LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners
Long County, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental-type activities, each major fund, the discretely presented component unit and the aggregate remaining fund information of Long County, Georgia (County), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Long County Board of Health D/B/A Long County Public Health Center, which represent 100% of the assets, net position and revenues of the discretely presented component unit. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Long County Board of Health D/B/A Long County Public Health Center is based solely on the report of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information on pages 25-28 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information, fund schedules and state mandated program information, as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated March 27, 2018 on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

KRT, CPAs P.C.

KRT, CPAs P.C.

Savannah, Georgia
March 27, 2018

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

	Primary Government	Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Long County Health Department
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,355,421	$ 258,674
Receivables	976,553	9,322
Due from other governments	198,486	32,418
Prepaid costs	167,578	-
Capital assets:		
Land, improvements, and construction in progress	873,755	-
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	8,470,863	5,594
Total assets	15,042,656	306,008
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension related	-	70,781
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	481,472	52,800
Contracts and retainage payable	98,993	-
Intergovernmental payable	10,450	16,289
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	369,066	2,936
Due in more than one year	223,089	11,745
Net pension liability	-	337,440
Total liabilities	1,183,070	421,210
DEFERRED INLFOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension related	-	26,173
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	8,752,463	5,594
Restricted for:		
Judicial	15,551	-
Public Safety	257,276	-
Capital projects	644,712	-
Prior year program income	-	113,296
Unrestricted	4,189,584	(189,484)
Total net position	$ 13,859,586	$ (70,594)

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

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Component Unit: Long County Health Department
Primary Government:						
Governmental activities:						
General government	$ 1,420,411	$ 216,032	$ 166,817	$ -	$ (1,037,562)	
Judicial	937,024	138,388	-	-	(798,636)	
Public safety	3,445,624	1,035,010	148,506	388	(2,261,720)	
Public works	2,296,752	716,829	768,234	1,553	(810,136)	
Health and welfare	720,978	18,075	368,811	-	(334,092)	
Culture and recreation	449,366	79,722	8,890	647	(360,107)	
Housing and development	337,489	79,757	-	-	(257,732)	
Interest on long-term debt	35,421	-	-	-	(35,421)	
Total governmental activities	9,643,065	2,283,813	1,461,258	2,589	(5,895,405)	
Total primary government	9,643,065	2,283,813	1,461,258	2,589	(5,895,405)	
Component Unit						
Long County Health Department	$ 417,328	$ 113,411	$ 220,688	$ -		(83,229)
General revenues:						
Taxes:						
General property taxes					5,626,832	-
General sales and use taxes					339,082	-
Special purpose local option sales tax					572,983	-
Business taxes					714,887	-
Selective sales and use taxes					23,864	-
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs:						
Program income					-	94,866
Unrestricted investment earnings					6,645	-
Gain on sale of surplus property					235,000	
Miscellaneous					-	-
Total general revenues and transfers					7,519,293	94,866
Change in net position					1,623,888	11,637
Net position - beginning					12,235,698	(82,231)
Net position - ending					$ 13,859,586	$ (70,594)

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2017

	General	E911	SPLOST	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,214,322	$ 105,803	$ 701,888	$ 333,408	$ 4,355,421
Receivables, net	944,152	26,901	-	5,500	976,553
Due from other governments	146,219	-	52,267	-	198,486
Prepaid items	167,578	-	-	-	167,578
Total assets	$ 4,472,271	$ 132,704	$ 754,155	$ 338,908	$ 5,698,038
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	$ 394,805	$ 44,661	$ -	$ -	$ 439,466
Accrued payroll liabilities	42,006	-	-	-	42,006
Contracts and retainage payable	-	-	98,993	-	98,993
Intergovernmental payable	-	-	10,450	-	10,450
Total liabilities	436,811	44,661	109,443	-	590,915
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	881,036	-		-	881,036
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable					
Prepaid items	167,578	-	-	-	167,578
Restricted					
Judicial	-	-	-	15,551	15,551
Public safety	-	88,043	-	169,233	257,276
Capital projects	-	-	644,712	-	644,712
Assigned					
Industrial development	-	-	-	154,124	154,124
Unassigned	2,986,846	-	-	-	2,986,846
Total fund balances	3,154,424	88,043	644,712	338,908	4,226,087
Total fund balances, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	$ 4,472,271	$ 132,704	$ 754,155	$ 338,908	$ 5,698,038

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

Total fund balances - governmental funds	$ 4,226,087
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds (net of accumulated depreciation of $6,941,715)	9,344,618
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds	881,036
Long-term and related liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet:	
Long-term obligations	(592,155)
Net position of governmental activities	$ 13,859,586

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	General	E911	SPLOST	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Taxes	$ 6,502,575	$ -	$ 572,983	$ -	$ 7,075,558
Licenses and permits	136,507	-	-	-	136,507
Intergovernmental	832,449	-	578,849	-	1,411,298
Charges for services	916,948	210,691	-	58,488	1,186,127
Fines and forfeitures	777,362	-	-	61,764	839,126
Investment	6,259	-	2,589	386	9,234
Contributions and donations	11,286	-	38,674	-	49,960
Miscellaneous	115,264	-	-	6,789	122,053
Total revenues	9,298,650	210,691	1,193,095	127,427	10,829,863
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government	1,399,644	-	-	-	1,399,644
Judicial	920,722	-	-	10,641	931,363
Public safety	3,010,153	314,679	-	35,429	3,360,261
Public works	1,901,110	-	-	-	1,901,110
Health and welfare	730,520	-	-	-	730,520
Culture and recreation	216,473	-	-	-	216,473
Housing and development	331,907	-	-	3,460	335,367
Capital Outlay	-	-	862,111	-	862,111
Debt Service:					
Principal	165,532	-	440,017	-	605,549
Interest and other charges	10,644	-	24,777	-	35,421
Intergovernmental assistance	73,000	-	68,758		141,758
Total expenditures	8,759,705	314,679	1,395,663	49,530	10,519,577
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	538,945	(103,988)	(202,568)	77,897	310,286
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Proceeds from long-term capital related debt	177,251	-	-	-	177,251
Transfer in	-	150,000	-	-	150,000
Transfer out	(150,000)	-	-	-	(150,000)
Sale of surplus equipment	-	-	235,000	-	235,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	27,251	150,000	235,000	-	412,251
Net Changes in fund balances	566,196	46,012	32,432	77,897	722,537
Fund balances at beginning of year	2,588,228	42,031	612,280	261,011	3,503,550
Fund balances at end of year	$ 3,154,424	$ 88,043	$ 644,712	$ 338,908	$ 4,226,087

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

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		$ 722,537
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period:		
Capital outlays	$ 1,049,786	
Depreciation expense	(778,823)	270,963
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized for governmental activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
Increase in capital lease and note payable obligations	(177,251)	
Long-term debt retired	605,549	428,298
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the County's fiscal year end, they are not considered "available" revenues and are deferred in the governmental funds. Deferred revenues increased (decreased) by this amount this year:		
At June 30, 2016	678,946	
At June 30, 2017	881,036	202,090
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ 1,623,888

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Agency Funds
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents.....	$ 537,766
Total assets.....	$ 537,766
LIABILITIES	
Due to others.....	$ 537,766
Total liabilities.....	$ 537,766

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide statements (i.e. the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which relay to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The County does not maintain any business-type activities. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

B. Reporting entity

Long County was incorporated in 1921 under the provisions of the laws of the State of Georgia. The County operates under a Board of Commissioners, which consists of a Chairman and four Commissioners and provides the following services: public safety, highways and streets, public improvements, and general and administrative services. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations. Discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column of the government-wide financial statements (see note below for description) to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government.

Blended component unit – *Long County Development Authority* – included based on funding of budget requirements. This unit is blended into the financial statements as a special revenue fund.

Discretely presented component unit – *Long County Board of Health D/B/A Long County Public Health Center* – The Center provides various health services for citizens in Long County under a contract with the Georgia Department of Human Resources (DHR). The County Commission approves a majority of the board members or the Board of Health and approves the budget for its operations.

Complete financial statements for the Long County Board of Health may be obtained at the following addresses: Long County Board of Health, District Health Director, District 9, Unit 1, 150 Scranton Connector, Brunswick, Georgia 31525-0540.

C. Basis of Presentation – Government-wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from the governmental funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

As discussed earlier, the government has one discretely presented component unit. While the Long County Board of Health is not considered to be a major component unit, it is nevertheless shown in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements.

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

D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds, including its fiduciary fund. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental, and fiduciary – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those accounted for in another fund.

The *E911 fund* accounts for all financial resources related to the Enhanced 911 system (E911) that are legally restricted to expenditures for operation of the system.

The *special purpose local option sales tax* (SPLOST) fund is used to account for 1% sales tax proceeds restricted for the acquisition or construction of specific capital projects as authorized by local referendum.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Fund – used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Agency Fund – used to account for, on a temporary basis, amounts collected by the tax commissioner, clerk of court, magistrate court and probate court that ultimately are transferred to the general fund or distributed to others.

During the course of operations the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in the fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements.

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the County considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty (60) days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise fees, licenses and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the County.

The agency funds do not have a measurement focus but utilize the *accrual basis of accounting* for reporting assets and liabilities.

F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance

1) Cash and cash equivalents

The County's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

State statutes authorize the County to invest in obligations of the United States Government and agencies or corporations of the United States Government; obligations of any political subdivision of any state; certificates of deposit or time deposits of any national state bank or savings and loan which have deposits insured by the FDIC of FSLIC; prime bankers acceptances; repurchase agreements; and Georgia Fund 1. Georgia Fund 1 is managed by the Office of the State Treasurer under Georgia Law (OCGA 36-83-8). The pool operates in a manner consistent with Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and is considered to be a 2a-7 like pool. The pool is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The fair value of the County's position in the pool is the same as the value of pool shares ($1 per share value). As a public fund, Georgia Fund 1 is exempt from any disclosure of custodial credit risk.

All investments are stated at fair value.

2) Receivables

In the fund financial statements, material receivables include revenue accruals such as property taxes, franchise fees, grants and other similar intergovernmental revenues since they are usually both measurable and available. Nonexchange transactions collectible but not available are deferred in the fund financial statements. Accounts receivable includes unpaid sanitation charges. Property taxes and trade receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

3) Inventories and prepaid items

The inventories in the governmental activities consist of supplies and are valued at the lower of weighted average cost or market.

Prepaid balances are for payments made by the County in the current year to provide services occurring in the subsequent fiscal year, and the reserve for prepaid items has been recorded to signify that a portion of fund balance is not available for the subsequent expenditures.

4) Capital assets

In the government-wide financial statements, capital assets which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported as assets in the governmental activities statement of net assets. Capital assets, other than infrastructure assets, are defined by the County as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Infrastructure assets are defined by the County as assets with a cost of more than $100,000. Pursuant to GASB Statement 34, the County has reported infrastructure completed during the year and included construction in progress in its capital assets. Infrastructure completed prior to implementation of GASB 34 has not been reported. As the County constructs or acquires additional capital assets each period, including infrastructure assets, they are capitalized and reported at historical costs. The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs which are essentially amount spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the capacity or efficiency of the item or extend its useful life beyond the original estimate. In the case of donations the County values these capital assets at the estimated fair value of the item on the date of its donation.

Depreciation has been calculated on each class of depreciable property, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Building and improvements.....	20	-	50	years
Public domain infrastructure.....	20	-	35	years
Machinery and equipment.....	5	-	10	years

5) Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net assets. The capitalized lease obligations are stated at the original fair market value of leased assets capitalized, less payments since the inception of the lease, discounted at the implicit rate of interest in the lease.

6) Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

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

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 the acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) as so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, which qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental

funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from two sources: property taxes and franchise fees. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

7) Equity classifications

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components in the government-wide financial statements.

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

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

Unrestricted net position consists of all other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets".

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report aggregate amounts for five classifications of fund balances based on constraints imposed on the use of these resources. The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form – prepaid costs or inventories; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

The spendable portion of the fund balance comprises the remaining four classifications: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Restricted fund balance reflects the constraints imposed on resources either (a) externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal resolution or ordinances of the County Commission – the government's highest level of decision making authority. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the County Commission removes the specified use by taking the same type of action imposing the commitment. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned fund balance reflects the amounts constrained by the County's "intent" to be used for a specific purpose, but are neither restricted nor committed. The County Commission and the County Administrator have the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds, other than the general fund, that are not classified as nonspendable and are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund. It is also used to report negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

At June 30, 2017 the County did not have committed amounts. The County's restricted fund balance consisted of SPLOST resources restricted for capital projects and fines and forfeitures resources restricted for judiciary and public safety purposes. The County's assigned fund balance consisted of resources assigned to economic development.

8) Net position flow assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

9) Fund balance flow assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

10) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the related notes. Accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates.

G. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

1) Program revenues

Amounts reported as program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenue.

2) Property taxes

Property taxes were levied on January 1, 2016, on property values assessed on the same date. A millage rate of 15.69 was adopted on October 25, 2016. Property tax bills were mailed on November 30, 2016 and were considered past due on January 30, 2017 at which time the applicable property was subject to lien, and penalties and interest are assessed.

3) Compensated absences

Employees can earn vacation leave at the rate of five days during the first two years of employment; ten days after three through six years of employment; and fifteen days after seven years of employment. Vacation leave may not be carried from one anniversary year to the next. Unused vacation is forfeited. Employee resigning voluntarily and in good standings from county service will be paid for earned, unused vacation leave. Employee dismissed or not resigning in good standing will not be paid for earned, unused vacation leave. The County does not record a liability for vested vacation leave. Expenses are recognized in the financial statements at the time of payment.

Employees can earn sick leave at the rate of five days during the first two years of employment and ten days after two years of service. Ten days is the maximum leave which can be earned per year. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of sixty days. Unused sick leave will not be paid upon employee's termination. Accumulated sick leave benefits have not been recorded as a liability because these benefits are paid only upon the illness of an employee, and the amount of such payments cannot be reasonably estimated.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Excess Expenditures over Appropriations

For the year ended June 30, 2017, general fund expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of budgetary control (department) as follows:

Risk management	$ 13,057	Coroner	$ 6,560
Government buildings	552	Street department	44,290
Clerk of Superior Court	3,571	Sanitation department	213,901
State Court	1,414	Headstart	18,391
Magistrate / Probate Court	10,838	Recreation	15,574
Housing of prisoners	51,064		

Annual budgets were not appropriated for the E911 fund (a major fund), law library fund, jail fund, drug abuse and treatment fund, seized assets fund or the development authority fund (nonmajor special revenue funds). As a result, public safety expenditures exceeded appropriations in the E911 fund by $314,679. Judiciary expenditures exceeded appropriation by $10,641 in the law library fund. Public safety expenditures exceeded appropriations by $6,842 and $28,587 in the drug abuse treatment fund and the seized assets fund respectively. Housing and development expenditures exceeded appropriations in the development authority fund by $3,460.

Overspending in the general fund was funded by underspending in other departments. Overspending in the E911 fund was funded by current revenues and a transfer from the general fund. The overspending in the law library, the jail fund, the drug abuse and treatment fund, seized assets fund and the development authority fund was funded by current revenues in the respective fund.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Cash Deposits

At year-end the carrying amount of the County's deposits was $4,868,379 and the bank balance was $5,066,534. As of June 30, 2017 the entire bank balance was insured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the government's name.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. The Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 45-8-12 provides that there shall not be on deposit at any time in any depository for a time longer than ten days a sum of money which has not been secured by a surety bond, by guarantee of insurance, or by collateral. The aggregate of the face value of such surety bond and the market value of securities pledged shall be equal to not less than 110% of the public funds being secured after the deduction of the amount of depository insurance. The County has no custodial credit risk policy that would require additional collateral requirements.

B. Investments

As of June 30, 2017 the County had the following investments:

Investment	Average Credit Rating	Fair Value	Maturity in Years
Georgia Fund 1	Aaa	$ 10,656	less than 1

Deposit and investment transactions are subject to a variety of risks. The County seeks to promote the safety of principal, provide adequate liquidity for operational needs, earn market rates of return on investments consistent with liquidity needs and investment quality, and conform to legal requirements.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates that will adversely affect the value of an investment. The County does not have a policy that addresses this risk.

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The County does not have a policy that addresses this risk.

C. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2017 for the County's individual major funds and nonmajor funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts are as follows:

Receivable	General	E911	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
Taxes	$ 943,677	$ -	$ -	$ 943,677
Accounts	123,955	26,901	5,500	156,356
Gross receivables	1,067,632	26,901	5,500	1,100,033
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	(123,480)	-	-	(123,480)
Net receivables	$ 944,152	$ 26,901	$ 5,500	$ 976,553

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2017 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:					
Non-Depreciable Assets:					
Land	$ 873,755	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 873,755
Construction in progress	275,170	776,480	-	(1,051,650)	-
Total non-depreciable capital assets	1,148,925	776,480	-	(1,051,650)	873,755
Depreciable Assets:					
Buildings and improvements	4,183,636	-	-	-	4,183,636
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	4,598,089	273,306	391,100	254,850	4,735,145
Infrastructure	5,696,997	-	-	796,800	6,493,797
Total depreciable capital assets	14,478,722	273,306	391,100	1,051,650	15,412,578
Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings and improvements	(1,994,318)	(117,233)	-	-	(2,111,551)
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	(3,494,513)	(519,165)	(391,100)	-	(3,622,578)
Infrastructure	(1,065,161)	(142,425)	-	-	(1,207,586)
Total accumulated depreciation	(6,553,992)	(778,823)	(391,100)	-	(6,941,715)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 9,073,655	$ 270,963	$ -	$ -	$ 9,344,618

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the governmental activities of the primary government as follows:

General government	$ 20,767
Judiciary	5,661
Public safety	207,063
Public works	354,758
Health and welfare	29,358
Culture and recreation	159,094
Housing and development	2,122
Total depreciation expense - general governmental activities	$ 778,823

E. Employee Retirement Plans

1. Primary Government

The following pension and retirement plans are in effect but are not under the direct control of the County.

Defined Benefit Pension Plan Descriptions

The County participates in the following cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans:

Employee's Retirement System of Georgia – created in 1949 by the Georgia General Assembly for the purpose of providing retirement allowances for employees of the state of Georgia and its political subdivisions. The employer contributions for local tax commissioners and certain State Court employees are funded by the State on the behalf of the local county employers. A separate publicly available report can be obtained by contacting the Employees Retirement System of Georgia, Two Northside 75, Suite 300, Atlanta, GA 30318-7701, (404) 350-6300.

Peace Officers' Annuity and Benefit Fund of Georgia – created in 1950 by General Assembly of Georgia to provide retirement benefits to peace officers throughout the state of Georgia. The state of Georgia provides nonemployer contributions to the plan through the collection of court fines and forfeitures. A separate publicly available report can be obtained by contacting the Peace Officers' Annuity and Benefit Fund of Georgia, 1208 Greenbelt Drive, Griffin, GA 30224, (770) 228-8461.

Superior Court Clerks' Retirement Fund of Georgia – created in 1952 by the General Assembly of Georgia. The Fund was created for the sole purpose of providing retirement benefits to Clerks of the Superior Courts of Georgia who meet certain eligibility requirements and who choose to join by paying the membership dues imposed by the legislation. A separate publicly available report can be obtained by contacting the Superior Court Clerks' Retirement Fund of Georgia, 1208 Greenbelt Drive, Griffin, GA 30224, (770) 228-8461.

Judges of the Probate Courts Retirement Fund of Georgia – created in 1958 by the General Assembly of Georgia for the purpose of paying retirement benefits to judges of the probate courts of the state of Georgia. The state of Georgia provides nonemployer contributions to the plan through the collection of court fines and forfeitures. A separate publicly available report can be obtained by contacting the Judges of the Probate Courts Retirement Fund of Georgia, 1208 Greenbelt Drive, Griffin, GA 30224, (770) 228-8461.

Sheriffs' Retirement Fund of Georgia – created in 1963 by an act of the Georgia Legislature to provide retirement benefits for sheriffs who qualify under the act. The state of Georgia provides nonemployer contributions to the plan through the collection of court fines and forfeitures. A separate publicly available report can be obtained by contacting the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund of Georgia, 3000 Highway 42 North, Stockbridge, GA 30281, (770) 914-1076.

Georgia Judicial Retirement System – created in 1998 by the Georgia General Assembly for the purpose of providing retirement allowances for judges and solicitors generals of the state courts and juvenile court judges in Georgia, and their survivors and other beneficiaries, superior court judges of the state of Georgia, and district attorneys of the state of Georgia. The state of Georgia makes contributions to the plan for its employees and also on the behalf of local county employers. A separate publicly available report can be obtained by contacting the Employees Retirement System of Georgia, Two Northside 75, Atlanta, Suite 300, GA 30318-7701, (404) 350-6300.

Magistrates Retirement Fund of Georgia – created on July 1, 2006 by the General Assembly of Georgia for the purpose of paying retirement benefits to chief magistrates of the magistrate courts of the State of Georgia. The state of Georgia provides nonemployer contributions to the plan through the collection of court filing fees. A separate publicly available report can be obtained by contacting the Magistrates Retirement Fund of Georgia, 1208 Greenbelt Drive, Griffin, GA 30224, (770) 228-8461.

ACCG 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan for Long County Employees

The County offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, a defined contribution plan, is available to all county employees and permits employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The County matches the first $20 of each employee's deferral. Participation in the plan is optional. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency. Plan assets are held in trust for the benefit of the plan participants and their beneficiaries, and will not be diverted to any other purpose. The plan is administered by the Government Employee Benefits Corporation of Georgia. Actual contributions to the plan by plan members were $20,574 and employer contributions were $8,279.

2. Discretely Presented Component Unit – *Long County Board of Health*

Plan description - The Employees' Retirement System (ERS) was established by the Georgia General Assembly during the 1949 Legislative Session for the purpose of providing retirement allowances for employees of the State of Georgia and its political subdivisions. It is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans. ERS is directed by the Board of Trustees. Title 47 of the O.C.G.A assigns the authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions to the State Legislature.

Benefits provided - The ERS Plan supports three benefits tiers: Old Plan, New Plan, and Georgia State Employees' Pension and Savings Plan (GSEPS). Employees under the Old Plan started membership prior to July 1, 1982 and are subject to plan provisions in effect prior to July 1, 1982. Members hired on or after July 1, 1982 but prior to January 1, 2009 are New Plan members subject to modified plan provisions. Effective January 1, 2009, new state employees and rehired state employees who did not retain membership rights under the Old or New Plans are members of GSEPS. ERS member hired prior to January 1, 2009 also have the option to irrevocably change their memberships to GSEPS.

Under the Old Plan, the New Plan, and GSEPS, a member may retire and receive normal retirement benefits after completion of 10 years of creditable service and attainment of age 60 or 30 years of creditable service regardless of age. Additionally, there are some provisions allowing for early retirement after 25 years of creditable service for member under age 60.

Retirement benefits paid to members are based upon the monthly average of the member's highest 24 consecutive calendar months, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service, multiplied by the applicable benefit factor. Annually, postretirement cost-of-living adjustments may also be made to member's benefits, provided the members were hired prior to July 1, 2009. The normal retirement pension is payable monthly for life: however, options are available for distribution of the member's monthly pension, at reduced rates, to a designated beneficiary upon the member's death. Death and disability benefits are also available through ERS.

Contributions - Member contributions under the Old Plan are 4% of annual compensation, up to $4,200, plus 6% of annual compensation in excess of $4,200. Under the Old Plan, the state pays member contributions in excess of 1.25% of annual compensation. Under the Old Plan, these state contributions are included in the members' accounts for refund purposes and are used in the computation of the members' earnable compensation for the purpose of computing retirement benefits. Member contributions under the New Plan and GSEPS are 1.25% of annual compensation. The Health Department's contractually required contribution rate, actuarially determined annually, for the year ended June 30, 2017 was 24.69% of annual covered payroll for the Old and New Plan members and 21.69% for GSEPS members. The Board of Health's contributions to ERS totaled $33,616 for the year ended June 30, 2017. Contributions are expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by the employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2017, the Board of Health reported a liability of $337,440 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016. The total pension used to calculate the net pension liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015. An expected total pension liability as of June 30, 2016 was determined using standard roll-forward techniques. The Board of Health's proportion of the net pension liability was based on contributions to ERS during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. At June 30, 2016, the Employer's proportion was 0.007133%, which was a decrease of 0.000512% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2015.

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the Board of Health recognized pension expense of $34,743. At June 30, 2017, the Board of Health reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Infolws of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 780
Change in assumptions	2,858	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	34,307	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	25,393
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	33,616	-
Totals	$ 70,781	$ 26,173

Board of Health contributions subsequent to the measurement date of $40,356 are deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	
2018	$ (18,879)
2019	(93)
2020	18,497
2021	11,467
Totals	$ 10,992

Actuarial assumptions - The collective total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	3.25-7.00%, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.50%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table for the periods after service retirement, for dependent beneficiaries, and for deaths in active services, and the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table set back eleven years for males for the period after disability retirement.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2014.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected nominal returns, net of pension plan investment expense and the assumed rate of inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset class	Target Allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return*
Fixed income	30.00 %	(0.05) %
Domestic large equities	37.20	9.00
Domestic mid equities	3.40	12.00
Domestic small equities	1.40	13.50
International developed market equities	17.80	8.00
Internatioinal emerging market equities	5.20	12.00
Alternative	5.00	10.50
Total	100.00 %	

** Rates shown are net of 3.00% assumed rate of inflation*

Discount rate - The discount rate used to measure the collective total liability was 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the differences between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Base on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate – The following presents the Board of Health's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the Board of Health's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.50%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.50%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 457,294	$ 337,440	$ 235,301

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Employees' Retirement Systems of Georgia Financial Report which is publically available at www.ersga.com.

F. Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and workers compensation for which the County carries the following insurance coverages:

Risk pools

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

The County is unaware of any claims which the County is liable (up to the applicable deductible) which were outstanding and unpaid at June 30, 2017.

No provisions have been made in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2017 for any estimate of potential unpaid claims.

The County has 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 County has no legal obligation to pay its own workers' compensation claims. The County 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 County's annual contribution, the County 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.

Self-insurance

The County pays unemployment claims to the state department of labor on a reimbursement basis. Liabilities for such claims are immaterial and are not accrued.

G. Capital Leases

The County has entered into lease agreements as lessee for financing of equipment and vehicles used in governmental activities. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

Significant assets acquired through capital lease are as follows:

In December 2012 the County refinanced the balloon payment of a municipal lease agreement to purchase a Caterpillar DN Dozer for $90,902. The lease has an interest rate of 2.08% and the monthly lease payment is $1,625 for sixty months and a final payment due on 11/25/2017.

In March 2013, the County entered into a municipal lease agreement to purchase a Caterpillar Motor Grader for $195,798. The lease has an interest rate of 2.24% and the monthly lease payment is $1,580 for fifty-nine months and a final payment of $119,000 due on 04/12/2018.

In June 2014, the County entered into a municipal lease agreement to purchase a Caterpillar Backhoe Loader for $91,083. The lease has an interest rate of 3.20% and the monthly lease payment is $798 for fifty-nine months and a final payment of $55,000 due on 06/11/2019.

In May 2015, the County entered into a municipal lease agreement to purchase additional lighting for the County's recreational fields for $248,250. The lease has an interest rate of 3.95% and the annual lease payment is $89,494 for three years and a final payment due on 06/6/2019.

Amortization of the cost of the equipment of $137,808 is included in depreciation expense of governmental activities.

Net book value of assets under capital lease is as follows:

Machinery and Equipment.....	$ 906,470
Less: Accumulated depreciation.....	(539,761)
Total.....	$ 366,709

The future minimum lease obligations and net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2017, were as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities
2018	$ 360,316
2019	230,351
2020	2,769
Total minimum lease payments.....	593,436
Less: amount representing interest.....	(32,325)
Present value of minimum lease payments.....	$ 561,111

H. Long-term Debt

USDA loan – The County has entered into a loan agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture, a federal agency, to fund the purchase of road maintenance equipment. The original amount of the loan was $230,000 and has a 4.3% annual interest rate with monthly payments of $3,186 for eighty-four months. The balance of the loan at June 30, 2017 was $31,044.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the USDA loan are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	$ 31,044	$ 816	$ 31,860

Changes in long-term liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2017 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Capital leases payable.....	$ 953,413	$ 177,251	$ 569,553	$ 561,111	$ 338,022
Note payable.....	67,040	-	35,996	31,044	31,044
Totals.....	$ 1,020,453	$ 177,251	$ 605,549	$ 592,155	$ 369,066

I. Interfund Receivables and Payables

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

J. Interfund Transfers

Transfers are used to move unrestricted general fund revenues to finance various programs that the government must account for in the other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, including amounts provided as subsidies or matching funds for various grant programs.

Tranfer out	Tranfer in	Amount
General	E911	$ 150,000

IV. JOINT VENTURES AND JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Coastal Regional Commission

Under Georgia law, the County, in conjunction with other cities and counties in the Coastal Georgia area, is a member of the Coastal Regional Commission (CRC) and is required to pay annual dues thereto. Membership in a CRC is automatic for each municipality and county of the State. The official Code of Georgia Section 50-8-34(Georgia Planning Act of 1989) provides for the organization structure of the CRC's. Each county and municipality in the State is required by law to pay minimum annual dues to the CRC based on population. The Board of the CRC includes elected officials from Member counties and cities and nonpublic appointed members. The law defines CRC's as "public agencies and instrumentalities of their members". Georgia laws also provide that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of a CRC beyond its resources. Complete financial statements of the CRC can be obtained from: Coastal Regional Commission, P.O. Box 1917, Brunswick, Georgia 31521.

V. SUMMARY DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES

A. Contingent Liabilities

The County has participated in a number of federally assisted grant programs. These programs are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. Such audits could result in request for reimbursement by the Federal and State agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms and conditions of the appropriate agency. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by granting agencies cannot be determined at this time; although, the County expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Various claims and lawsuits are pending against the County. The County estimates that the potential claims from the pending lawsuits against the County, not covered by insurance, would not materially affect the financial statements of the County.

B. Financial Guarantee

In October 2003, the County entered into a third party leasing arrangement with the Georgia Department of Human Services Division of Family and Children Services to fund the debt service on the building housing the Georgia Department of Family and Children Services in Long County. The arrangement is renewed on an annual basis. The County expects the arrangement to continue for the term of the debt obligation. In the event that the Georgia Department of Human Resources does not renew the third party leasing arrangement, the County is obligated to make payments sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the debt obligation. Annual debt service on the building is $115,264. The debt obligation matures on April 1, 2024. At June 30, 2017 the outstanding amount of the debt totaled $651,899.

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 6,482,250	$ 6,482,250	$ 6,502,575	$ 20,325
Licenses and permits	213,650	213,650	136,507	(77,143)
Intergovernmental	556,316	556,316	832,449	276,133
Charges for services	843,000	843,000	916,948	73,948
Fines and forfeitures	728,000	728,000	777,362	49,362
Investment income	4,500	4,500	6,259	1,759
Contributions and donations	5,000	5,000	11,286	6,286
Miscellaneous	101,500	101,500	115,264	13,764
Total revenues	8,934,216	8,934,216	9,298,650	364,434
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government:				
Legislative	146,216	146,216	127,098	19,118
Clerk of commissioners	319,584	319,584	296,630	22,954
Legal	25,000	25,000	20,772	4,228
County administrator	41,100	41,100	1,217	39,883
Elections	149,956	149,956	127,288	22,668
Financial administration	112,578	112,578	86,305	26,273
Tax commissioner	273,362	273,362	234,735	38,627
Tax assessor	236,061	236,061	208,567	27,494
Risk management	77,000	77,000	90,057	(13,057)
Government buildings	206,423	206,423	206,975	(552)
Total general government	1,587,280	1,587,280	1,399,644	187,636
Judiciary:				
Superior Court	103,280	103,280	89,687	13,593
Clerk of superior court	289,113	289,113	292,684	(3,571)
District attorney	53,280	53,280	49,876	3,404
State court	58,301	58,301	59,715	(1,414)
Misdemeanor probation	88,800	88,800	77,254	11,546
Solicitor	20,245	20,245	16,327	3,918
Magistrate / Probate Court	195,117	195,117	205,955	(10,838)
Juvenile court	71,100	71,100	44,371	26,729
Public defender	95,115	95,115	84,853	10,262
Total judiciary	974,351	974,351	920,722	53,629

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Public safety:				
Sheriff	2,034,233	2,034,233	2,010,204	24,029
Housing of prisoners	395,000	395,000	446,064	(51,064)
Fire department	258,742	258,742	217,116	41,626
Emergency medical services	304,200	304,200	282,750	21,450
Coroner	27,500	27,500	34,060	(6,560)
Emergency management	21,247	21,247	19,959	1,288
Total public safety	3,040,922	3,040,922	3,010,153	30,769
Public works:				
Street department	1,004,700	1,004,700	1,048,990	(44,290)
Sanitation department	638,219	638,219	852,120	(213,901)
Total public works	1,642,919	1,642,919	1,901,110	(258,191)
Health and welfare:				
Public welfare	158,571	158,571	153,215	5,356
Meals programs	291,247	291,247	259,732	31,515
Headstart	26,527	26,527	44,918	(18,391)
Transportation services	280,364	280,364	272,655	7,709
Total health and welfare	756,709	756,709	730,520	26,189
Culture and recreation:				
Recreation	200,899	200,899	216,473	(15,574)
Total culture and recreation	200,899	200,899	216,473	(15,574)
Housing and development:				
County extension	48,300	48,300	41,434	6,866
Forestry conservation	32,601	32,601	31,549	1,052
Planning and zoning	11,100	11,100	1,126	9,974
Code enforcement	262,710	262,710	257,798	4,912
Total housing and development	354,711	354,711	331,907	22,804
Debt service:				
Principal	165,532	165,532	165,532	-
Interest and other charges	10,644	10,644	10,644	-
Total debt service	176,176	176,176	176,176	-
Intergovernmental assistance	73,000	73,000	73,000	-
Total expenditures	8,806,967	8,806,967	8,759,705	47,262
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	127,249	127,249	538,945	411,696

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from long-term capital related debt	177,251	177,251	177,251	-
Transfer out	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	-
Sale of general capital assets	1,500	1,500	-	(1,500)
Total other financing sources (uses)	28,751	28,751	27,251	(1,500)
Net change in fund balance	156,000	156,000	566,196	410,196
Fund balance, beginning	2,588,228	2,588,228	2,588,228	-
Fund balance, ending	$ 2,744,228	$ 2,744,228	$ 3,154,424	$ 410,196

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

E911 FUND

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
REVENUES				
Charges for services	$ -	$ -	$ 210,691	$ 210,691
Total revenues	-	-	210,691	210,691
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety:				
E911 Services	-	-	314,679	(314,679)
Total public safety	-	-	314,679	(314,679)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	-	(103,988)	(103,988)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	-	-	150,000	150,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	150,000	150,000
Net change in fund balance	-	-	46,012	46,012
Fund balance, beginning	42,031	42,031	42,031	-
Fund balance, ending	$ 42,031	$ 42,031	$ 88,043	$ 46,012

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

State law requires that the County adopt by ordinances or resolutions an annual balanced budget for the general fund and all special revenue funds. A budget is balanced when the sum of estimated revenues and appropriated fund balance is equal to appropriations. The legal level of budgetary control over expenditures is exercised by the County at the department level for its general and special revenue funds. Appropriations lapse at year-end. Annual budgets were not appropriated for the E911 fund (a major fund), law library fund, jail fund, drug abuse and treatment fund, seized assets fund or the development authority fund (nonmajor special revenue funds).

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

Prior to year-end, the Finance Director submits to the Board of Commissioners a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

1. Public hearings are conducted at the County Courthouse to obtain taxpayer comments.
2. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally enacted through approval by the Board of Commissioners.
3. Budget for the general fund is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

The Board of Commissioners has the authority to amend its budget as follows:

Any increase in appropriation for a department, whether accomplished through a change in anticipated revenue or through a transfer of appropriations in any fund among the various accounts within a department shall require only the approval of the budget officer.

For the year ended June 30, 2017, there were no supplementary appropriations approved by the Board of Commissioners. Actual expenditures in the general fund were $47,262 (0.54%) under the final budget.

For the year ended June 30, 2017, general fund expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of budgetary control as follows:

Risk management	$ 13,057	Coroner	$ 6,560
Government buildings	552	Street department	44,290
Clerk of Superior Court	3,571	Sanitation department	213,901
State Court	1,414	Headstart	18,391
Magistrate / Probate Court	10,838	Recreation	15,574
Housing of prisoners	51,064		

Overspending in the general fund was funded by underspending in other departments. Overspending in the E911 fund was funded by current revenues and a transfer from the general fund.

Overspending in the law library, the jail fund, the drug abuse and treatment fund, seized assets fund and the development authority fund was funded by current revenues in the respective fund.

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2017

	Special Revenue Funds					Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Law Library	Jail	Drug Abuse and Treatment	Seized Assets	Development Authority	
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 15,551	110,655	23,152	$ 35,426	$ 148,624	$ 333,408
Receivables	-	-	-	-	5,500	5,500
Total assets	$ 15,551	$ 110,655	$ 23,152	$ 35,426	$ 154,124	$ 338,908
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES						
Restricted						
Judicial	15,551	-	-	-	-	15,551
Public safety	-	110,655	23,152	35,426	-	169,233
Assigned	-	-	-	-	154,124	154,124
Total fund balances	15,551	110,655	23,152	35,426	154,124	338,908
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 15,551	$ 110,655	$ 23,152	$ 35,426	$ 154,124	$ 338,908

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Special Revenue Funds					Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Law Library	Jail	Drug Abuse and Treatment	Seized Assets	Development Authority	
REVENUES						
Charges for services	$ -	$ 58,488	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 58,488
Fines and forfeitures	14,837	-	17,383	29,544	-	61,764
Investment	-	182	20	-	184	386
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	6,789	6,789
Total revenues	14,837	58,670	17,403	29,544	6,973	127,427
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Judiciary	10,641	-	-	-	-	10,641
Public safety	-	-	6,842	28,587	-	35,429
Housing and development	-	-	-	-	3,460	3,460
Total expenditures	10,641	-	6,842	28,587	3,460	49,530
Net Changes in fund balances	4,196	58,670	10,561	957	3,513	77,897
Fund balances at beginning of year	11,355	51,985	12,591	34,469	150,611	261,011
Fund balances at end of year	$ 15,551	$ 110,655	$ 23,152	$ 35,426	$ 154,124	$ 338,908

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

AGENCY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Balance 06/30/16	Additions	Deletions	Balance 06/30/17
CLERK OF COURT				
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 62,454	$ 1,395,770	$ 1,394,902	$ 63,322
Total assets	$ 62,454	$ 1,395,770	$ 1,394,902	$ 63,322
LIABILITIES				
Due to others	$ 62,454	$ 1,395,770	$ 1,394,902	$ 63,322
Total liabilities	$ 62,454	$ 1,395,770	$ 1,394,902	$ 63,322
PROBATE COURT				
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,677	$ 58,459	$ 57,154	$ 2,982
Total assets	$ 1,677	$ 58,459	$ 57,154	$ 2,982
LIABILITIES				
Due to others	$ 1,677	$ 58,459	$ 57,154	$ 2,982
Total liabilities	$ 1,677	$ 58,459	$ 57,154	$ 2,982
SHERIFF				
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 36,910	$ 474,009	$ 479,962	$ 30,957
Total assets	$ 36,910	$ 474,009	$ 479,962	$ 30,957
LIABILITIES				
Due to others	$ 36,910	$ 418,212	$ 424,165	$ 30,957
Due to the County	-	55,797	55,797	-
Total liabilities	$ 36,910	$ 474,009	$ 479,962	$ 30,957
TAX COMMISSIONER				
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 394,582	$ 14,446,255	$ 14,402,809	$ 438,028
Total assets	$ 394,582	$ 14,446,255	$ 14,402,809	$ 438,028
LIABILITIES				
Due to others	$ 394,582	$ 7,961,124	$ 7,917,678	$ 438,028
Due to the County	-	6,485,131	6,485,131	-
Total liabilities	$ 394,582	$ 14,446,255	$ 14,402,809	$ 438,028
MAGISTRATE COURT				
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,904	$ 70,812	$ 70,239	$ 2,477
Total assets	$ 1,904	$ 70,812	$ 70,239	$ 2,477
LIABILITIES				
Due to others	$ 1,904	$ 70,812	$ 70,239	$ 2,477
Total liabilities	$ 1,904	$ 70,812	$ 70,239	$ 2,477

Continued on next page

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

AGENCY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

TOTAL AGENCY FUNDS

ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 497,527	$ 16,445,305	$ 16,405,066	$ 537,766
Total assets	$ 497,527	$ 16,445,305	$ 16,405,066	$ 537,766
LIABILITIES				
Due to others	$ 497,527	$ 9,904,377	$ 9,864,138	$ 537,766
Due to the County	-	6,540,928	6,540,928	-
Total liabilities	$ 497,527	$ 16,445,305	$ 16,405,066	$ 537,766

Concluded

LONG COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Project	Original Estimated Cost	Revised Estimated Cost	Prior Years	Current Year	Total Cost	Estimated % of Completion
SPLOST (4/2012 - 3/2018)						
ROAD, STREET, BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS:						
Long County	$ 1,764,000	$ 1,022,741	$ 730,594	$ 247,863	$ 978,457	95.7%
City of Ludowici	336,000	336,000	264,435	55,006	319,441	95.1%
LONG COUNTY RECREATION COMPLEX	875,000	580,449	628,183	7,399	635,582	109.5%
PUBLIC SAFETY VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT:						
Long County	441,000	341,469	145,503	28,000	173,503	50.8%
City of Ludowici	84,000	84,000	66,109	13,752	79,861	95.1%
DEBT SERVICE:						
Road, street, bridge equipment		741,259	419,690	340,224	759,914	102.5%
Recreation complex equipment		294,551	274,318	9,985	284,303	96.5%
Public safety vehicles and equipment		99,531	98,833	698	99,531	100.0%
Total SPLOST (4/2012 - 3/2018)	$ 3,500,000	$ 3,500,000	$ 2,627,665	$ 702,927	$ 3,330,592	
TOTAL SPLOST FUND EXPENDITURES (PAGE 4)				$ 1,395,663		
LESS:						
Local maintenace and improvement grants funding				(578,849)		
Debt service on equipment included on schedule				(113,887)		
SPLOST FUNDED EXPENDITURES				$ 702,927		