than the final expenditures by approximately $60,000. Facilities and buildings had $71,000 less in expenditures than budgeted for technical services and other purchased services. Other departments had less significant differences resulting from operating estimates versus final expenditures.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2022, amounts to $14,135,769 (net of accumulated depreciation). This represents an increase of $2,698,050 over the prior year. The largest increase in fiscal year 2022 was land and improvements. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in note 6 on page 30 of this report.

Long-term Debt At June 30, 2022, the City had long term debt of $3,359,681. This debt is related to compensated absences and lease liability. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in note 8 on page 31 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

All these factors were considered in preparing the city's budget for the 2023 fiscal year.

- Sustainability of Existing Services – the city has deployed a philosophy of budgetary evaluation which reviews the needs of the City to the standard which realizes that services and associated costs should not be appropriated if they are not justified as long-term goals of the organization. This philosophy is solidified during the budget process, with a multi-year financial outlook that provides the conduit to evaluate government priorities, realign and diversify revenue structures, and provide the data for decision making for continued financial success.
- Cost of government – The City has a 0.848 millage rate for FY23 based on taking over the Parks and Recreation for the County.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Tucker's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Department of Finance, City of Tucker, 1975 Lakeside Parkway, Suite 350, Tucker, Georgia, 30084, or by calling 678-597-9040.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2022

	Primary Government
	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 34,709,134
Investments	401,762
Taxes receivable	4,512,239
Due from other governments	560,450
Prepaid items	150,525
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable	4,635,404
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	9,500,365
Total assets	54,469,879
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	2,668,935
Accrued liabilities	111,488
Retainage payable	329,817
Unearned revenue	4,340,030
Compensated absences, due in one year	26,897
Compensated absences, due in more than one year	80,691
Lease liability, due in one year	319,476
Lease liability, due in more than one year	3,278,990
Total liabilities	11,156,324
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	10,207,486
Restricted for:	
Promotion of trade and tourism	283
Capital projects	8,682,893
Unrestricted	24,422,893
Total net position	$ 43,313,555

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

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities
Primary government:					
Governmental activities:					
General government	$ 6,720,275	$ 934,469	$ 2,455,578	$ -	$ (3,330,228)
Judicial	380,713	-	-	-	(380,713)
Public works	6,692,656	-	-	4,743,061	(1,949,595)
Community development	2,449,288	612,531	-	-	(1,836,757)
Culture and recreation	1,261,782	343,545	-	2,043,652	1,125,415
Interest	87,361	-	-	-	(87,361)
Total governmental activities	17,592,075	1,890,545	2,455,578	6,786,713	(6,459,239)
Total primary government	$ 17,592,075	$ 1,890,545	$ 2,455,578	$ 6,786,713	$ (6,459,239)

General revenues:	
Property taxes	$ 3,218,232
Franchise taxes	3,661,175
Business taxes	4,211,785
Insurance taxes	2,900,022
Excise taxes	729,505
Hotel/Motel taxes	1,241,290
Unrestricted investment earnings	43,401
Miscellaneous revenues	125,536
Total general revenues	16,130,946
Change in net position	9,671,707
Net position, beginning of year, restated	33,641,848
Net position, end of year	$ 43,313,555

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

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2022

ASSETS	General Fund	SPLOST Fund	Capital Projects Fund	ARPA Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 13,841,254	$ 10,502,564	$ 5,857,611	$ 4,368,738	$ 138,967	$ 34,709,134
Investments	401,762	-	-	-	-	401,762
Taxes receivable	4,395,850	-	-	-	116,389	4,512,239
Due from other funds	1,788,112	-	387,477	-	-	2,175,589
Due from other governments	-	555,450	-	-	5,000	560,450
Prepaid items	150,525	-	-	-	-	150,525
Total assets	$ 20,577,503	$ 11,058,014	$ 6,245,088	$ 4,368,738	$ 260,356	$ 42,509,699
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES						
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	$ 589,223	$ 1,146,038	$ 768,057	$ 28,708	$ 136,909	$ 2,668,935
Accrued liabilities	111,488	-	-	-	-	111,488
Retainage payable	-	156,216	173,601	-	-	329,817
Due to other funds	-	1,229,083	823,342	-	123,164	2,175,589
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	4,340,030	-	4,340,030
Total liabilities	700,711	2,531,337	1,765,000	4,368,738	260,073	9,625,859
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Unavailable revenues - taxes	4,152,730	-	-	-	-	4,152,730
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,152,730	-	-	-	-	4,152,730
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable:						
Prepaid items	150,525	-	-	-	-	150,525
Restricted:						
Promotion of trade and tourism	-	-	-	-	283	283
Capital projects	-	8,526,677	-	-	-	8,526,677
Assigned:						
Capital projects	-	-	4,480,088	-	-	4,480,088
Unassigned	15,573,537	-	-	-	-	15,573,537
Total fund balances	15,724,062	8,526,677	4,480,088	-	283	28,731,110
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	$ 20,577,503	$ 11,058,014	$ 6,245,088	$ 4,368,738	$ 260,356	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			14,135,769
Some revenues are not available in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			4,152,730
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			
	Compensated absences	(107,588)	
	Lease liabilities	(3,598,466)	
			(3,706,054)
Net position of governmental activities			$ 43,313,555

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	General Fund	SPLOST Fund	Capital Projects Fund	ARPA Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:						
Property taxes	$ 3,242,020	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,242,020
Franchise taxes	4,549,338	-	-	-	-	4,549,338
Business taxes	4,211,785	-	-	-	-	4,211,785
Insurance taxes	2,768,487	-	-	-	-	2,768,487
Excise taxes	691,109	-	-	-	38,396	729,505
Hotel/Motel taxes	-	-	-	-	1,241,290	1,241,290
Licenses and permits	991,511	-	-	-	-	991,511
Fines and forfeitures	541,855	-	-	-	-	541,855
Charges for services	357,179	-	-	-	-	357,179
Intergovernmental	-	6,390,108	396,605	2,455,578	-	9,242,291
Contributions	118,138	-	-	-	-	118,138
Investment earnings	43,401	-	-	-	-	43,401
Miscellaneous	7,398	-	-	-	-	7,398
Total revenues	17,522,221	6,390,108	396,605	2,455,578	1,279,686	28,044,198
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government	3,566,763	-	288,057	2,426,870	-	6,281,690
Judicial	380,713	-	-	-	-	380,713
Public works	290,615	2,222,799	4,153,034	26,208	-	6,692,656
Culture and recreation	2,271,758	732,047	1,064,998	2,500	-	4,071,303
Community development	1,943,012	-	4,634	-	496,403	2,444,049
Capital outlay	-	313,087	-	-	-	313,087
Debt service:						
Principal	309,920	-	-	-	-	309,920
Interest	87,361	-	-	-	-	87,361
Total expenditures	8,850,142	3,267,933	5,510,723	2,455,578	496,403	20,580,779
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	8,672,079	3,122,175	(5,114,118)	-	783,283	7,463,419
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in	599,813	-	5,838,598	-	-	6,438,411
Transfers out	(5,457,540)	-	(48,901)	-	(931,970)	(6,438,411)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(4,857,727)	-	5,789,697	-	(931,970)	-
Net change in fund balances	3,814,352	3,122,175	675,579	-	(148,687)	7,463,419
Fund balances, beginning of year, restated	11,909,710	5,404,502	3,804,509	-	148,970	21,267,691
Fund balances, end of year	$ 15,724,062	$ 8,526,677	$ 4,480,088	$ -	$ 283	$ 28,731,110

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

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$	7,463,419
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense or amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense and amortization expense in the current period.		2,698,050
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(780,416)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. This amount is the principal repayment of the City's lease liability.		309,920
Compensated absence expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the funds.		(19,266)
Change in net position - governmental activities	$	9,671,707

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

The City, which was incorporated by a voter approved referendum on November 3, 2015, commenced operations pursuant to the election of a mayor and council on March 1, 2016. Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in the Mayor and City Council which consists of six council members and the Mayor. The government provides such services as general government administration, judicial services through its municipal court, community development, and culture and recreation. Pursuant to the passage of an ordinance in May 2017, the City Council changed the City's fiscal year-end from December 31st to June 30th, and thus the year ended June 30, 2022 is the City's fifth full twelve (12) month fiscal year.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the primary government. The statement of net position includes non-current assets and non-current liabilities. In addition, the government-wide statement of activities reflects depreciation expense on the City's capital assets and changes in long-term liabilities, including lease liabilities. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

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

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the 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 City 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, expenditures related to long-term liabilities (such as long-term debt, compensated absences, claims and judgments, and lease liabilities) are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions, including entering into contracts giving the City the right to use leased assets, are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and financing through leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, sales taxes, insurance premium taxes, hotel/motel occupancy taxes, intergovernmental grants, and investment income associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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 **Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Fund (SPLOST)** is used to account for the proceeds of a sales tax levied in DeKalb County, which will be used by the City for the exclusive purpose of capital outlay projects in accordance with the voter approved sales tax referendum.

The **Capital Projects Fund** is used to account for the expenditures of money for major capital projects. This fund is general in nature and may be used to finance any capital project that the City Council designates.

The **ARPA Fund** is a special revenue fund used to account for the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery grant revenue and expenditures of the City.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

The **special revenue funds** account for revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

The **capital project funds** account for the acquisition and construction of major capital outlays.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Budgets

Formal budgetary accounting is employed as a management control device for the General Fund and special revenue funds of the City. The governmental funds budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual operating budgets are adopted for the General Fund and each special revenue fund each fiscal year through passage of an annual budget ordinance and amended as required. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the original budget was amended through supplemental appropriations. These changes are reflected in the budgetary comparison schedules.

All appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. Encumbrance accounting – under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation – is not employed by the City.

E. Cash and Investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents 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.

The City's only investments are certificates of deposit, which are considered nonparticipating interest earning investment contracts. Accordingly, these items are recorded at cost.

F. Receivables

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

G. Interfund Receivables and Payables

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

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2022, are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are accounted for using the consumption method in that they are recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed by the City.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include equipment, and right to use leased assets are reported in the applicable governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. All capital assets are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation. The cost of normal repairs and maintenance that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the useful life of the asset is not capitalized.

Capital assets of the City are depreciated using the straight line method over the following useful lives:

Category	Useful Life	Capitalization Threshold
Buildings	15 years	$ 5,000
Right-to-use leased buildings	15 years	5,000
Vehicles	7 years	5,000
Equipment	5-10 years	5,000
Leasehold Improvements	7-10 years	5,000

J. Leases

Lessee

The City of Tucker is a lessee for a building lease. The City recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset in the government-wide financial statements. The City recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of $5,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

J. Leases (Continued)

Lessee (continued)

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments:

- The City uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the City generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option prices that the City is reasonably certain to exercise.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

K. Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of fund balance that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has one type of item which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, this item, *unavailable revenue* is only reported in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes and insurance premium taxes as these amounts are deferred and will be recognized as inflow of resources in the period in which the amounts become available.

L. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused paid time off. All paid time off is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. At termination, employees are paid for one half of any accumulated but unused paid time off.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

M. Fund Balance and Net Position

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 and deferred inflows of resources 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 purpose 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 enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, 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 a formal vote and passage of a resolution of the City Council. Only the City Council may modify or rescind the commitment through passage of a subsequent resolution.

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. The City Council, through the passage of the resolution establishing the City's fund balance policy, has delegated the authority to assign fund balance to the City Manager and Finance Director.

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.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

N. Fund Balance and Net Position (Continued)

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: (1) Committed, (2) Assigned, (3) Unassigned.

Net Position – Net Position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources in reporting which utilizes the economic resources measurement focus. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used (i.e., the amount that the City has spent) for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted using the same definition as used for restricted fund balance as described in the section above. 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 position is available.

O. Use of Estimates

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

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

A. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-wide Statement of Activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net change in fund balances – total governmental funds and change in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense or amortization expense." The details of this $2,698,050 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	$	3,680,414
Depreciation expense		(591,525)
Amortization expense - lease asset		(390,839)
Net adjustment to increase *net change in fund balances - total governmental funds* to arrive at *change in net position - governmental activities*	$	2,698,050

NOTE 3. LEGAL COMPLIANCE – BUDGETS

The budget is officially adopted by the governing body prior to the beginning of its fiscal year, or a resolution authorizing the continuation of necessary and essential expenditures to operate the City will be adopted. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the department level, within the fund.

Transfers of appropriations within a department budget or within a non-departmental expenditure category require only the approval of the City Manager. Increases in appropriations in a departmental budget or in a non-departmental expenditure category, require approval of the governing body in the form of amendments to the budget ordinance.

NOTE 3. LEGAL COMPLIANCE – BUDGETS (CONTINUED)

Excess Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the year ended June 30, 2022, expenditures exceeded the budget in the following funds:

Fund/Department	Excess
General Fund	
General government - City manager	$ 1,365
ARPA Fund	
Culture and recreation	2,500
Hotel/Motel Tax Fund	
Community development	16,403

The excess of expenditures over budgets noted above were funded by expending less than budget in other functions, and greater than anticipated revenue collection.

NOTE 4. DEPOSITS

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits: State statutes require all deposits and investments (other than federal or state government instruments) to be covered by depository insurance or pledged securities. Amounts that exceed standard depository insurance limits are required to be collateralized either (1) individually by the financial institutions through pledged obligations of the U.S. Government, obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, obligations of the State of Georgia or other states, or obligations of counties, municipalities, or public authorities of the State of Georgia, or (2) participation in the State of Georgia Secure Deposit Program. As of June 30, 2022, the financial institution holding all of the City's deposits is a participant of the State of Georgia Secure Deposit Program, which is administered by the Office of the State Treasurer, requires participating banks holding deposits of public funds to pledge collateral at varying rates depending on tier assigned by the State. As of June 30, 2022, all of the City's bank balances were insured and/or collateralized as defined by GASB and required by State Statutes.

Investments: As of June 30, 2022, the City had the following investments that are included in the custodial credit risk discussion above related to deposits:

Description	Weighted Average Maturity	Credit Rating	Balance
Certificates of deposit	11.5 months	N/A	$ 401,762
Georgia Fund 1	43 days	AAAf / S1	8,018,657
			$ 8,420,419

NOTE 4. DEPOSITS (CONTINUED)

The local government investment pool, "Georgia Fund 1" created by OCGA 36-83-8 is a stable asset value investment pool, which follows Standard and Poor's criteria for AAAf / S1 rated money market funds and is regulated by the Georgia Office of the State Treasurer. The pool is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The pool's primary objectives are safety of capital, investment income, liquidity and diversification while maintaining principal ($1 per share). The asset value is calculated weekly to ensure stability. The pool distributes earnings (net of management fees) on a monthly basis and determines participants' shares sold and redeemed based on $1 per share. The pool also adjusts the value of its investments to fair market value as of year-end and the City's investment in Georgia Fund 1 is reported at fair value. At June 30, 2022, the Georgia Fund One weighted average maturity was 43 days. The City considers amounts held in Georgia Fund 1 as cash equivalents for financial statement presentation.

Increases or decreases in the fair value during the year are recognized as a component of interest income.

NOTE 5. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2022, including any applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General Fund	SPLOST Fund	Nonmajor Governmental
Receivables:			
Taxes	$ 4,395,850	$ -	$ 116,389
Other governments	-	555,450	5,000
Total receivables	4,395,850	555,450	121,389
Less allowance for uncollectible	-	-	-
Net total receivable	$ 4,395,850	$ 555,450	$ 121,389

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the City for the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows:

	Restated Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land and improvements	$ 2,712,317	$ 1,472,187	$ -	$ -	$ 4,184,504
Construction in progress	150,155	450,900	-	(150,155)	450,900
Total	2,862,472	1,923,087	-		4,635,404
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings and Improvements	2,598,480	-	-	-	2,598,480
Equipment	908,129	117,455	-	-	1,025,584
Vehicles	183,499	-	-	-	183,499
Leasehold Improvements	2,020,821	1,639,872	-	150,155	3,810,848
Total	5,710,929	1,757,327	-		7,618,411
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings and Improvements	(245,898)	(173,224)	-	-	(419,122)
Equipment	(531,157)	(141,377)	-	-	(672,534)
Vehicles	(61,459)	(26,209)	-	-	(87,668)
Leasehold Improvements	(205,554)	(250,715)	-	-	(456,269)
Total	(1,044,068)	(591,525)	-	-	(1,635,593)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	4,666,861	1,165,802	-	-	5,982,818
Governmental activities capital assets, net excluding lease assets	$ 7,529,333	$ 3,088,889	$ -	$ -	10,618,222
Lease assets, net (Note 7)					3,517,547
Total capital assets, net as reported in the statement of net position					$ 14,135,769

Depreciation expense was charged to the functions of the City's governmental activities as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 147,158
Culture and recreation	444,367
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	$ 591,525

NOTE 7. LEASE ASSETS

A summary of lease asset activity for the City for the year ended June 30, 2022, is as follows:

	Restated Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Lease assets:				
Buildings	$ 3,908,386	$ -	$ -	$ 3,908,386
Total	3,908,386	-	-	3,908,386
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Buildings	-	(390,839)	-	(390,839)
Total	-	(390,839)	-	(390,839)
Total lease assets, net	$ 3,908,386	$ (390,839)	$ -	$ 3,517,547

NOTE 8. LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of long-term debt and liability activity for the City for the year ended June 30, 2022:

	Restated Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Due within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Compensated absences	$ 88,322	$ 23,257	$ (3,991)	$ 107,588	$ 26,897
Lease liability	3,908,386	-	(309,920)	3,598,466	319,476
Total long-term debt	$ 3,996,708	$ 23,257	$ (313,911)	$ 3,706,054	$ 346,373

For governmental activities, the compensated absences are expected to be liquidated by the General Fund.

NOTE 8. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Leases

City as a Lessee

In July 2020, the City entered into a lease agreement as lessee for the use of a building as City Hall for a term of eleven (11) years. The initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of $3,908,386. As of June 30, 2022, the value of the lease liability was $3,598,466. The City is required to make variable monthly principal and interest payments from $32,988 to $41,194. The lease has an interest rate of 2.5%. The building has a useful life equal to the remaining lease term of ten years and the value of the right-to-use asset as of the end of the current fiscal year was $3,908,386 and had accumulated amortization of $390,839.

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 319,476	$ 86,317	$ 405,793
2024	337,828	78,121	415,949
2025	356,868	69,458	426,326
2026	376,612	60,311	436,923
2027	397,079	50,663	447,742
2028-2031	1,810,603	95,392	1,905,995
	$ 3,598,466	$ 440,262	$ 4,038,728

NOTE 9. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2022 is as follows:

Receivable Entity	Payable Entity	Amount
General Fund	SPLOST Fund	$ 912,654
General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	823,342
General Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	52,116
Capital Projects Fund	SPLOST Fund	316,429
Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	71,048
	Total	$ 2,175,589

The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the time lag between the dates that transactions are recorded in the accounting system and payments between funds are made.

NOTE 9. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS (CONTINUED)

Interfund transfers:

Transfers In	Transfers Out	Amount
General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	$ 48,901
General Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	550,912
Capital Projects Fund	General Fund	5,457,540
Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	381,058
	Total	$ 6,438,411

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them.

NOTE 10. HOTEL/MOTEL LODGING TAX

The City has levied an occupancy tax of 8% for the rent of a guest room at a hotel or motel in the City as authorized by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) §48-13-51. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City collected $1,241,290 in hotel/motel tax revenues. Of this amount, $1,241,290, or 100%, was expended or transferred out to other funds for the promotion of tourism, conventions or trade shows in accordance with the provisions of O.C.G.A §48-13-51.

NOTE 11. MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX

The City has levied an excise tax on the rental of motor vehicles. The Official Code of Georgia Annotated §48-13-93 requires that all motor vehicle excise taxes be expended or obligated contractually, in accordance with state law, for promotion of tourism or the acquisition, construction, renovating, improving, maintenance and equipping of pedestrian walkways, installation of traffic lights, and street lights associated with public safety facilities or public improvements for sports and recreational facilities. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the City received $38,396 in motor vehicle excise taxes. Of this amount, $38,396, or 100%, was used for these purposes.

NOTE 12. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

NOTE 12. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

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

The City carries commercial insurance for other risks of losses. For insured programs, there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage in the past three years.

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

The City is a defendant in certain legal actions in the nature of claims for alleged damages to persons and property and other similar types of actions rising in the course of City operations. Liability, if any, which might result from these proceedings, would not, in the opinion of management and legal counsel, have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the City.

Contractual Commitments

The City has entered into two (2) public/private contractual partnerships for outsourced services and operations. Through these contracts with private companies, an array of operational services are provided via outsourcing. These contracts are operating contracts for which the City is continually monitoring its outsourcing needs as compared to providing services in-house. The City has also entered into various construction contracts for various capital projects throughout the City. Currently, these contracts total approximately $4.6 million subject to annual negotiation and appropriation.

NOTE 14. JOINT VENTURE

Under Georgia law, the City, in conjunction with other cities around the Metropolitan Atlanta Georgia area, is a member of the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) and is required to pay annual dues thereto, which DeKalb County has paid on behalf of the City of Tucker. Membership in ARC is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-34, which provides for the organization structure of ARC. ARC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of the ARC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from ARC, 229 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 100, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

NOTE 15. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLANS

The City of Tucker's Internal Revenue Code Section 457 and 401(a) Plans are deferred compensation plans and qualify as a defined contribution pension plan. The Plans are administered by Newport Group. The City contributes to the 401(a) for those employees that elect the plan as a social security replacement. The City contributes 10% for those employees. Additionally, the City will match up to 4% of base income as contributions for full-time employees. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the City Council. At June 30, 2022, there were 33 plan members enrolled in the 401(a) plan and 26 members enrolled in the 457 plan. During the year ended June 30, 2022 employee contributions were $84,778 and employer contributions were $188,348 for both plans.

NOTE 16. RESTATEMENTS

In conjunction with the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases,* the City is required to reevaluate the accounting treatment of leases. Therefore, in conjunction with the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, the following restatement was required to the beginning fund balance of the Capital Projects Fund and beginning net position of the governmental activities to remove the accrued rent previously reported.

Additionally, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the City has determined that a restatement of beginning net position was required to correct an error reported in the prior year's financial statements. The City erroneously included $1,391,494 of infrastructure assets that are owned by DeKalb County per the City charter. Additionally, projects totaling $459,132 were included in construction in progress in the prior year that were substantially complete and placed into service as of June 30, 2021. These projects should have been transferred out of construction in progress and into depreciable site improvements. Associated depreciation totaling $18,841 on these assets should have been added to depreciation for the site improvements as well. The City determined that projects totaling $20,028 were included in construction in progress in the prior year that were not ultimately depreciable assets. The City also determined that depreciation for furniture and equipment was incorrectly calculated and overstated by $29,778. The results of these errors resulted in a prior-period restatement for governmental activities as follows:

	Capital Projects Fund	Governmental Activities
Beginning fund balance/net position, as previously reported	$ 2,507,265	$ 33,745,189
GASB 87 restatement - remove accrued rent	1,297,244	1,297,244
Restatement to properly record capital assets and accumulated depreciation	-	(1,400,585)
Beginning fund balance/net position, as restated	$ 3,804,509	$ 33,641,848

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Property taxes	$ 2,578,500	$ 3,212,185	$ 3,242,020	$ 29,835
Franchise taxes	2,700,000	4,500,000	4,549,338	49,338
Business taxes	3,425,000	4,075,000	4,211,785	136,785
Insurance taxes	2,600,000	2,768,487	2,768,487	-
Excise taxes	565,000	622,000	691,109	69,109
Licenses and permits	1,096,700	979,000	991,511	12,511
Fines and forfeitures	300,000	500,000	541,855	41,855
Charges for services	273,500	325,500	357,179	31,679
Intergovernmental	360,000	-	-	-
Contributions	50,000	116,000	118,138	2,138
Investment earnings	5,000	23,000	43,401	20,401
Miscellaneous	-	8,720	7,398	(1,322)
Total revenues	13,953,700	17,129,892	17,522,221	392,329
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government:				
City council	166,616	165,514	137,089	28,425
City manager	297,641	293,192	294,557	(1,365)
City clerk	257,041	287,183	281,562	5,621
Budget	300,000	-	-	-
Legal services	651,600	473,100	445,717	27,383
Facilities and buildings	206,117	210,640	114,073	96,567
Communications	553,821	526,526	513,709	12,817
IT/GIS	766,339	695,000	681,997	13,003
General operations	749,625	611,000	594,450	16,550
Finance	581,341	513,190	503,609	9,581
Total general government	4,530,141	3,775,345	3,566,763	208,582
Judicial:				
Municipal court	427,548	407,549	380,713	26,836
Total judicial	427,548	407,549	380,713	26,836
Public works:				
City engineer	303,770	298,370	290,615	7,755
Total public works	303,770	298,370	290,615	7,755
Culture and recreation:				
Parks and recreation	2,444,835	2,310,390	2,271,758	38,632
Total culture and recreation	2,444,835	2,310,390	2,271,758	38,632

(continued)

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Community development:				
General operations	1,362,402	1,567,677	1,545,747	21,930
Economic development	480,354	463,885	397,265	66,620
Total community development	1,842,756	2,031,562	1,943,012	88,550
Debt service:				
Principal	309,920	309,920	309,920	-
Interest	87,361	87,361	87,361	-
Total debt service	397,281	397,281	397,281	-
Total expenditures	9,946,331	9,220,497	8,850,142	370,355
Excess of revenues over expenditures	4,007,369	7,909,395	8,672,079	762,684
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	413,250	531,000	599,813	68,813
Transfers out	(6,475,250)	(6,994,754)	(5,457,540)	1,537,214
Total other financing sources (uses)	(6,062,000)	(6,463,754)	(4,857,727)	1,606,027
Net change in fund balance	(2,054,631)	1,445,641	3,814,352	2,368,711
Fund balance, beginning of year	11,909,710	11,909,710	11,909,710	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 9,855,079	$ 13,355,351	$ 15,724,062	$ 2,368,711

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
ARPA FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	$ -	$ 6,795,608	$ 2,455,578	$ (4,340,030)
Total revenues	-	6,795,608	2,455,578	(4,340,030)
Expenditures:				
General government	-	2,426,870	2,426,870	-
Public works	-	4,368,738	26,208	4,342,530
Culture and recreation	-	-	2,500	(2,500)
Total expenditures	-	6,795,608	2,455,578	4,340,030
Net change in fund balance	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for particular purposes.

Rental Car Tax Fund – This fund is used to account for the excise tax collected by the City from area rental car establishments. The tax revenues in this fund are restricted by O.C.G.A 48-13-93.

Hotel/Motel Tax Fund – This fund is used to account for the 8% occupancy tax collected by the City from area hotels and motels. The tax revenues in this fund are restricted by O.C.G.A 48-13-51.

Multiple Grant Fund – This fund is used to account for federal and state funded initiatives and projects that are restricted for the specific purposes of these initiatives and projects.

Capital Projects Funds

Capital projects funds are used to account for financial resources for the acquisition, construction, and improvements of the City's capital assets.

Homestead Option Sales Tax Fund – This fund is used to account for locally funded acquisition and construction of major capital projects financed by homestead option sales tax funds.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2022

ASSETS	Special Revenue Funds: Rental Car Tax Fund	Special Revenue Funds: Hotel/Motel Tax Fund	Special Revenue Funds: Multiple Grant Fund	Capital Projects Fund: Homestead Option Sales Tax Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents	$ -	$ 93,967	$ 45,000	$ -	$ 138,967
Taxes receivable	8,325	108,064	-	-	116,389
Due from other governments	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Total assets	$ 8,325	$ 202,031	$ 50,000	$ -	$ 260,356
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	$ -	$ 136,909	$ -	$ -	$ 136,909
Due to other funds	8,325	64,839	50,000	-	123,164
Total liabilities	8,325	201,748	50,000	-	260,073
FUND BALANCES					
Restricted:					
Promotion of trade and tourism	-	283	-	-	283
Total fund balances	-	283	-	-	283
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 8,325	$ 202,031	$ 50,000	$ -	$ 260,356

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds			Capital Projects Fund	
	Rental Car Tax Fund	Hotel/Motel Tax Fund	Multiple Grant Fund	Homestead Option Sales Tax Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Taxes	$ 38,396	$ 1,241,290	$ -	$ -	$ 1,279,686
Total revenues	38,396	1,241,290	-	-	1,279,686
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Community development	-	496,403	-	-	496,403
Total expenditures	-	496,403	-	-	496,403
Excess of revenues over expenditures	38,396	744,887	-	-	783,283
OTHER FINANCING USES					
Transfers out	(38,396)	(892,973)	-	(601)	(931,970)
Total other financing uses	(38,396)	(892,973)	-	(601)	(931,970)
Net change in fund balances	-	(148,086)	-	(601)	(148,687)
FUND BALANCES, beginning of year	-	148,369	-	601	148,970
FUND BALANCES, end of year	$ -	$ 283	$ -	$ -	$ 283

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
RENTAL CAR TAX FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes	$ 42,000	$ 36,000	$ 38,396	$ 2,396
Total revenues	42,000	36,000	38,396	2,396
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	(42,000)	(36,000)	(38,396)	(2,396)
Total other financing uses	(42,000)	(36,000)	(38,396)	(2,396)
Net change in fund balance	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
HOTEL/MOTEL TAX FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes	$ 900,000	$ 1,200,000	$ 1,241,290	$ 41,290
Total revenues	900,000	1,200,000	1,241,290	41,290
Expenditures:				
Community development	360,000	480,000	496,403	(16,403)
Total expenditures	360,000	480,000	496,403	(16,403)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	540,000	720,000	744,887	24,887
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	(540,000)	(720,000)	(892,973)	(172,973)
Total other financing uses	(540,000)	(720,000)	(892,973)	(172,973)
Net change in fund balance	-	-	(148,086)	(148,086)
Fund balance, beginning of year	148,369	148,369	148,369	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 148,369	$ 148,369	$ 283	$ (148,086)

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
MULTIPLE GRANT FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ -	$ (50,000)
Total revenues	50,000	50,000	-	(50,000)
Expenditures:				
Community development	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
Total expenditures	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
Net change in fund balance	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF
SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Project	Original and Current Estimated Cost	Prior Year	Current Year	Total
SPLOST - 2017 SERIES				
Roads and drainage	$ 19,500,000	$ 9,507,009	$ 1,625,534	$ 11,132,543
Multi-modal transportation consisting of, sidewalks, paths and bikeways projects	6,000,000	734,727	597,265	1,331,992
Fire facilities and citywide safety equipment	2,400,000	-	-	-
Parks and recreation system and public facilities	2,100,000	819,320	1,045,134	1,864,454
	$ 30,000,000	$ 11,061,056	$ 3,267,933	$ 14,328,989

STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the City of Tucker's annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health.

Page

Financial Trends **45**

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity **47**

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, business and occupation taxes.

Business and occupation taxes is the City's largest own-source revenue and accordingly, the City has provided information regarding that revenue base along with the principal revenue payers.

The accompanying tables do not include a schedule of the City's rates with regard to business licenses (taxes) due to the significant number of potential rates that could be charged to an applicant seeking a business license. To obtain a business license from the City, applicants must provide information on their estimated gross receipts (less allowable deductions such as sales, use, and/or excise taxes, out of state sales, etc.) which are then multiplied by the tax rate for the applicant's business as determined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The list of complete NAICS codes can be obtained from the United States Census Bureau by going to: https://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/

Debt Capacity **51**

These schedules contain information that may assist the reader in analyzing the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information **52**

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.

Operating Information **55**

These schedules contain service and capital asset data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the annual comprehensive financial report. This is the City's fifth full year of financial statements. For comparison purposes, schedules presented only include information beginning with fiscal year 2018.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Governmental activities:					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 10,207,486	$ 7,123,727 (1)	$ 5,589,411	$ 3,087,202	$ 1,449,915
Restricted	8,683,176	5,853,013	4,127,684	3,063,178	1,707,992
Unrestricted	24,422,893	20,665,108 (2)	14,582,466	12,894,626	10,720,340
Total governmental activities net position, restated	$ 43,313,555	$ 33,641,848	$ 24,299,561	$ 19,045,006	$ 13,878,247

(1) - The fiscal year 2021 ending balance was restated in fiscal year 2022 due to various prior period adjustments to capital assets.

(2) - The fiscal year 2021 ending balance was restated due to the implementation of GASB 87.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

CHANGES IN NET POSITION
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Expenses					
Governmental activities:					
General government	$ 6,720,275	$ 7,681,726	$ 7,861,329	$ 5,631,402	$ 4,424,087
Judicial	380,713	451,089	50,649	44,108	5,750
Public works	6,692,656	5,200,552	6,407,736	6,514,636	100,145
Community development	2,449,288	2,375,084	554,814	672,181	498,622
Culture and recreation	1,261,782	2,531,986	2,546,583	1,629,557	380,684
Interest	87,361	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities expenses	17,592,075	18,240,437	17,421,111	14,491,884	5,409,288
Program revenues					
Governmental activities:					
Charges for services:					
General government	934,469	852,251	438,897	771,566	434,978
Community development	612,531	899,629	1,290,723	589,166	589,166
Culture and recreation	343,545	259,096	206,469	-	-
Operating grants and contributions:					
General government	2,455,578	4,127,920	-	-	-
Community development	-	345,702	-	-	-
Capital grants and contributions:					
Public works	4,743,061	5,725,408	4,915,118	7,122,784	1,541,559
Culture and recreation	2,043,652	503,690	909,063	579,539	1,038,200
Total governmental activities program revenues	11,132,836	12,713,696	7,760,270	9,063,055	3,603,903
Total program revenues	$ 11,132,836	$ 12,713,696	$ 7,760,270	$ 9,063,055	$ 3,603,903
Net (expense)/revenue					
Governmental activities	$ (6,459,239)	$ (5,526,741)	$ (9,660,841)	$ (5,428,829)	$ (1,805,385)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position					
Governmental activities:					
Sales taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 355,793
Property taxes	3,218,232	2,753,419	2,279,547	-	-
Franchise taxes	3,661,175	2,609,515	3,013,321	3,024,213	2,467,828
Excise taxes	729,505	678,823	656,404	624,835	636,033
Business taxes	4,211,785	4,534,675	3,439,804	3,268,123	3,461,176
Hotel/Motel taxes	1,241,290	904,765	946,994	1,159,842	1,134,169
Insurance taxes	2,900,022	2,891,992	2,764,146	2,381,149	2,795,288
Unrestricted investment earnings	43,401	58,360	168,987	95,666	-
Miscellaneous revenues	125,536	540,820	1,646,193	41,760	11,838
Total governmental activities	16,130,946	14,972,369	14,915,396	10,595,588	10,862,125
Total primary government	$ 16,130,946	$ 14,972,369	$ 14,915,396	$ 10,595,588	$ 10,862,125
Change in Net Position					
Governmental activities	$ 9,671,707	$ 9,445,628	$ 5,254,555	$ 5,166,759	$ 9,056,740

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
General Fund					
Nonspendable	$ 150,525	152,491	$ 95,955	$ 41,161	$ 48,378
Restricted	-	-	-	-	463,926
Unassigned	15,573,537	11,757,219	6,621,734	5,365,778	6,114,571
Total General fund	$ 15,724,062	$ 11,909,710	$ 6,717,689	$ 5,406,939	$ 6,626,875
All other governmental funds					
Restricted	$ 8,526,960	$ 5,553,472	$ 3,556,559	$ 2,848,239	$ 1,244,066
Assigned	4,480,088	3,804,509 (1)	3,104,944	2,981,825	-
Total all other governmental funds	$ 13,007,048	$ 9,357,981	$ 6,661,503	$ 5,830,064	$ 1,244,066

(1) - The fiscal year 2021 fund balance for the Capital Projects Fund was restated in fiscal year 2022 to implement GASB 87 and remove the accrued rent previously reported.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Revenues					
Taxes	$ 16,742,425	$ 14,252,310	$ 12,793,811	$ 10,509,692	$ 7,457,896
Licenses and permits	991,511	1,488,523	1,659,719	1,063,354	901,976
Fines and forfeitures	541,855	263,357	66,321	66,225	11,244
Charges for services	357,179	259,096	209,969	231,153	110,924
Intergovernmental	9,242,291	10,702,720	5,284,185	7,384,623	1,541,559
Contributions	118,138	534,649	264,039	41,760	11,713
Investment earnings	43,401	58,360	168,987	95,665	-
Miscellaneous	7,398	6,171	1,382,234	-	125
Total revenues	28,044,198	27,565,186	21,829,265	19,392,472	10,035,437
Expenditures					
General government	6,281,690	8,303,092	9,571,455	6,776,692	4,467,071
Judicial	380,713	451,089	50,649	44,108	5,750
Public works	6,692,656	6,435,900	6,407,736	6,514,636	63,285
Culture and recreation	4,071,303	3,418,525	3,103,973	2,018,793	557,940
Community development	2,444,049	2,365,325	553,263	672,181	498,622
Capital outlay	313,087	-	-	-	36,860
Debt service:					
Principal	309,920	-	-	-	-
Interest	87,361	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	20,580,779	20,973,931	19,687,076	16,026,410	5,629,528
Excess of revenues over expenditures	7,463,419	6,591,255	2,142,189	3,366,062	4,405,909
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	6,438,411	4,723,131	7,304,555	8,315,327	791,888
Transfers out	(6,438,411)	(4,723,131)	(7,304,555)	(8,315,327)	(791,888)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balances	$ 7,463,419	$ 6,591,255	$ 2,142,189	$ 3,366,062	$ 4,405,909

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year	Property Tax (1)	Franchise Fees	Excise Taxes		Business Taxes	Hotel/Motel Tax	Insurance Premium Tax
2022	$ 3,242,020	$ 4,549,338	$ 729,505		$ 4,211,785	$ 1,241,290	$ 2,768,487
2021	2,744,898	2,708,352	678,824	(2)	4,534,675	904,765	2,680,797
2020	2,240,441	2,931,054	575,972		3,439,804	946,994	2,540,008
2019	1,763,630	2,813,263	528,878		3,256,208	1,159,842	2,390,575
2018	-	2,123,778	525,127		3,438,564	1,134,169	5,950

NOTES:

(1) Includes all Ad Valorem Taxes: Property Tax, Motor Vehicle Tax, Title Ad Valorem Tax, Intangible Tax, Real Estate Transfer Tax, and Penalties/Interest.

(2) 2021 revised to include Rental Motor Vehicle Excise Tax

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS AND OCCUPATION TAXPAYERS
CURRENT AND FOUR YEARS AGO

	2022			2018		
Business and Occupation Taxpayer	Revenue	Rank	Percentage of Total Revenue	Revenue	Rank	Percentage of Total Revenue
Quest Diagnostics, Inc	$ 312,834	1	7.43 %	$ 198,539	1	5.75 %
Laboratory Corporation	212,303	2	5.04			
Sam's Club #6409	123,555	3	2.93	87,890	3	2.54
Hormel Foods Sales	91,588	4	2.17			
Star Importers and Wholesalers, Inc.	69,880	5	1.66			
Eurofins Ntd, LLC	64,779	6	1.54			
Carolina Handling LLC	62,035	7	1.47	70,478	5	2.04
Steelmart, Inc.	59,673	8	1.42			
Cali Kulture	56,603	9	1.34			
Target Store T1390	40,565	10	0.96			
AMEC Foster Wheeler Kamtech, Inc.				102,159	2	2.96
Williams Plant Service				78,378	4	2.27
Williams Specialty Service				66,404	6	1.92
AMEC Foster Wheeler E&C Services, Inc.				48,203	7	1.40
LMI Systems, Inc.				42,053	8	1.22
Brightview Landscape Development				39,109	9	1.13
BMC East LLC				36,688	10	1.06
Totals	$ 1,093,815		25.97 %	$ 769,901		22.29 %

Source: City of Tucker Finance Department

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

RATIOS OF TOTAL DEBT OUTSTANDING BY TYPE
CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

	Governmental Activities				
June 30,	Lease Liability	Total	Percentage of Personal Income	Estimated Population (1)	Per Capita (1)
2022	3,598,466	3,598,466	0.19%	37,767	95

(1) Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Period	Population (1)	Personal Income (amounts expressed in thousands) (1)	Per Capita Personal Income (1)	Median Age (1)	School Enrollment (2)	Unemployment Rate (3)
2022	37,767	$ 1,845,749	$ 48,872	41.8	6,329	2.9 %
2021	37,205	1,488,274	40,002	44.4	5,302	4.8
2020	36,385	1,408,245	38,704	43.5	5,296	3.6
2019	36,206	1,323,402	36,552	40.6	5,349	3.5
2018	36,653	1,386,070	37,816	41.5	3,426	2.0

(1) Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(2) Source: DeKalb County Board of Education

(3) Source: Georgia Department of Labor

Note: School enrollment is based on beginning of school year.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
CURRENT AND FOUR YEARS AGO

	2022			2018		
Employer	Employees (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment	Employees (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Quest Diagnostics, Inc	757	1	6.00 %	1,000	1	12.14 %
Pepsico-Retail	500	2	3.96			
Ricoh USA, Inc.	470	3	3.73			
Pepsico Beverage Sales LLC	447	4	3.54			
Amec Foster Wheeler Kamtech	421	5	3.34			
Amec Foster Wheeler E&C	418	6	3.31	500	2	6.07
Brill, Inc.	364	7	2.89			
Inland Seafood	335	8	2.66	436	4	5.29
Hormel Foods Corporation	331	9	2.62	375	5	4.55
Macy's Corp. Services	283	10	2.24			
Macy's Logistic & Operations				450	3	5.46
LabCorp				350	6	4.25
Ricoh Americas Corp				350	7	4.25
CSM Bakery Solutions, LLC				300	8	3.64
Emory Univ Orthopedics & Spine Hospital				300	9	3.64
Walmart				300	10	3.64
Totals	4,326		34.30 %	4,361		52.94 %

(1) Source: 2022 individual employer's business license filing.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

Function	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
City Manager/Assistant City Manager	1	1	1	3	3
City Clerk/Receptionist	2	3	3	1	1
Municipal Court	3	2			
Finance/Licensing	4	5	5	4	3
IT/GIS	2	2	2	2	2
Culture and Recreation	6	12	5	3	5
Economic Development	3	2	2	1	1
Communications	6	5	5	3	3
Community Development/Planning-Zoning	4	4	3	3	3
Code Enforcement	3	3	3	2	2
Building/Land Development	4	4	3	3	3
Total	38	43	32	25	26

Source: City of Tucker Human Resources Department

NOTE: All full-time employees, except the City Manager, work for CH2M Hill/Jacobs, either directly or through sub-contracts.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

Function	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
General government					
Ordinances approved	32	18	30	30	27
Court cases	4506	2468	590	266	114
Police					
Calls for Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Part 1 Crimes Reported	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Traffic citation issued	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Physical Arrest	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire					
Incident responses	*	*	*	*	*
Average response time	*	*	*	*	*
Fire Safety programs conducted	*	*	*	*	*
inspection conducted	*	*	*	*	*
Public works					
Average days to repair pothole	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community Development					
New building permits issued	1300	1374	223	366	N/A
Parcels annexed	-	-	35	5	18
Culture and Recreation					
Annual program registrants	6084	4041	1300	750	750

Sources: Various City and County departments.
* - The Fire and Public Works functions are included in an intergovernmental agreement with DeKalb County.

N/A - services are not currently provided in 2022 or data is not available in 2022, but will be available in future years.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

Function/Program	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
General Government					
Buildings	1	1	1	1	-
Land (acres)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Parks - active and passive					
Buildings	1	1	1	-	-
Vehicles	4	4	4	2	-
Park acreage	314	312	312	312	290
Greenway and walking trails (miles)	15	15	15	15	15
Athletic fields	9	9	9	9	9
Swimming pools	2	2	2	1	1
Tennis courts	6	6	6	4	4
Recreation buildings	1	1	1	1	1
Playgrounds	8	6	6	6	6
Picnic shelters/restrooms	9	9	9	9	9

Source - City finance department.