CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORGIA
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor's Report 1-3

Management's Discussion and Analysis 4-9

Basic Financial Statements:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

Statement of Net Position 10

Statement of Activities 11

Fund Financial Statements:

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds 12

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position 13

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds 14

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities 15

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (GAAP Basis) and Actual – General Fund 16

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (GAAP Basis) and Actual – American Rescue Plan Fund 17

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds 18

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Funds 19

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds 20

Notes to Financial Statements 21-38

Other Supplementary Information:

Schedule of Projects Constructed with Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax 39

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE SECTION

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* 40-41

Schedule of Findings and Responses 42-43

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the City Council and Mayor
City of Young Harris, Georgia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Young Harris, Georgia as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Young Harris, Georgia'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, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Young Harris, Georgia, as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and the American Rescue Plan Fund, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof 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 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 of Young Harris, Georgia 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.

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 of Young Harris, Georgia'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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 of Young Harris, Georgia'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 of Young Harris, Georgia'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 on pages 4-9 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 of Young Harris, Georgia's basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Projects Constructed with Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Official Code of Georgia Annotated 48-8-121, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Schedule of Projects Constructed with Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax 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 Schedule of Projects Constructed with Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 19, 2023, on our consideration of the City of Young Harris, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 of Young Harris, Georgia'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 City of Young Harris, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

RL Jennings & Associates, PC

Ellijay, Georgia
July 19, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FINANCIAL REPORT
CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORGIA
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Our discussion and analysis of City of Young Harris's financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2022. Please review in conjunction with the City's financial statements.

REVIEWING THE ANNUAL REPORT:

The annual report covers multiple financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities supply data about the activities of the City as a whole and provide thorough information regarding the City's finances. For government activities, these statements show how services were financed and what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements show city operations in more detail than government-wide statements as they provide information about the City's most important funds.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Due to this year's operations, the City's Net Position is as follows: Net Position of Governmental Activities was **$3,732,141** compared to **$3,138,944** in 2021 and Net Position of Business-type Activities was **$2,446,964** to **$2,194,845** in 2021.

- The current year's governmental activities expenses totaled **$393,991** as compared to **$395,927** in 2021. The City generated **$987,188** in revenues for governmental activities compared to **$965,441** in the previous year.

- For business-type activities, revenues were **$1,221,077** compared to **$1,025,172** in 2021, an increase resulting from an increase in fees. Expenses were **$968,958** compared to **$1,027,737** in 2021, in which the decrease was related to last year's engineering fees for relocation of lines due to a state road project. Of these revenues, **$348,850** was generated by water department operations and **$620,108** was generated by sewer department operations.

- The yearly cost for all city functions/programs was **$1,362,949** compared to **$1,423,624** in 2021.

THE CITY AS A WHOLE ANALYSIS

Since the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide facts about the City as a whole, the statements can help determine if a city has improved or deteriorated as a result of the year's activities. All assets and liabilities are included in the statements using the accrual basis of accounting. The accrual method is comparable to the accounting used by most private corporations. All current year revenues and expenses are included. It does not matter when cash is paid or received.

These statements give an account of the City's net position and any changes in that position. However, to truly judge the condition of the City, some non-financial factors must be considered. For example, a change in the tax base could greatly affect the statements.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities divide the City into two types of activities:

1) **Governmental Activities**: The City's basic services are accounted for in this section: public works, parks, and general administration. Property taxes, franchise fees, business licenses, and local option sales taxes finance the majority of these activities.
2) **Business-type Activities:** Items included in this section are services for which the City charges a fee to help cover all or most of the cost of the service it provides. The water and sewer system are reported here.

DETAILING THE MOST IMPORTANT FUNDS

The fund financial statements cover detailed information about the most important funds of the City. Certain funds are mandated by State law and by Bond agreements. Other funds are established to manage money, meet legal requirements or for certain taxes or grants.

- **Governmental Funds:** Basic services are reported in governmental funds. This section details how money flows in and out of the funds and covers the balances left at year-end that are left on hand for disbursement. Governmental funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting. This method measures cash and financial assets that can easily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements supply a detailed short-range view of general government operations and basic services. Governmental fund data allows a city to determine the financial resources that can be spent in the long-term to finance the City's programs.

- **Proprietary Funds:** Proprietary funds are funds that the City charges for services it provides, both to City units and outside customers. Proprietary funds are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. The City's enterprise funds, a component of proprietary funds, are the same as the business-type activities we report in the government-wide statements, but they give more detailed information such as cash flow. Another component of proprietary funds is internal service funds. Internal service funds cover activities that provide supplies and services for City programs.

THE CITY AS A WHOLE ANALYSIS

The largest component of the City's net position is its investment in capital assets (i.e. land, infrastructure, buildings, equipment, and other). Outstanding debt exists on these assets in the form of capital leases and revenue bonds. Restricted net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation on how they can be used. The City has net position at year-end that is restricted for the purposes of debt service and construction of capital projects. The remaining portion of net position is unrestricted, which can be used to finance governmental operations.

The largest component of the City's assets in the business-type activities is water and sewer infrastructure. Long-term debt on the system is **$5,216,917** compared to **$5,485,953** in 2021.

The City's combined net position is **$6,179,105** compared to **$5,333,789** last year. However, net position and expenses from governmental and business-type activities must be reviewed separately. Table 1 focuses on the net position and Table 2 focuses on the changes in net position of the City's governmental and business-type activities.

The City's net position for Governmental Activities was **$3,732,141** this year compared to **$3,138,944** last year. Unrestricted net position was **$1,512,525** this year, compared to **$1,469,409** last year. Unrestricted net position is what can be used to finance every-day operations without restrictions set by legislation, debt covenants, or other legal regulations.

The net position of the City's Business-type Activities was **$2,446,964** this year compared to **$2,162,707** last year. Unrestricted Net Position was **$834,164** compared to **$573,231** last year.

Total revenues for the current year were **$1,981,018** compared to **$1,990,893** last year. The total yearly cost of all programs and services were **$1,362,949** compared to **$1,423,664** last year.

Table 3 details the cost of the City's major programs as well as each program's net cost (total cost less revenues generated by the program). The net cost indicates the financial burden that was shifted to the City's taxpayers by each of these programs.

TABLE 1: NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		Business Type Activities		Totals	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current and Other Assets	$ 2,658,436	$ 1,823,062	$ 1,607,643	$ 1,231,935	$ 4,266,079	$ 3,054,997
Capital Assets	1,666,861	1,679,400	6,280,620	6,492,967	7,947,481	8,172,367
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 4,325,297**	**$ 3,502,462**	**$ 7,888,263**	**$ 7,724,902**	**$ 12,213,560**	**$ 11,227,364**
Current Liabilities	$ 593,156	$ 359,538	$ 224,382	$ 44,104	$ 817,538	$ 403,642
Long-Term Liabilities	-	3,980	5,216,917	5,485,953	5,216,917	5,489,933
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**593,156**	**363,518**	**5,441,299**	**5,530,057**	**6,034,455**	**5,893,575**
Net investment in capital assets	1,666,831	1,675,420	930,366	1,007,014	2,597,197	2,682,434
Restricted	552,785	308,998	682,434	451,361	1,235,219	760,359
Unrestricted	1,512,525	1,154,526	834,164	736,470	2,346,689	1,890,996
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$ 3,732,141**	**$ 3,138,944**	**$ 2,446,964**	**$ 2,194,845**	**$ 6,179,105**	**$ 5,333,789**

TABLE 2 - CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		Business Type Activities		Totals	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	$ 8,187	$ 7,471	$ 1,220,717	$ 1,000,752	$ 1,228,904	$ 1,008,223
Operating grants	-	310,139	-	-	-	310,139
Capital Grants/Contributions	452,114	258,235	-	-	452,114	258,235
General Revenues						
Property Taxes	71,556	32,534	-	-	71,556	32,534
Other Taxes	418,724	274,563	-	-	418,724	274,563
Other General	36,607	82,599	360	24,420	36,967	107,019
Total Revenues	**987,188**	**965,541**	**1,221,077**	**1,025,172**	**2,208,265**	**1,990,713**
Program Expenses:						
General Government	297,392	301,577	-	-	297,392	301,577
Public Works	68,471	63,890	-	-	68,471	63,890
Culture and Recreation	24,217	28,694	-	-	24,217	28,694
Public Safety	1,396	1,080	-	-	1,396	1,080
Housing and Development	2,391	-	-	-	2,391	-
Interest on long-term debt	124	686	-	-	124	686
Water and Sewer	-	-	968,958	1,027,737	968,958	1,027,737
Total Expenses	**393,991**	**395,927**	**968,958**	**1,027,737**	**1,362,949**	**1,423,664**
Change in Net Position	593,197	569,614	252,119	(2,565)	845,316	567,049
NET POSITION, BEGINNING	3,138,944	2,569,330	2,194,845	2,197,410	5,333,789	4,766,740
NET POSITION, ENDING	**$ 3,732,141**	**$ 3,138,944**	**$ 2,446,964**	**$ 2,194,845**	**$ 6,179,105**	**$ 5,333,789**

Table 3

Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost (Revenue) of Services	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
General Government	$ 297,392	$ 301,577	$ (289,605)	$ 15,983
Public Works	68,471	63,890	383,643	194,245
Culture & Recreation	24,217	28,694	(24,217)	(28,694)
Public Safety	1,396	1,080	(1,396)	(1,080)
Housing & Development	2,391	-	(1,991)	150
Interest on long-term debt	124	686	(124)	(686)
TOTALS	$ 393,991	$ 395,927	$ 66,310	$ 179,918

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

This year the governmental fund revenues were **$927,131** compared to **$982,560** last year. This year's governmental fund expenditures were **$479,258** compared **$804,477** last year, resulting from decreased capital outlay costs. Fund balance was **$2,033,475** as compared to **$1,460,602** last year.

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

This year's Business-type activities operating revenues (see Table 2) were **$1,220,717** compared to **$1,000,752** last year. This year's operating expenses were **$968,958** compared to **$1,027,737** last year.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS:

The City Council revisits the budget several times during the year. The current year's budgets were defined as follows:

TABLE 4

2022 BUDGET

	ORIGINAL	AMENDED	O/A VARIANCE*	2022 ACTUAL EXPENSES
General Fund	$ 629,462	$ 385,840	$ (243,622)	$ 378,310
Water Fund	-	-	-	306,299
Sewer Fund	-	-	-	549,215
Total	$ 629,462	$ 385,840	$ (243,622)	$ 1,233,824

***O/A refers to the variance between the Original Budget and the Amended**

As a whole, the City operated over budget by **$425,063** in expenditures, due to payoff of general obligation debt. The General Fund revenues were **$14,284** over actual expenditures, due to the sale of building. The Water Fund revenues were **$76,898** over actual expenses, results of increased fees and lower engineering expenses. The Sewer Fund revenues were **$(79,463)** under expenses due to increase in maintenance cost and interest expense.

CITY FUNDS

At year end, the City reported cash balances of **$4,068,959** compared to **$2,858,274** last year. Included in cash balances are accounts restricted for debt service in the amount of **$2,330,343.**

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the close of the year, the City had invested **$14,548,545** in Capital Assets such as land, buildings, and improvements, equipment and infrastructure. These figures are before depreciation. Last year Capital Assets before depreciation were **$14,461,808.** After accumulated depreciation of **$6,601,096** the end of year total was **$7,947,449** (See the note disclosure in Note 5 for more detailed information.)

DEBT MANAGEMENT

At the close of the year, the City had outstanding revenue bonds in the amount of **$5,350,254** for water and sewer system improvements for a total of **$5,350,254** in outstanding debt (See Table 5 and the note disclosure in Note 6 for more detailed information.)

Table 5

Outstanding Debt at Year-End

	Beginning of Year	Additions	Reductions	End of Year	Amount Due in One Year
Notes	$ 5,478,597	$ -	$ (128,343)	$ $5,350,254	$ 133,337
Capital lease	7,356	-	(7,356)	-	-
Total	$ 5,758,023	$ -	$ (135,699)	$ 5,350,254	$ 133,337

The above includes a Water/Sewer Improvements Revenue Bond with The Rural Economic and Community Development Agency that was issued in 1995 for improvements to the Water System and to add Young Harris College to the Water System. The bonds issued in 2009 were for the water line improvements, including a new water tank. The bonds issued in 2016 were for the sewer line expansion.

ECONOMIC ISSUES/UPCOMING YEARLY BUDGETS

City officials considered many issues when establishing the upcoming year's budget, tax rates, and fees. The City included Water Tank access, Water Line extensions, replacing some older equipment, more storage, and Sewer Plant renovations.

CONTACT INFORMATION

This report has been created to give our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors a summary of city finances and to show allocation of the money it receives. If you have any questions regarding this report, or if you need additional financial information, please contact:

City Clerk/Financial Officer
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Basic Financial Statements

CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash	$ 1,013,540	$ 721,892	$ 1,735,432
Restricted cash	1,582,639	741,560	2,324,199
Certificate of deposit	3,484	-	3,484
Restricted certificate of deposit	-	6,144	6,144
Property taxes receivable	21,163	-	21,163
Accounts receivable	-	82,064	82,064
Due from other governments	70,776	-	70,776
Internal balances	(44,557)	44,557	-
Prepaid items	11,421	11,428	22,849
Capital assets:			
Construction in progress	74,011	24,019	98,030
Land and land rights	111,761	-	111,761
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	1,481,059	6,256,599	7,737,658
Total assets	4,325,297	7,888,263	12,213,560
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	29,906	25,775	55,681
Unearned revenue	563,250	-	563,250
Customer deposits	-	65,270	65,270
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	-	133,337	133,337
Due in more than one year	-	5,216,917	5,216,917
Total liabilities	593,156	5,441,299	6,034,455
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	1,666,831	930,364	2,597,195
Restricted for:			
Debt service	-	682,434	682,434
Capital projects	552,785	-	552,785
Unrestricted	1,512,525	834,166	2,346,691
Total net position	$ 3,732,141	$ 2,446,964	$ 6,179,105

The notes to the financial statements are in integral part of this statement.

CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Business-type Activities	Total
Governmental activities:							
General government	$ 297,392	$ 7,787	$ -	$ -	$ (289,605)	$ -	$ (289,605)
Public safety	1,396	-	-	-	(1,396)	-	(1,396)
Public works	68,471	-	-	452,114	383,643	-	383,643
Culture and recreation	24,217	-	-	-	(24,217)	-	(24,217)
Housing and development	2,391	400	-	-	(1,991)	-	(1,991)
Interest on long-term debt	124	-	-	-	(124)	-	(124)
Total governmental activities	393,991	8,187	-	452,114	66,310	-	66,310
Business-type activities:							
Water	348,850	523,587	-	-	-	174,737	174,737
Sewer	620,108	697,130	-	-	-	77,022	77,022
Total business-type activities	968,958	1,220,717	-	-	-	251,759	251,759
Total	$ 1,362,949	$ 1,228,904	$ -	$ 452,114	66,310	251,759	318,069
General revenues:							
Property taxes					71,556	-	71,556
Sales taxes					303,874	-	303,874
Franchise and miscellaneous taxes					4,912	-	4,912
Business taxes					109,938	-	109,938
Unrestricted investment earnings					2,647	56	2,703
Miscellaneous					5,738	304	6,042
Gain on sale of capital asset					28,222	-	28,222
Total general revenues and gain on sale of capital asset					526,887	360	527,247
Change in net position					593,197	252,119	845,316
Net position, beginning of year , as restated					3,138,944	2,194,845	5,333,789
Net position, end of year					$ 3,732,141	$ 2,446,964	$ 6,179,105

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORGIA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	General	SPLOST Fund	American Rescue Plan Fund	Total
ASSETS				
Cash	$ 1,470,234	$ 505,667	$ 620,278	$ 2,596,179
Certificate of deposit	3,484	-	-	3,484
Property taxes receivable	21,163	-	-	21,163
Due from other governments	23,658	47,118	-	70,776
Due from other funds	12,471	-	-	12,471
Prepaid items	11,421	-	-	11,421
Total assets	$ 1,542,431	$ 552,785	$ 620,278	$ 2,715,494
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	$ 29,906	$ -	$ -	$ 29,906
Due to other funds	-	-	57,028	57,028
Unearned revenue	-	-	563,250	563,250
Total liabilities	29,906	-	620,278	650,184
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred property taxes	31,835	-	-	31,835
Total deferred inflows of resources	31,835	-	-	31,835
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	11,421	-	-	11,421
Restricted	-	552,785	-	552,785
Assigned	456,694	-	-	456,694
Unassigned	1,012,575	-	-	1,012,575
Total fund balances	1,480,690	552,785	-	2,033,475
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 1,542,431	$ 552,785	$ 620,278	$ 2,715,494

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORGIA
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Total fund balances - governmental funds			$ 2,033,475
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 governmental funds financial statements, but are reported in the governmental activities column of the Statement of Net Position.			
	Cost of capital assets	$ 2,846,503	
	Accumulated depreciation	(1,179,672)	1,666,831
Total net position - governmental activities			$ 3,732,141

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	General Fund	SPLOST Fund	American Rescue Plan Fund	Total
Revenues				
Property taxes	$ 39,721	$ -	$ -	$ 39,721
Sales taxes	303,874	-	-	303,874
Franchise taxes	4,912	-	-	4,912
Business taxes	109,938	-	-	109,938
Licenses and permits	8,187	-	-	8,187
Intergovernmental	107,380	285,485	57,028	449,893
Interest	2,647	2,221	-	4,868
Other revenues	5,738	-	-	5,738
Total revenues	582,397	287,706	57,028	927,131
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	153,818	-		153,818
Public safety	-	-	-	-
Public works	42,909	-	-	42,909
Culture and recreation	66,797	-	-	66,797
Housing and development	23,345	-	-	23,345
Capital outlay:			-	
Public works	87,337	43,920	57,028	188,285
Debt service:			-	
Principal	3,980	-	-	3,980
Interest	124	-	-	124
Total expenditures	378,310	43,920	57,028	479,258
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	204,087	243,786	-	447,873
Other financing sources (uses)				
Sale of capital assets	125,000	-	-	125,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	125,000	-	-	125,000
Net change in fund balances	329,087	243,786	-	572,873
Fund balances, beginning of year (restated)	1,151,603	308,999	-	1,460,602
Fund balances, end of year	$ 1,480,690	$ 552,785	$ -	$ 2,033,475

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORIGA
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			$ 572,873
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:			
Governmental funds do not present revenues that are not available to pay current obligations. In contrast, such revenues are reported in the Statement of Activities when earned. This is the amount by which reported revenues in the Statement of Activities exceeded revenues considered available by the governmental funds.			
	Deferred property taxes	$ 31,835	31,835
Governmental funds report capital outlays to purchase or construct capital assets as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of capitalizable assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current year.			
	Capital outlays	188,285	
	Depreciation expense	(106,998)	81,287
Proceeds from the disposal of capital assets provide current financial resources to governmental funds; however, these proceeds are offset by the cost and accumulated depreciation of such assets and the resulting gain or loss on disposal is recorded in the Statement of Activities. This is the amount by which governmental funds proceeds exceeded the resulting gain.			(96,778)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds. Similarly, the repayment of debt principal consumes current financial resources. However, the issuance and repayment of debt is not reported in the Statement of Activities and has no affect on changes in net position of governmental activities.			
	Principal payments	3,980	3,980
Change in net position - governmental activities			$ 593,197

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	(Budgetary Basis)	Over (Under)
Revenues				
Property taxes	$ 35,520	$ 39,995	$ 39,721	$ (274)
Sales taxes	250,685	300,576	303,874	3,298
Franchise taxes	3,000	4,911	4,912	1
Business taxes	73,600	109,938	109,938	-
Licenses and permits	5,000	8,188	8,187	(1)
Intergovernmental	155,440	107,380	107,380	-
Charges for services	-	-	-	-
Interest	600	2,647	2,647	-
Other revenues	5,100	5,461	5,738	277
Total revenues	528,945	579,096	582,397	3,301
Expenditures				
General Government:				
Executive	11,043	12,662	12,662	-
Legislative	13,118	12,918	12,918	-
General administration	194,375	130,526	128,238	(2,288)
Public Safety:				
Fire Department	-	-	-	-
Public Works:				
Highways and streets	152,578	130,258	130,246	(12)
Culture and Recreation:				
Parks	229,445	66,841	66,797	(44)
Housing and Development:				
Engineering services	-	-	-	-
Economic development	24,755	28,487	23,345	(5,142)
Debt Service:				
Principal	4,001	4,001	3,980	(21)
Interest	147	147	124	(23)
Total expenditures	629,462	385,840	378,310	(7,530)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(100,517)	193,256	204,087	10,831
Other financing sources (uses)				
Sale of capital assets	124,975	124,975	125,000	25
Total other financing sources (uses)	124,975	124,975	125,000	25
Net change in fund balance	24,458	318,231	329,087	10,856
Fund balance, beginning of year (restated)	1,151,603	1,151,603	1,151,603	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 1,176,061	$ 1,469,834	$ 1,480,690	$ 10,856

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	(Budgetary Basis)	Over (Under)
Revenues				
Intergovernmental				
Federal Capital Grants - Indirect	$ 310,139	$ 310,139	$ 57,028	$ (253,111)
ARP Act of 2021 Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	310,139	-	-	-
Interest	4	4	-	(4)
Total revenues	620,282	310,143	57,028	(253,115)
Expenditures				
Public Works - Water	50,500	50,500	57,028	6,528
Total expenditures	50,500	50,500	57,028	6,528
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	569,782	259,643	-	(259,643)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers out	(310,143)	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(310,143)	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	259,639	259,643	-	(259,643)
Fund balance, beginning of year (restated)	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 259,639	$ 259,643	$ -	$ (259,643)

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Enterprise Funds		
ASSETS	**Water Fund**	**Sewer Fund**	**Total**
Current assets:			
Cash	$ 227,765	$ 494,127	$ 721,892
Restricted cash	236,522	505,038	741,560
Restricted certificate of deposit	6,144	-	6,144
Accounts receivable	46,668	35,396	82,064
Due from other funds	57,028	17,017	74,045
Prepaid items	6,665	4,763	11,428
Total current assets	580,792	1,056,341	1,637,133
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets:			
Construction in progress	19,276	4,743	24,019
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	1,211,441	5,045,158	6,256,599
Intangible assets, net of amortization	-	-	-
Total noncurrent assets	1,230,717	5,049,901	6,280,618
Total assets	1,811,509	6,106,242	7,917,751
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	7,393	10,428	17,821
Accrued liabilities	1,838	6,116	7,954
Due to other funds	22,896	6,592	29,488
Customer deposits	55,395	9,875	65,270
Revenue bonds payable - current portion	41,015	92,322	133,337
Total current liabilities	128,537	125,333	253,870
Long-term liabilities:			
Revenue bonds payable - less current portion	1,057,206	4,159,711	5,216,917
Total long-term liabilities	1,057,206	4,159,711	5,216,917
	1,185,743	4,285,044	5,470,787
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	132,496	797,868	930,364
Restricted for debt service	187,271	495,163	682,434
Unrestricted	305,999	528,167	834,166
Total net position	$ 625,766	$ 1,821,198	$ 2,446,964

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total
Operating revenues:			
Water	$ 505,938	$ -	$ 505,938
Sewer	-	485,299	485,299
Leachate	-	208,292	208,292
Connection fees	9,525	-	9,525
Service charges	7,175	3,538	10,713
Miscellaneous income	1,254	-	1,254
Total operating revenues	523,892	697,129	1,221,021
Operating expenses:			
Personal services	85,105	79,324	164,429
Management services	-	104,534	104,534
Professional services	15,081	39,564	54,645
Supplies	34,898	24,286	59,184
Repairs and maintenance	6,015	28,601	34,616
Utilities	36,273	29,304	65,577
Other operating expenses	47,996	27,897	75,893
Depreciation and amortization	80,931	215,705	296,636
Total operating expenses	306,299	549,215	855,514
Operating income (loss)	217,593	147,914	365,507
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Interest income	56	-	56
Interest expense	(42,551)	(70,893)	(113,444)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(42,495)	(70,893)	(113,388)
Change in net position	175,098	77,021	252,119
Net position, beginning of year (as restated)	450,668	1,744,177	2,194,845
Net position, end of year	$ 625,766	$ 1,821,198	$ 2,446,964

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers	$ 527,793	$ 705,611	$ 1,233,404
Payments to suppliers and service providers	(128,200)	(235,878)	(364,078)
Payments to employees	(85,912)	(79,925)	(165,837)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	313,681	389,808	703,489
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Purchase and construction of capital assets	(16,793)	(53,332)	(70,125)
Proceeds from grants	-	-	-
Principal paid on debt	(42,615)	(93,084)	(135,699)
Interest and other charges	(42,551)	(70,893)	(113,444)
Net cash provided by (used in) capital financing activities	(101,959)	(217,309)	(319,268)
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities			
Interfund loans received or (paid)	(199,038)	47,267	(151,771)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	(199,038)	47,267	(151,771)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Interest revenue	56	-	56
Net cash provided by investing activities	56	-	56
Net increase (decrease) in cash	12,740	219,766	232,506
Cash, beginning of year	457,691	779,399	1,237,090
Cash, end of year	$ 470,431	$ 999,165	$ 1,469,596
Reconciliation of Cash to Statement of Net Position:			
Cash	$ 227,765	$ 494,127	$ 721,892
Restricted cash	236,522	505,038	741,560
Restricted certificate of deposit	6,144	-	6,144
	$ 470,431	$ 999,165	$ 1,469,596
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Operating income (loss)	$ 217,593	$ 147,914	$ 365,507
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	80,931	215,705	296,636
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	6,861	8,769	15,630
Prepaid items	(4,052)	(2,150)	(6,202)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15,308	19,857	35,165
Unearned revenue	(3,060)	(37)	
Customer deposits	100	(250)	(150)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 313,681	$ 389,808	$ 703,489

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. The Reporting Entity

The City was incorporated on December 5, 1895, and took its name from Young Harris College which had its start in 1886 as a school for students living in the area of Towns County known as Brasstown Valley. The City operates under a city council/mayor form of government. Policy making and legislative authority are vested in the mayor and a six-member City Council elected at large. The City Clerk is responsible for the daily operations of the City. The City provides basic services which include general government, public works, culture and recreation, and housing and development. Water and sewer services are also provided to City and County residents within the City's service area. Public safety and judicial services are provided to the City by Towns County.

In defining the reporting entity for financial reporting purposes and as required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management has considered all potential component units. The criterion used for including an organization within the City's reporting entity as a component unit is financial accountability. Financial accountability is defined as appointment of a voting majority of the organization's board and either the ability to impose will by the primary government or the possibility that the organization will provide a financial benefit or impose a financial burden on the primary government. As a result of applying these criteria, the City has no component units.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all activities of the City. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from the government-wide statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Activities reports 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*. The comparison of direct expenses and program revenues identifies the extent to which each program is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The City's accounting system is organized and operated on a fund basis. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. The City's funds are grouped into two broad fund categories and four generic fund types for financial statement presentation purposes. Governmental funds include the general, capital projects and special revenue funds. Proprietary funds include enterprise funds. At present, the City operates two enterprise funds: a water fund and a sewer fund.

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the City's enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for the City's governmental funds and proprietary funds.

The fund financial statements report detailed information about the City's funds. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental and proprietary – are presented. The focus of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds rather than on fund types. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds, if any, are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

The City reports the following major funds:

- 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 SPLOST Fund, a capital projects fund, is used to account for revenues provided by a 2020 referendum authorizing a one percent Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax for Towns County, to be shared with the City. SPLOST revenues are to be used for streets, bridges, and parks and recreation improvements. The American Rescue Plan Fund (ARP Fund), a special revenue fund, is used to account for funds provided to the City from the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

- Proprietary funds – The City's two enterprise funds, the Water Fund and Sewer Fund, are used to account for revenues from user charges and the costs of providing water and sewer services to residents and others within the City's service area.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

- Capital projects funds account for financial resources used to acquire, construct, and maintain capital projects for the City.

- Special revenue funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

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* as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Sales taxes are recognized when the underlying transaction occurs. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Government-wide net position should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position use are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Net position restricted for capital projects reflect the restrictions of their use.

Governmental fund financial statements, on the other hand, 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. Expenditures generally are recorded in the accounting period in which a fund liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. Therefore, governmental fund financial statements include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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. Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses and investment income associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Allocations of costs, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services, and producing and delivering such services in connection with the proprietary funds' principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the City's water and sewer enterprise funds are charges for water, sewer and sanitation services provided to residents and others within the

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

City's service area. Operating expenses of the enterprise funds include the costs of providing these services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

D. Cash and Investments

Amounts reported as cash by the City in the accompanying financial statements include cash on hand and on deposit with financial institutions.

State of Georgia statutes require all financial institution deposits and investments in excess of the federal depository insured amount to be fully collateralized by an equivalent amount of state or U.S. obligations. State of Georgia statutes authorize the City to invest in (1) U.S. Government obligations; (2) U.S. Government agency obligations; (3) obligations of the State of Georgia; (4) obligations of other counties, municipal corporations and political subdivisions of the State of Georgia which are rated "AA" or better by Moody's Investor's Service, Inc.; (5) negotiable certificates of deposit issued by any bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state of the United States of America or any national banking association; (6) repurchase agreements when collateralized by U.S. Government or agency obligations; and (7) pooled investment programs sponsored by the State of Georgia for the investment of local government funds.

Investments are reported at fair value as determined by quoted market prices. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased are considered to be cash equivalents.

E. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors for services that will benefit future accounting periods are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and governmental fund financial statements. Prepaid items reported by governmental funds are also equally offset by fund balance classified as non-spendable, which indicates they do not constitute "available, spendable financial resources" even though they are a component of net current assets.

F. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land and improvements, infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), buildings and improvements, vehicles and equipment, and water and sewer systems, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Reported infrastructure assets include such assets acquired subsequent to January 1, 2004. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of $1,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date of donation.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' useful lives are expensed as incurred.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. Other capital assets of the City are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Class	Years
Land improvements	15 to 30
Infrastructure	20
Buildings	20 to 50
Building improvements	10 to 20
Vehicles and equipment	5 to 20
Water and sewer systems	40

G. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets, consisting of system maps, studies, and master plans in the Sewer Fund, have been fully amortized over an estimated useful life of 5 years.

H. Compensated Absences

The City offers full-time employees compensated time off for vacation and sickness. Vacation leave is determined by the years of service and sick leave is accrued at one day per month, or twelve days per year, up to a maximum of 20 days. Vacation leave is forfeited if not taken by December 31st of each calendar year; therefore, it is expensed as incurred. Accrued and unpaid sick leave at year end is not recorded as a liability as it is contingent upon employees' future illness and is not paid upon separation of service.

I. Long-term Liabilities

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column of the Statement of Net Position.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types report the issuance of debt as other financing sources and the repayment of debt as debt service expenditures.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

J. Interfund Transactions and Balances

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues and expenditures and are not eliminated. The City had no quasi-external transactions during the year.

Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures in the fund that is reimbursed. Outstanding interfund balances at year end related to such reimbursements, as well as activity between funds representative of lending/borrowing arrangements, are reported as "due to/from other funds" in the governmental fund financial statements. All other interfund transactions are reported as transfers. At year end, all interfund balances outstanding and all transfers among governmental funds are eliminated in the government-wide statements.

Receipts and/or payments to or from other governmental units, not included in the reporting entity of the City, are not reported as transfers, but rather according to the purpose for which the receipt or payment is made.

K. Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Financial Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has no items which qualify for reporting in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Financial Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Items which qualify to be reported as deferred inflows of resources include property taxes levied in 2020 for the 2021 budget and certain unavailable revenues under the *current financial resources measurement focus*. Accordingly, such items appear in the governmental funds balance sheet as deferred inflows of resources and will be recognized as an inflow of resources in 2021 or the period in which the amounts become available.

L. Fund Balance

Fund balances of governmental funds are presented in various classifications that comprise a hierarchy which is based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. Descriptions and the City's policies with respect to these classifications are as follows:

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Nonspendable – includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The City has classified prepaid items as nonspendable as these items are not resources in spendable form.

Restricted – includes amounts that are restricted to specific purposes by external sources (creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation. The City's capital projects funds are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

Committed – includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes. Committed fund balance is reported pursuant to resolutions passed by the City Council, the City's highest level of decision-making authority. Commitments may be modified or rescinded only through adoption of a subsequent resolution.

Assigned – includes amounts that the City intends to use for a specific purpose, but do not meet the definition of restricted or committed fund balance. The City Council has retained, for itself, the authority to assign or earmark funds for specific use. However, unlike commitments, assignments do not require formal action and generally only exist temporarily. This classification also includes all remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds other than the General Fund. As a result of intent expressed by the City Council, certain funds have been earmarked for capital replacement purposes; therefore, a portion of fund balance in the General Fund is reported as assigned.

Unassigned – includes amounts that do not fall into one of the above four categories. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. The Unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting assigned fund balance amounts.

The City's policy would be to use restricted fund balances first when expenditures are made for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) amounts are available. Otherwise, it is the City's policy to reduce committed amounts first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are made for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

M. Net Position

Net position in financial reporting is based on the *economic resources measurement focus* and represents the difference between (a) total assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted using the same definition as used for restricted fund balance as described in the section above. The remaining portion of net position is reported as unrestricted.

The City's policy would be to use restricted net position first when expenditures are made for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONCLUDED)

N. 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 expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The City's annual budgets are prepared on anticipated revenues and appropriated expenditures. Revenue anticipation, generally conservative, is designed to help ensure fiscal responsibility and maintain a balanced budget. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them are based on prior year results and estimated current needs.

The legal level of control (the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) for each legally adopted annual operating budget is at the department level.

The applicable statutes of the State of Georgia require the City to operate under an annual balanced budget adopted by resolution for all governmental funds. A budget is defined as being balanced when the sum of estimated net revenues and appropriated fund balance is equal to appropriations. Appropriated budgets are adopted on a modified accrual basis which is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for governmental funds. Annual budgets are adopted for the General Fund and the City's special revenue fund. Capital project funds have project length budgets. Budget amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by City Council.

Budget revisions at the department level are subject to final review and approval by the City Council. Budget amendments for supplemental appropriations during the year were not made. All annual appropriations lapse at year end.

Although not required by state law, an operating budget is also adopted for the City's two enterprise funds (i.e. the Water Fund and the Sewer Fund) for administrative control purposes.

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.

NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CONCLUDED)

B. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

As shown in the accompanying budgetary comparison statements for the General Fund and the American Rescue Plan Fund, departmental expenditures did not exceed appropriated budget amounts during the year except as follows:

American Rescue Plan Fund	Excess
Public Works:	
Water	$ 6,528

NOTE 3. CASH DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash on the accompanying financial statements includes cash on hand, demand deposits and savings accounts with financial institutions. Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. State statutes require all deposits and investments (other than federal or state government instruments) to be collateralized by depository insurance, obligations of the U.S. government, or bonds of public authorities, counties, or municipalities. At December 31, 2022, the City had no cash deposits that were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments at December 31, 2022, consist of certificates of deposit with FDIC insured financial institutions. The General Fund certificate bears interest at 0.35%. All highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased are considered to be cash equivalents.

NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2022, for the City's individual funds in the aggregate are as follows:

Receivables:	General Fund	SPLOST Fund	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total
Property taxes	$ 21,163	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 21,163
Other taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other governments	23,658	47,118	-	-	70,776
Accounts receivable	-	-	46,668	35,396	82,064
Gross receivables	44,821	47,118	46,668	35,396	174,003
Less allowance for uncollectibles	-	-	-	-	-
Net receivables	$ 44,821	$ 47,118	$ 46,668	$ 35,396	$ 174,003

The City bills and collects its own property taxes. Property taxes were levied by the City on November 1, 2022, and are due on or before February 28, 2023, after which the account is assessed penalties and interest, or the property is subject to a lien, as applicable. The assessment date for penalties and interest is May 28, 2023. Property taxes receivable at year end is estimated based on the tax levy, less amounts collected prior to December 31, 2022. The

NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES (CONCLUDED)

property taxes levied in November 2022 were intended for use in the 2023 budget year. Therefore, the entire 2022 digest levy of $31,492 is included in deferred property taxes on the accompanying governmental funds' balance sheet. Prior year levies were recorded using substantially the same principles, and remaining receivables are re-evaluated annually for collectability. The City has not established a lien date for unpaid property taxes.

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

Governmental Activities:	(1) Beginning Balance Restated	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 160,629	$ -	$ (48,868)	$ -	$ 111,761
Construction in progress	16,983	57,028	-	-	74,011
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	177,612	57,028	(48,868)	-	185,772
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Land improvements	330,579	-	-	-	330,579
Infrastructure	1,145,481	131,257	-	-	1,276,738
Buildings and improvements	853,020	-	(51,869)	-	801,151
Machinery and equipment	178,882	-	-	-	178,882
Vehicles	73,381	-	-	-	73,381
Total capital assets, being depreciated	2,581,343	131,257	(51,869)	-	2,660,731
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Land improvements	269,440	7,388	-	-	276,828
Infrastructure	268,423	62,866	-	-	331,289
Buildings and improvements	318,169	29,509	(3,959)	-	343,719
Machinery and equipment	153,060	4,315	-	-	157,375
Vehicles	67,541	2,920	-	-	70,461
Total accumulated depreciation	1,076,633	106,998	(3,959)	-	1,179,672
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	1,504,710	24,259	(47,910)	-	1,481,059
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 1,682,322	$ 81,287	$ (96,778)	$ -	$ 1,666,831

(1) Beginning balances have been reclassified to conform to current year classifications and adjusted for an error recording the sale of a prior year asset as follows:

Correction of gain on prior year disposal	$ 2,922
Capital assets - net, previously reported	1,679,400
Capital assets - net, as restated	$ 1,682,322

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Business-type activities:	(2) Beginning Balance Restated	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Construction in progress	$ 6,006	$ 18,013	$	$ -	$ 24,019
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	6,006	18,013	-	-	24,019
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Water infrastructure	2,764,990	-	-	-	2,764,990
Sewer infrastructure	8,230,718	42,600	-	-	8,273,318
Buildings	8,972	-	-	-	8,972
Machinery and equipment	580,733	9,510	-	-	590,243
Vehicles	40,499	-	-	-	40,499
Total capital assets, being depreciated	11,625,912	52,110	-	-	11,678,022
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Water infrastructure	1,515,569	72,372	-	-	1,587,941
Sewer infrastructure	3,054,187	206,700	-	-	3,260,887
Buildings	6,010	319	-	-	6,329
Machinery and equipment	520,202	11,405	-	-	531,607
Vehicle	28,819	5,840	-	-	34,659
Total accumulated depreciation	5,124,787	296,636	-	-	5,421,423
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	6,501,125	(244,526)	-	-	6,256,599
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 6,507,131	$ (226,513)	$ -	$ -	$ 6,280,618
Intangible assets:					
Mapping, studies, and plans	$ 46,225	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 46,225
Accumulated amortization	46,225	-	-	-	46,225
Net intangible assets	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

(2) Beginning balances have been reclassified to conform to current year classifications and adjusted for errors in the calculation of depreciation expense reported in prior financial statements as follows:

Correction of depreciation previously reported	$ (859)
Overstatement of depreciation on 2016 sewer project	9017
Correction of prior year construction costs not capitalized	6,006
Capital assets - net, previously reported	6,492,967
Capital assets - net, as restated	$ 6,507,131

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONCLUDED)

Depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2022, was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Depreciation Expense	Amortization Expense
General government	$ 24,094	
Public safety	1,396	
Public works	68,471	
Culture and recreation	13,037	
Total expense - Governmental activities	$ 106,998	
Business-type Activities:		
Water	$ 80,931	$ -
Sewer	215,705	-
Total expense - Business-type activities	$ 296,636	$ -

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2022:

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	One Year
Capital Lease - Ford Truck	$ 3,980	$ -	$ (3,980)	$ -	$ -
	$ 3,980	$ -	$ (3,980)	$ -	$ -

Business-type Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Bonds Payable - Water	$ 1,137,158	$ -	$ (38,937)	$ 1,098,221	$ 41,015
Bonds Payable - Sewer	4,341,439	-	(89,406)	4,252,033	92,322
Capital Lease - Ford Truck	7,356	-	(7,356)	-	-
Total	$ 5,485,953	$ -	$ (135,699)	$ 5,350,254	$ 133,337

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

A. Revenue Bonds

Business-type Activities

Revenue Bonds outstanding at December 31, 2022, consist of the following:

Water Fund - Series 1994 Revenue Bonds were issued in the amount of $596,200 at 5.625%, with monthly principal and interest payments of $3,148 until maturity in 2035, for the construction of water line extensions.	$	333,657
Less current portion		(19,522)
	$	314,135
Water Fund - Series 2009 Revenue Bonds were issued in the amount of $1,025,100 at 3.75%, with monthly principal and interest payments of $4,132 until maturity in 2050, for the construction of water line improvements.	$	764,564
Less current portion		(21,493)
	$	743,071
Sewer Fund - Series 2016 Revenue Bonds were issued in the amount of $4,771,000 at 1.875%, with monthly principal and interest payments of $14,170 until maturity in 2056, for the construction of sewer improvements.	$	4,252,033
Less current portion		(92,322)
	$	4,159,711

B. Capital Lease

During 2019, the City entered into a Ford Motor Credit Lease Purchase Agreement in the original amount of $43,798 payable in 48 monthly installments of $1.037, including interest at 6.7%, through December 2022. The acquired Ford truck and lease obligation were shared equally by Governmental Activities and each of the two Enterprise Funds, Water and Sewer. In 2022 the lease was paid in full.

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONCLUDED)

Future payments of principal and interest on the outstanding revenue bonds are due as follows:

	Business-Type Activities Revenue Bonds		
Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 133,337	$ 124,063	$ 257,400
2024	137,005	120,395	257,400
2025	140,802	116,598	257,400
2026	144,734	112,666	257,400
2027	148,805	108,595	257,400
2028-2032	810,425	476,576	1,182,418
2033-2037	824,141	358,277	1,098,120
2038-2042	835,577	262,543	1,001,428
2043-2047	830,089	171,339	850,200
2048-2052	760,516	89,684	603,900
2053-2056	584,823	19,077	7,310,067
Total	$ 5,350,254	$ 1,959,813	$ 13,333,133

NOTE 7. INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

	Payable Fund					
Receivable Fund	General Fund	SPLOST Fund	ARP Fund	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total
General Fund	$ -	$ -	$	$ 5,879	$ 6,592	$ 12,471
Water Fund	-	-	57,028			57,028
Sewer Fund	-	-		17,017		17,017
Total	$ -	$ -	$ 57,028	$ 22,896	$ 6,592	86,516

The outstanding balances between funds primarily result from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year from the date of the financial statements.

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

NOTE 8. FUND BALANCE

Fund balances of governmental funds at December 31, 2022, as presented in the accompanying balance sheet - governmental funds, are classified as follows:

Nonspendable - The General Fund has fund balances that are nonspendable because they are allocated to prepaid items in the amount of $11,421.

Assigned – The General Fund has fund balances in the amount of $456,694 that are constrained by the City Council's intent to use these funds for capital replacement purposes.

Unassigned – The General Fund's residual fund balance of $1,012,575 which does not fall into one of the other fund categories, is classified as unassigned fund balance.

Restricted - The SPLOST Fund has fund balances in the amount of $552,785 that are restricted for legally authorized and approved capital projects in accordance with the City's 2020 SPLOST referendum. (See Note 1B.)

NOTE 9. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

The City offers employees the opportunity to participate in the City of Young Harris SIMPLE Retirement Plan (the "Plan"), a defined contribution plan established in accordance with Section 408(p) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Plan is administered by South State Bank and all full-time employees are eligible to participate. Employee contributions are based on a percentage of salary which the City will match at a rate of 100% of the employee's contribution up to 4% of salary as determined by the City Council. Plan provisions were established and may be amended by the City Council. Employee and City contributions for the year ended December 31, 2022, were $5,826 and $1,427, respectively.

NOTE 10. JOINT VENTURE

The City, in conjunction with other cities and counties in the thirteen (13) county Northeast Georgia area, is a member of the Georgia Mountain Regional Commission (GMRC). Membership in the GMRC is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-34 which provides for the organizational structure of the GMRC.

The GMRC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and appointed mayors from municipalities in the area. Georgia law also provides that member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of the GMRC (O.C.G.A. 50-8-39.1). Separate financial statements can be provided by contacting the GMRC directly at:

Georgia Mountain Regional Commission
1310 West Ridge Road
Gainesville, Georgia 30501

NOTE 11. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters for which the City carries insurance coverage.

Risk Pools

The City has joined the Georgia Interlocal Risk Management Agency (GIRMA), public entity risk pool which operates as a common risk management and insurance program. Insurance coverage and deductible options for property, casualty and crime under the policy are selected by City's management based on the anticipated needs. The City is required to pay all premiums, applicable deductibles and assessments billed by GIRMA, as well as follow loss reduction and prevention procedures established by GIRMA. GIRMA's responsibility includes paying claims and representing the City in defense and settlement of claims. GIRMA's basis for estimating the liabilities for unpaid claims is "IBNR" established by an actuary. The City has not compiled a record of the claims paid up to the applicable deductible for the prior year or the current fiscal year.

The City is unaware of any claims that the City is liable (up to the applicable deductible) which were outstanding and unpaid at December 31, 2022. No provisions have been made in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, for any estimate of potential unpaid claims.

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

No amount has been recorded in the financial statements for this contingency, as management believes the likelihood for assessment is remote.

There were no significant reductions of insurance coverage compared to the prior year. Settled claims have not exceeded the commercial excess coverage in any of the past three years.

NOTE 12. RESTRICTED ASSETS

Restrictions on cash and investments in the government-wide Statement of Net Position at December 31, 2022, are as follows:

Restrictions:	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Restricted cash:		
General Fund - for capital replacement	$ 456,694	$ -
SPLOST Fund - for legally authorized purposes under the 2020 SPLOST referendum (see Note 1B)	505,667	-
ARP Fund - for legally authorized purposes under the 2011 SPLOST referendum (see Note 1B)	620,278	-
Water Fund - for customer deposits		55,395
Water Fund - for purposes required by revenue bond resolution	-	181,127
Sewer Fund - for purposes required by revenue bond resolution		495,163
Sewer Fund - for customer deposits		9,875
Total restricted cash	$ 1,582,639	$ 741,560
Restricted investments:		
Certificate of deposit - for purposes required by revenue bond resolution		$ 6,144

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Effective January 2, 2019, the City entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the City of Hiawassee, Georgia and Towns County, Georgia. Under terms of the agreement, the Economic Development Director, who is an employee of City of Hiawassee, shall devote approximately forty (40) hours per month at the direction of the Young Harris Mayor, approximately forty (40) hours per month at the direction of the Towns County Commissioner and approximately eighty (80) hours per month at the direction of the Hiawassee Mayor. The cities and county understand that these hours are approximate based on work flow and project deadlines, but the Director is expected to devote a minimum of twenty (20) hours per month to each of Young Harris and Towns County and a minimum of forty (40) hours per month to Hiawassee.

The City of Young Harris and Towns County are each required to pay $20,000 annually in twelve (12) monthly installments of $1,667 to the City of Hiawassee. The agreement expires at the end of the initial twelve months, but automatically renews annually thereafter unless cancelled with a minimum 60-day notice.

The City routinely enters into various other contracts and agreements in the ordinary course of business. Such commitments are typically not material to the accompanying financial statements. Management and legal counsel are unaware of pending, threatened or unasserted legal actions against the City.

NOTE 14. REVENUE CONCENTRATION RISK

As stated in Note 1 above, the City's Water Fund and Sewer Fund are used to account for revenues from user charges and the costs of supplying water and sewer services to residents and others within the City's service area. Charges to certain customers for these services are significant in comparison to total charges to all customers. As shown below, Customer A is a user of both water and sewer services. Customer B uses sewer services only. At December 31, 2022, revenue concentration percentages are as follows:

Customer	Water Revenues	Sewer Revenues
Customer A	34 %	59 %
Customer B	Not Applicable	23 %

NOTE 15. RESTATEMENTS

Fund balances and net position at December 31, 2022, have been restated as follows:

	Fund Balance		Net Position		Net Position	
	General Fund	ARP Fund	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Governmental Activities	Business - type Activities
Beginning of year, as previously reported	$ 1,159,269	$ 310,139	$ 435,472	$ 1,727,235	$ 3,453,827	$ 2,162,707
Correction of property taxes previously reported	(11,147)				(11,147)	
Correction of prior year prepaid expenses	3,481		2,612	2,612	3,481	5,224
Correction of depreciation previously reported			(702)	(157)		(859)
Correction of accounts payable previously reported			7,280	14,170		21,450
Correction of prior year construction cost not capitalized			6,006			6,006
Correction of depreciation on a 2016 sewer project				9,017		9,017
Correction of prior year unrecorded liability				(8,700)		(8,700)
Correction of gain on prior year disposal					2,922	
Correction of overstated prior year revenue		(310,139)			(310,139)	
End of year, as restated	$ 1,151,603	$ -	$ 450,668	$ 1,744,177	$ 3,138,944	$ 2,194,845

Supplementary Information

CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Project	Estimated Cost		Expenditures			Estimated % of Completion
	Original	Current	Prior Years	Current Year	Total	
SPLOST 2011						
Water and sewer facilities and equipment	$ 125,000	$ 125,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	0%
Cupid Falls Park improvements	80,000	80,000	87,575	-	87,575	109%
Mayor's Park equipment and improvements	29,000	29,000	218,243	-	218,243	753%
Improvements to Community Center	50,000	50,000	48,946	-	48,946	98%
Street and sidewalk improvements - pedestrian crossings	250,000	250,000	255,935	-	255,935	102%
Maple Street improvements	200,000	200,000	344,294	-	344,294	172%
Fire hydrants	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	0%
	$ 834,000	$ 834,000	$ 954,993	$ -	$ 954,993	
SPLOST 2020						
Roads, Streets and Bridges	$ 880,000	$ 880,000	$ 1,310	$ 43,920	$ 45,230	5%
Park and Recreation	200,000	200,000	2,320	-	2,320	1%
	$ 1,080,000	$ 1,080,000	$ 3,630	$ 43,920	$ 47,550	

Notes to Schedule:

The above schedule has been prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Prior year balances carried forward from December 31, 2021, have been restated to correct a mathematical error in 2020 and reclassify reported 2021 expenditures.

Internal Control and Compliance Section

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

To the City Council and Mayor
City of Young Harris, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Young Harris, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise City of Young Harris, Georgia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 19, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items 2022-01, 2004-01 and 2008-01 that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether City of Young Harris, Georgia's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items 2022-01, 2004-01 and 2008-01.

City of Young Harris, Georgia's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the City of Young Harris, Georgia's responses to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The City of Young Harris, Georgia's responses were not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

Purpose of This Report

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

R L Jennings & Associates, PC

Ellijay, Georgia
July 19, 2023

CITY OF YOUNG HARRIS, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

We consider the following findings to be significant deficiencies in internal control:

New finding from current year:

2022-01 Unbalanced budget

Criteria: Section 36-81-3 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated requires that a municipality prepare and approve a balanced budget for each fiscal year.

Condition/Context: The budgets presented to us during the audit were not balanced budgets.

Effect: An unbalanced budget could result in expenditures in excess of appropriated amounts, and/or the non-recognition of revenue. During the year ended December 31, 2022, public works expenditures exceeded budget by $6,528 in the American Rescue Plan Fund.

Cause: During the latter part of the 2022, the City did not have a financial officer employed or contracted to assist in the preparation of a balanced budget.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City secure the services of a qualified financial officer charged with budgeting responsibilities.

Response: The City employed a new Financial Director in March 2023. Future budgets will be balanced, managed and amended as necessary to avoid departmental expenditure overruns.

Repeat findings from prior years:

2004-01 Lack of Segregation of Duties

Criteria: Segregation of employees' duties is a common practice in an effective internal control structure. Policies should be in place requiring the segregation of duties involving cash receipts, cash disbursements, payroll, general ledger and bank reconciliation.

Condition/Context: During the course of the audit, we noted many critical duties are combined and given to the available employees. Presently, a single individual prepares the deposit slip, opens the mail, collects cash receipts, prepares check disbursements, reconciles bank accounts, performs payroll duties as well as maintains the general ledger.

Effect: Without segregation of duties within these functions, there is increased exposure that City assets could be intentionally or unintentionally misappropriated.

Cause: The limited number of administrative employees and the resulting overlapping of duties causes segregation of duties to be difficult.

Recommendation: To the extent possible, duties should be segregated to maintain the best control system possible. We feel segregation of duties could be improved if different employees performed the separate duties of processing cash receipts and cash disbursements, and maintaining the general ledger. In situations where additional personnel are not available, an effort should be made to divide the duties of the available personnel in such a manner as to achieve the greatest possible segregation of duties. Continued involvement by the City Council in the City's finances is encouraged to strengthen internal controls. With implementation of these suggestions, the City's internal control will be enhanced, so that the risk of misappropriation of assets is reduced.

Response: The lack of segregation of duties is a recurring item that due to limited number of employees is difficult to accomplish. Management plans to continue close involvement with the City's operations to reduce the risk of misappropriation.

2008-01 Material Adjustments and Maintenance of General Ledger

Criteria: The City is responsible for preparing annual financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Recording transactions on an accrual basis (or where applicable, the modified accrual basis) is in accordance with GAAP and provides more meaningful financial information.

Condition/Context: During the course of the audit, elements of the financial statements requiring significant adjustments were identified and additional audit procedures were required to report the City's year-end financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Material adjustments related primarily to (1) reclassifying certain costs in the Water Fund and Sewer Fund between expense accounts, various long-term debt accounts and capital asset accounts, (2) recording significant journal entries for unrecorded liabilities in the Sewer Fund, , and (4) correcting for General Fund cash deposited to the Sewer Fund in error.

Effect: Failure to properly record accruals of revenue and expenditures could result in critical financial decisions being made on erroneous data.

Cause: Routine preparation of reconcilements of detailed account balances is not being performed until year-end, due to limited personnel.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City devote the resources necessary to reconcile and review the general ledger balances each year-end.

Response: The City agrees with this finding and plans to increase the monitoring of the City's general ledger accounts at year-end.