SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2015

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
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SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

Annual Financial Report
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
FINANCIAL SECTION	
Independent Auditor's Report	1 - 3
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4 - 11
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	12
Statement of Activities	13
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet — Governmental Funds	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances — Governmental Funds	15
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	16
General Fund — Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance — Budget (GAAP Basis) and Actual	17 – 19
Fire Fund — Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance — Budget (GAAP Basis) and Actual	20
Statement of Net Position — Proprietary Funds	21
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position — Proprietary Funds	22
Statement of Cash Flows — Proprietary Funds	23
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities — Fiduciary Fund	24
Notes to Financial Statements	25 - 46
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Changes in the County's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios	47
Schedule of County Contributions	48
Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules:	
Combining Balance Sheet — Nonmajor Governmental Funds	49
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances — Nonmajor Governmental Funds	50
Schedule of Expenditures of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Proceeds — 2004 SPLOST	51
Schedule of Expenditures of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Proceeds — 2007 SPLOST	52
Schedule of Expenditures of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Proceeds — 2014 SPLOST	53
Combining Balance Sheet — Agency Funds	54
Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities – Agency Funds	55

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

Annual Financial Report
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
COMPLIANCE SECTION	
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*	56 - 57
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133	58 - 59
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	60
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	61 - 65
Schedule of Prior Year Findings	66 - 67

FINANCIAL SECTION

CHAMBLISS, SHEPPARD, ROLAND
& ASSOCIATES, LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Commissioners of Sumter County, Georgia
Americus, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Sumter County, Georgia (the "County"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Sumter County, Georgia's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Sumter County Department of Public Health or the Sumter County Livestock Authority, which statements reflect total assets of $729,038 and $285,278, respectively, as of June 30, 2015, and total revenues of $1,014,713 and $322,734, respectively, for the year then ended. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion on the basic financial statements, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Sumter County Department of Public Health and the Sumter County Livestock Authority in the component unit's columns is based solely on the reports 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 from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, 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 Sumter County, Georgia as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund and Fire Fund 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis (on pages 4 through 11) and the Schedule of Changes in the County's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios and Schedule of County Contributions (on pages 47 and 48) 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Sumter County, Georgia's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules and the schedule of expenditures of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds, as required by the Official Code of Georgia 48-8-121, 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 accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for the purpose of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is also not a required part of the financial statements of Sumter County, Georgia.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, and the schedule of expenditures of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in

accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and the schedule of expenditures of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are 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 12, 2016 on our consideration of Sumter County, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Sumter County, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Chambless Sheppard Robert Associates LLP

Americus, Georgia
July 12, 2016

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2015

This section of Sumter County, Georgia's ("the County") annual financial report presents a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the County for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2015.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the *Primary Government* (explained below) exceeded its liabilities at June 30, 2015, by $69.86 million (Net Position). Of this amount, ($2.06 million) is reported as unrestricted net position. Total net position decreased by ($3.12 million) over the previous fiscal year as result of operations.
- Net investment in capital assets of 65.63 million is included in net position of the Primary Government.
- The County's General Fund unassigned fund balance increased by $1.27 million to $4.92 million, this equates to 28.84% of total General Fund expenditures and transfers.
- Fund balances of $11.76 million of the SPLOST 2007, SPLOST 2014, T-SPLOST, Fire Fund, and Other Governmental Funds brings the County's combined ending fund balance to $16.71 million at the end of the year. This represents an increase from the previous fiscal year in the amount of $8.11 million, or approximately 94.23%.
- The County acquired new capital leases of $3,238,244 and paid principal on capital leases and notes payable of $4,671,216, interest of $440,452, and issuance cost of $313,761.
- The County sold bonds of $11.50 million with a premium of $1.26 million to fund the SPLOST 2014 projects.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

Government-wide Financial Statements. All governmental and business-type activities are consolidated in these financial statements to arrive at a total for the *Primary Government*. The government-wide financial statements (presented on pages 12 and 13) are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of Sumter County's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. There are two government-wide statements, the statement of net position and the statement of activities, which are described below.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the County's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating. It is important to note that this statement consolidates the governmental funds' current financial resources (short-term) with capital assets and long-term liabilities.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal period. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

The governmental activities of the County include general government, judicial, public safety, public works, health and welfare, culture and recreation, and housing and development.

The government-wide financial statements include not only Sumter County itself (known as the primary government), but also the Sumter County Department of Public Health and the Sumter County Livestock Authority. These are legally separate entities that are component units of the County due to the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the County. Financial information for these component units is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

Fund Financial Statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Sumter County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the County can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

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

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

Sumter County maintains governmental funds to account for the following activities: General; Special Revenue (Fire, Victim and Witness Assistance, Law Library, 2012 CDBG Housing Rehabilitation, 2014 CDBG Housing Rehabilitation, 2013 CHIP Housing Rehabilitation, CDBG—Business Loan Recovery, Drug Abuse Treatment and Education, Sheriff Forfeiture Recovery Fund, Sheriff's Discretionary Fund, Correctional Institute Commissary, Jail Commissary, and Juvenile Justice Prevention and Treatment); and Capital Projects (2004 SPLOST, 2007 SPLOST, 2014 SPLOST, T-SPLOST and Capital Improvements Fund).

Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General, Fire Fund, 2007 SPLOST, 2014 SPLOST, and T-SPLOST funds which are considered major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated column. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report. Sumter County adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general and special revenue funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund, and the Fire Fund within the basic financial statements.

Proprietary Funds. Services for which the government charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. The Solid Waste Management Fund is a major enterprise fund and its business-like activities are reported with detail including cash flows.

Fiduciary Funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature; the only required financial statements are the balance sheet and statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements. Agency funds include the cash funds maintained by the Probate Court, Magistrate Court, Clerk of Courts, Sheriff, and Tax Commissioner. Sumter County serves as "fiscal agent" by providing accounting and cash management services for the following offices of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit: The Alternative Dispute Resolution Fund, the Juvenile Court, the Public Defender, and the District Attorney.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other information. The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds and the Agency Funds are presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position.

A large portion of the County's net position, 95.8%, reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Sumter County's Net Position
(in millions of dollars)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Current and other assets	$ 11.08	$ 18.97	$ 1.26	$ 1.47	$ 12.34	$ 20.44
Capital assets	68.22	69.31	-	-	68.22	69.31
Total Assets	79.30	88.28	1.26	1.47	80.56	89.75
Long-term liabilities outstanding	3.63	16.63	-	-	3.63	16.63
Other liabilities	3.86	3.16	.09	.09	3.95	3.25
Total liabilities	7.49	19.79	.09	.09	7.58	19.88
Net position:						
Net invested in capital assets	63.10	65.63	-	-	63.10	65.63
Restricted	5.34	6.29	-	-	5.34	6.29
Unrestricted	3.37	(3.43)	1.17	1.38	4.54	(2.05)
Total net position	$ 71.81	$ 68.49	$1.17	$ 1.38	$ 72.98	$ 69.87

The following table summarizes the changes in net position for the primary government for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

Sumter County's Changes in Net Position
(in millions of dollars)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Activities	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for Services	$ 6.49	$ 6.96	$ 1.30	$ 1.32	$ 7.79	$ 8.28
Operating grants & contributions	.06	.17	-	-	.06	.17
Capital grants & contributions	1.02	1.03	-	-	1.02	1.03
General Revenues						
Property taxes	10.37	10.22	-	-	10.37	10.22
Other taxes	7.45	7.47	-	-	7.45	7.47
Investment income	.01	.01	-	-	.01	.01
Late payment penalties & fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	25.40	25.86	1.30	1.32	26.70	27.18
Expenses						
General Government	3.60	3.94	-	-	3.60	3.94
Judicial	2.02	1.98	-	-	2.02	1.98
Public safety	11.10	10.90	-	-	11.10	10.90
Public works	4.53	8.24	-	-	4.53	8.24
Health & welfare	.38	.39	-	-	.38	.39
Recreation	.89	.91	-	-	.89	.91
Housing & development	.86	.95	-	-	.86	.95
Interest on long-term debt	.19	.43	-	-	.19	.43
Issuance cost	-	.20	-	-	-	.20
Solid waste	-	-	1.06	1.09	1.06	1.09
Total expenses	23.57	27.94	1.06	1.09	24.63	29.03
Increase (decrease) in net position before transfers	1.83	(2.08)	.24	.23	2.07	(1.85)
Transfers	.03	.03	(.03)	(.03)	-	-
Change in net position	1.86	(2.05)	.21	.20	2.07	(1.85)
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	69.95	70.54	.96	1.18	70.91	71.72
Net position, end of year	$ 71.81	$ 68.49	$ 1.17	$ 1.38	$ 72.98	$ 69.87

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

General Fund

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of Sumter County and is used to account for all governmental financial resources not restricted by State or Federal laws, local ordinances or other externally imposed requirements. At the end of the current fiscal year total assets were $6.67 million, total liabilities and deferred inflows were $1.72 million, unassigned fund balance was $4.92 million, and the total fund balance which includes nonspendable inventory was $4.95 million. Total revenues and other sources for the fiscal year were $18.33 million, which exceeded expenditures and other uses of $17.06 million by $1.27 million.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds (continued)

General Fund revenues came in $409,898 over of the final amended budget. Property taxes ($10.24 million) plus sales and other taxes comprised 68.5% of the General Fund's revenue and other sources for the year. Expenditures and other uses for the year were 95.2% of the final amended budget. The General Fund transferred $47,674 to the Capital improvement fund to reimburse it for matching contributions for grants.

Fire Fund

Financial position and operating results of the County-wide fire department is accounted for in the Fire Fund. Fire fees which are billed with the property tax bills generated $1.14 million for the year. Total revenue was $1.75 million which exceeded the budget by 4.36% and included insurance premium tax of $600,000 and other revenues of $2,637. Operating expenditures of $1.38 million were 5.64% less than budgeted. Capital outlay totaled $3.41 million and proceeds from capital leases totaling $3.24 million. At the end of the current fiscal year the fund balance was $396,993, an increase of $172,804 for the year. The Fire Fund is restricted for public safety.

SPLOST 2007

SPLOST (Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax) Referendum passed on September 18, 2007. Proceeds of $25,400,000 will fund multiple capital projects which started in 2008. For the current fiscal year, expenditures were $1.2 million; revenues were $1.97 million. Fund balance at the end of the current fiscal year was $4.08 million, an increase of $.76 million for the year.

SPLOST 2014

SPLOST (Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax) Referendum passed on May 20, 2014. Proceeds of $23,000,000 will fund multiple capital projects which started in 2015. For the current fiscal year, expenditures were $8.06 million; revenues were $1.81 million. Bonds were sold for $11.5 million and premium on bonds sold totaled $1.26 million. Fund balance at the end of the current fiscal year was $6.51 million.

T-SPLOST

The passage of the Transportation Improvement Act in the River Valley Region produced the County $820,266 from the special 1% sales tax. Fund expenditures totaled $923,825 which included principal and interest payments on road equipment leases. Fund balance at June 30, 2015 is $602,208, a decrease of $103,559 for the year.

Non-Major Governmental Funds

This is a summary of non-major special revenue funds and non-major capital projects funds. Special revenues are derived from the Law Library, fines and forfeitures, CDBG grants, Jail and Correctional Institute commissary funds, accounts for non-major capital acquisitions not funded through SPLOST or T-SPLOST. The non-major capital projects fund includes the 2004 SPLOST Fund and Capital improvement fund. Non-major governmental fund revenues for the year were $1.27 million. Non-major governmental fund expenditures for the year were $1.83 million. The Combined Fund, balances at June 30, 2015, is $174,289, a decrease of $504,592.

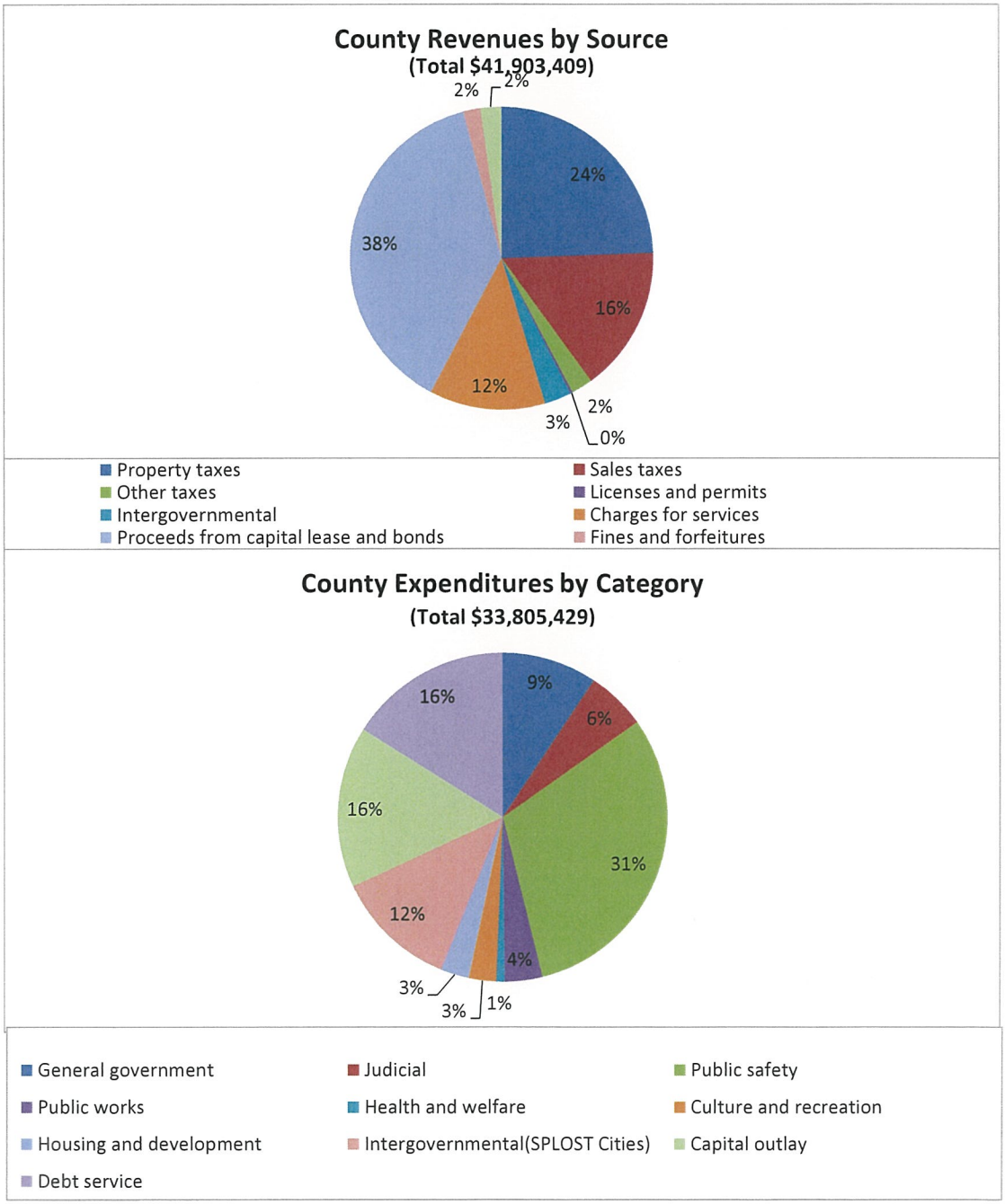
Proprietary fund. Sumter County's proprietary fund provides that same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. The County's only proprietary fund is the Solid Waste Management Fund.

Solid Waste Management

Solid Waste fees are billed to property owners on their tax bills, and generated $1.32 million of revenue. The County contracts with the Solid Waste Management Company of Crisp County for household garbage pickup and disposal. At the end of the current fiscal period, net position for the Solid Waste fund was $1.38, an increase of $201,194.

Governmental Funds Revenues and Expenditures

The following charts depict the percentage that the various categories of revenue and expenditure contributes to the total for the year ended June 30, 2015:



Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. Sumter County's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2015, amounts to $69,307,681 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, site improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure.

Sumter County's Capital Assets
(net of depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Percentage Change
	2014	2015	2014-2015
Land	$ 969,868	$ 969,868	0.00%
Construction in progress	1,721,011	5,175,240	200.71
Buildings and improvements	38,105,912	37,204,651	(2.42)
Machinery and equipment	2,254,556	1,824,117	(19.09)
Infrastructure	25,168,285	24,133,805	(4.11)
Total	$ 68,219,632	$ 69,307,681	1.59%

Major additions for the year included equipment and vehicles for the Fire Department for $3,395,400; equipment and vehicles for the Sheriff's Department for $48,979; equipment for Recreation Department for $40,785: and software for the Tax Commissioner for $50,553. Funds for these acquisitions were from the following sources: SPLOST 2014, $82,052; SORNA Grant, $17,480; Capital leases, $3,395,508. Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in Note 5 of this report.

Long-term Debt. Sumter County's long-term debt for the period ended June 30, 2015, is summarized below.

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds payable	$ -	$11,500,000	$ -	$11,500,000	$ 615,000
Original issue premium	-	1,255,941	(110,159)	1,145,782	208,843
Capital leases	5,113,907	3,238,244	(4,671,181)	3,680,970	490,953
Compensated absences	366,566	372,462	(354,065)	384,963	384,963
Landfill postclosure care costs	325,702	-	(16,650)	309,052	11,678
Net pension obligation, as restated	1,271,900	52,747	-	1,324,647	-
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	$ 7,078,075	$ 16,419,394	$ (5,152,055)	$ 18,345,414	$ 1,711,437

On June 30, 2015, Sumter County had total debt balance outstanding for governmental activities in the amount of $18,345,414, as compared to $7,078,075 the previous year. Sumter County's outstanding debt for governmental activities has increased by $11,267,339 during the course of the fiscal year due to the issuance of General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds, Series 2014 and capital leases.

The County's share of the Engineering and post-closure costs associated with the closing of the Sumter County landfill are estimated to be approximately $309,052 over an estimated 14 year period of monitoring. The liability at the beginning of the year was adjusted to accurately report the County's pro-rata share of the costs which are allocated among the Cities and the County.

See Note 6 of this report for additional information regarding the County's long-term debt.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets

The County is impacted by the same economic conditions impacting the State of Georgia and the nation as a whole. Agriculture is the primary driver of the county's economy. Management and the Board of Commissioners follow conservative spending policies and expect little improvement in the property tax base. Economic conditions were taken into account in developing the County's 2015 budget. Some of the issues impacting the County's future are:

- The county labor force has continued to decline.
- The economic down turn and closing of small businesses and employment layoffs.
- Sumter County is blessed to be the home of Georgia Southwestern State University and South Georgia Technical College, however, economic growth is hindered due to education levels that lag far behind those of the state and nation; and an undereducated workforce that in general is unprepared for skilled and higher - paying jobs.
- Tax revenues from T-SPLOST will be used for capital investment and development in transportation and related sectors of the local economy.
- Reduced household spending resulting in lower sales tax collections.
- State of Georgia budgetary constraints, shifting operating costs to the County (i.e., Tax collection costs).
- Increase in healthcare costs affecting the County's health care plan.
- The percentage of all people in the County with incomes lower than the poverty level for calendar year 2014 was 33.9%.
- The County-wide fire department continues to improve equipment and service. Allocation of the insurance premium tax to revenue, and continued cost controls will enable rates to remain stable. The County fire department has four manned and 18 unmanned fire stations which are staffed by 15 full-time and 8 part-time career firefighters, 14 inmate firefighters, and 40 volunteers.

Requests for information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Sumter County's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Director, Sumter County, P.O. Box 295, Americus, Georgia 31709.

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2015

	Primary Government			Component Units	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Sumter County Department of Public Health	Sumter County Livestock Authority
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,104,881	$ 1,269,235	$ 17,374,116	$ 681,859	$ 209,261
Sales taxes receivable	536,566	-	536,566	-	-
Property taxes receivable	1,064,745	-	1,064,745	-	-
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	27,521	198,757	226,278	-	56,975
Notes receivable	199	-	199	-	-
Due from other governments	577,267	-	577,267	42,810	-
Inventories	33,193	-	33,193	-	-
Cash restricted for debt service	634,403	-	634,403	-	-
Capital assets, non-depreciable	6,145,108	-	6,145,108	-	600
Capital assets, depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	63,162,573	-	63,162,573	4,369	18,442
Total assets	88,286,456	1,467,992	89,754,448	729,038	285,278
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES					
Employer pension contributions July 1, 2014-June 30, 2015	-	-	-	89,666	-
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES	88,286,456	1,467,992	89,754,448	818,704	285,278
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	778,713	92,813	871,526	36,344	6,232
Accrued liabilities	483,203	-	483,203	-	-
Funds held for Airport Authority	3,260	-	3,260	-	-
Unclaimed funds	183,612	-	183,612	-	-
Capital leases due within one year	490,953	-	490,953	-	-
Capital leases due in more than one year	3,190,017	-	3,190,017	-	-
Bond payable due within one year	823,843	-	823,843	-	-
Bond payable due in more than one year	11,821,939	-	11,821,939	-	-
Compensated absences due within one year	384,963	-	384,963	21,905	-
Compensated absences due in more than one year	-	-	-	46,156	-
Landfill postclosure costs due within one year	11,678	-	11,678	-	-
Landfill postclosure costs due in more than one year	297,374	-	297,374	-	-
Net pension obligation due in more than one year	1,324,647	-	1,324,647	743,673	-
Total liabilities	19,794,202	92,813	19,887,015	848,078	6,232
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Proportionate share of collective deferred inflows of resources-Pension plan	-	-	-	181,508	
Chnages in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions-Pension plan	-	-	-	4,867	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-	186,375	-
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	19,794,202	92,813	19,887,015	1,034,453	6,232
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in capital assets	65,626,711	-	65,626,711	4,369	19,042
Restricted for:					
Judicial	46,162	-	46,162	-	-
Public safety	833,062	-	833,062	-	-
Housing and development	69,047	-	69,047	-	-
Capital projects	4,714,804	-	4,714,804	-	-
Debt service	634,403	-	634,403	-	-
Other purposes	-	-	-	160,482	-
Unrestricted	(3,431,935)	1,375,179	(2,056,756)	(380,600)	260,004
Total net position	$ 68,492,254	$ 1,375,179	$ 69,867,433	$ (215,749)	$ 279,046

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

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Business-type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Total	Component Units: Sumter County Department of Public Health	Component Units: Sumter County Livestock Authority
Primary government:									
Governmental activities:									
General government	$ 3,937,798	$ 1,087,872	$ 25,240	$ -	$ (2,824,686)	$ -	$ (2,824,686)	$ -	$ -
Judicial	1,976,770	922,065	107,042	-	(947,663)	-	(947,663)	-	-
Public safety	10,896,241	4,703,165	39,553	17,480	(6,136,043)	-	(6,136,043)	-	-
Public works	8,241,156	-	-	457,284	(7,783,872)	-	(7,783,872)	-	-
Health and welfare	393,237	-	-	-	(393,237)	-	(393,237)	-	-
Recreation	914,623	166,485	-	-	(748,138)	-	(748,138)	-	-
Housing and development	949,221	79,215	-	551,329	(318,677)	-	(318,677)	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	424,822	-	-	-	(424,822)	-	(424,822)	-	-
Issuance cost	203,602	-	-	-	(203,602)	-	(203,602)	-	-
Total governmental activities	27,937,470	6,958,802	171,835	1,026,093	(19,780,740)	-	(19,780,740)	-	-
Business-type activities:									
Solid waste management	1,090,522	1,315,779	-	-	-	225,257	$ 225,257	-	-
Total business-type activities	1,090,522	1,315,779	-	-	-	225,257	225,257	-	-
Total primary government	$ 29,027,992	$ 8,274,581	$ 171,835	$ 1,026,093	$ (19,780,740)	$ 225,257	$ (19,555,483)	$ -	$ -
Component units:									
Sumter County Department of Public Health	$ 800,678	$ 361,674	$ 424,056	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (14,948)	$ -
Sumter County Livestock Authority	247,805	322,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,929
Total component units	$ 1,048,483	$ 684,408	$ 424,056	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (14,948)	$ 74,929
General revenues:									
Property taxes					10,223,219	-	10,223,219	-	-
Sales taxes					6,516,776	-	6,516,776	-	-
Insurance premium taxes					691,160	-	691,160	-	-
Other taxes					262,830	-	262,830	-	-
Allotment from Sumter County government					-	-	-	226,247	-
Late payment penalties and fees					-	937	937	-	-
Unrestricted investment earnings					10,805	-	10,805	2,736	-
Gain on sale of capital assets					1,751	-	1,751	-	-
Transfers					25,000	(25,000)	-	-	-
Total general revenues and transfers					17,731,541	(24,063)	17,707,478	228,983	-
Change in net position					(2,049,199)	201,194	(1,848,005)	214,035	74,929
Net position, beginning of year, as restated					70,541,453	1,173,985	71,715,438	(429,784)	204,117
Net position, end of year					$ 68,492,254	$ 1,375,179	$ 69,867,433	$ (215,749)	$ 279,046

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

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

	General	Sumter County Fire	2007 SPLOST	2014 SPLOST	Transportation Special 1% Sales Tax Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,902,134	$ 383,854	$ 4,222,008	$ 5,563,444	$ 585,699	$ 447,742	$ 16,104,881
Sales taxes receivable	157,897	-	-	307,304	71,365	-	536,566
Property taxes receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible	825,100	239,645	-	-	-	-	1,064,745
Notes receivable	-	-	-	-	-	199	199
Accounts receivable	27,521	-	-	-	-	-	27,521
Due from other governments	505,469	-	-	-	-	71,798	577,267
Due from other funds	219,216	169,199	33,938	-	83,603	-	505,956
Inventories	33,193	-	-	-	-	-	33,193
Cash restricted for debt service	-	-	-	634,403	-	-	634,403
Total assets	$ 6,670,530	$ 792,698	$ 4,255,946	$ 6,505,151	$ 740,667	$ 519,739	$ 19,484,731
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	$ 477,381	$ 177,651	$ 225	$ -	$ 13,235	$ 110,221	778,713
Accrued liabilities	386,490	26,226	-	-	2,081	25,697	440,494
Due to other funds	-	200	175,981	100	123,143	206,532	505,956
Grant funds held for Airport Authority	3,260	-	-	-	-	-	3,260
Unclaimed funds	183,612	-	-	-	-	-	183,612
Total liabilities	1,050,743	204,077	176,206	100	138,459	342,450	1,912,035
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable revenue - Property tax	665,655	191,628	-	-	-	-	857,283
Total deferred inflows of resources	665,655	191,628	-	-	-	-	857,283
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable	33,193	-	-	-	-	199	33,392
Restricted	-	396,993	4,079,740	6,505,051	602,208	277,983	11,861,975
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	114,523	114,523
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	4,920,939	-	-	-	-	(218,416)	4,702,523
Total fund balances	4,954,132	396,993	4,079,740	6,505,051	602,208	174,289	16,712,413
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 6,670,530	$ 792,698	$ 4,255,946	$ 6,505,151	$ 740,667	$ 516,739	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in the government activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		69,307,681
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		
Taxes	$ 665,655	
Public Safety	191,628	857,283
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Accrued interest payable	$ (39,709)	
Capital leases	(3,680,970)	
Bond payable	(12,645,782)	
Landfill postclosure costs	(309,052)	
Compensated absences	(384,963)	(17,060,476)
Net pension obligation used in governmental activities is not a financial resource and, therefore is not reported in the funds.		(1,324,647)
Net position of governmental activities		$ 68,492,254

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

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	General	Sumter County Fire	2007 SPLOST	2014 SPLOST	Transportation Special 1% Sales Tax Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Revenues:							
Property taxes	$ 10,235,782	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,235,782
Sales taxes	1,931,498	-	1,961,922	1,803,090	820,266	-	6,516,776
Other taxes	353,990	600,000	-	-	-	-	953,990
Licenses and permits	113,361	-	-	-	-	-	113,361
Intergovernmental	82,273	-	-	-	-	1,115,655	1,197,928
Charges for services	4,046,039	1,144,981	-	-	-	2,845	5,193,865
Fines and forfeitures	656,810	-	-	-	-	96,848	753,658
Interest	4,860	55	3,663	2,172	-	59	10,809
Other revenues	853,648	2,582	-	-	-	59,478	915,708
Total revenues	18,278,261	1,747,618	1,965,585	1,805,262	820,266	1,274,885	25,891,877
Expenditures:							
Current							
General government	3,153,443	-	1,174	-	-	-	3,154,617
Judicial	1,812,925	-	-	-	-	162,689	1,975,614
Public safety	9,302,611	1,056,461	-	-	-	94,184	10,453,256
Public works	1,158,461	-	-	-	94,579	-	1,253,040
Health and welfare	272,167	-	-	-	-	-	272,167
Culture and recreation	908,891	-	-	-	-	2,630	911,521
Housing and development	393,639	-	-	-	-	554,524	948,163
Intergovernmental	-	-	26,324	3,930,385	-	-	3,956,709
Capital outlay	-	3,412,160	607,949	86,652	645,360	696,451	5,448,572
Debt service:							
Principal	-	284,523	516,648	3,415,671	167,654	286,720	4,671,216
Interest	-	34,914	49,670	309,683	16,232	29,953	440,452
Issuance cost	-	-	-	313,761	-	-	313,761
Total expenditures	17,002,137	4,788,058	1,201,765	8,056,152	923,825	1,827,151	33,799,088
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,276,124	(3,040,440)	763,820	(6,250,890)	(103,559)	(552,266)	(7,907,211)
Other financing sources (uses):							
Proceeds from sale of assets	1,751	-	-	-	-	-	1,751
Proceeds from capital lease	-	3,238,244	-	-	-	-	3,238,244
Proceeds from sale of bonds	-	-	-	12,755,941	-	-	12,755,941
Contingencies	(5,932)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,932)
Transfers in	50,000	-	-	-	-	47,674	97,674
Transfers out	(47,674)	(25,000)	-	-	-	-	(72,674)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,855)	3,213,244	-	12,755,941	-	47,674	16,015,004
Net change in fund balances	1,274,269	172,804	763,820	6,505,051	(103,559)	(504,592)	8,107,793
Fund balance(deficit), beginning of year	3,679,863	224,189	3,315,920	-	705,767	678,881	8,604,620
Fund balance, end of year	$ 4,954,132	$ 396,993	$ 4,079,740	$ 6,505,051	$ 602,208	$ 174,289	$ 16,712,413

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

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		$ 8,107,793
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Capital outlay	3,594,546	
Depreciation expense	(2,506,497)	1,088,049
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Decrease in unavailable revenue-property tax	(12,563)	
Decrease in unavailable revenue-fire fees	(17,794)	(30,357)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. This amount is the payments made on notes payable and capital leases.		
Principal paid on Capital Leases	4,671,216	
Proceeds from Capital Lease	(3,238,244)	
Proceeds from Bond Payable	(12,755,941)	
Premium Amortization	110,159	
Net change in interest payable	15,630	(11,197,180)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		
Net pension obligation	(15,757)	
Compensated absences	(18,397)	
Landfill postclosure costs	16,650	(17,504)
Change in net position - governmental activities		$ (2,049,199)

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

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final
	Original	Final	Actual	Budget
Revenues:				
Property taxes	$ 9,591,750	$ 9,591,750	$ 10,235,782	$ 644,032
Sales taxes	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,931,498	(68,502)
Other taxes	296,800	296,800	353,990	57,190
Licenses and permits	83,000	83,000	113,361	30,361
Intergovernmental	457,960	457,960	82,273	(375,687)
Charges for services	3,680,458	3,680,458	4,046,039	365,581
Fines and forfeitures	617,300	617,300	656,810	39,510
Interest income	3,011	3,011	4,860	1,849
Miscellaneous	914,835	914,835	853,648	(61,187)
Total revenues	17,645,114	17,645,114	18,278,261	633,147
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government				
Board of commissioners	94,498	107,948	101,761	6,187
County clerk	65,580	65,773	61,244	4,529
Administrator	175,028	181,128	178,492	2,636
Elections	203,734	171,611	159,803	11,808
Financial administration	279,835	277,515	276,393	1,122
Legal	137,970	373,970	356,556	17,414
Information systems	84,397	76,397	75,279	1,118
Human resources	119,455	107,692	97,923	9,769
Tax commissioner's office	380,326	370,779	369,260	1,519
Tax assessor's office	474,181	425,746	400,204	25,542
Board of equalization	10,213	10,213	1,810	8,403
Risk management	290,000	266,000	265,782	218
Building and grounds	761,540	794,094	791,838	2,256
General administration	29,091	29,091	17,098	11,993
Total general government	3,105,848	3,257,957	3,153,443	104,514
Judicial:				
Court administration	44,814	45,024	39,011	6,013
Judge of superior court	199,813	139,371	129,786	9,585
Clerk of courts	457,786	428,892	415,504	13,388
District attorney	178,236	178,236	178,236	-
State court	91,173	91,173	70,094	21,079
Magistrate court	364,809	368,267	340,308	27,959
Probate court	169,156	169,545	155,867	13,678
Juvenile court	76,460	76,460	73,871	2,589
Grand jury	23,700	23,700	4,846	18,854
Public defense	405,402	405,402	405,402	-
Total judicial	2,011,349	1,926,070	1,812,925	113,145

(Continued)

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

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final
	Original	Final	Actual	Budget
Expenditures: (Continued)				
Current (Continued)				
Public safety:				
Sheriff's office	$ 3,367,412	$ 3,371,618	$ 3,371,108	$ 510
Jail operations	2,629,701	2,677,868	2,670,726	7,142
Correctional institute	3,041,412	3,042,724	2,938,324	104,400
Coroner	56,473	56,457	46,862	9,595
E911	97,825	97,825	97,824	1
Animal control	39,009	39,135	37,058	2,077
Humane society	50,000	50,000	50,000	-
Emergency management	60,081	93,081	90,709	2,372
Total public safety	9,341,913	9,428,708	9,302,611	126,097
Public works:				
Public works department	1,144,177	1,144,464	1,031,929	112,535
Landfill closure/postclosure	193,811	193,811	126,532	67,279
Total public works	1,337,988	1,338,275	1,158,461	179,814
Health and welfare:				
Public health	243,063	243,163	243,067	96
Public welfare	18,150	18,150	17,850	300
Community service	7,000	8,750	8,750	-
Senior Citizens Center	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
Total health and welfare	270,713	272,563	272,167	396
Culture and recreation:				
Recreation	950,504	929,160	783,891	145,269
Libraries	125,000	125,000	125,000	-
Total culture and recreation	1,075,504	1,054,160	908,891	145,269
Housing and development:				
County agent's office	118,064	118,064	108,393	9,671
Forest resources	19,608	19,608	19,608	-
Building inspection	58,082	58,427	52,509	5,918
Planning and zoning	124,087	123,282	112,784	10,498
Code enforcement	6,950	16,550	14,129	2,421
Economic Development	48,000	48,000	48,000	-
Airport	35,716	38,216	38,216	-
Total housing and development	410,507	422,147	393,639	28,508
Total expenditures	17,553,822	17,699,880	17,002,137	697,743
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	91,292	(54,766)	1,276,124	1,330,890

(Continued)

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

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final
	Original	Final	Actual	Budget
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from sale of assets	50,000	50,000	1,751	(48,249)
Contingencies	(366,292)	(171,481)	(5,932)	165,549
Transfers in	225,000	225,000	50,000	(175,000)
Transfers out	-	(47,750)	(47,674)	76
Total other financing sources (uses)	(91,292)	55,769	(1,855)	(57,624)
Net change in fund balances	-	1,003	1,274,269	1,273,266
Fund balance, beginning of year	3,679,863	3,679,863	3,679,863	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 3,679,863	$ 3,680,866	$ 4,954,132	$ 1,273,266

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

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

FIRE FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final
	Original	Final	Actual	Budget
Revenues:				
Insurance premiums tax	$ 600,000	$ 600,000	$ 600,000	$ -
Charges for services	1,073,986	1,073,986	1,144,981	70,995
Interest	-	-	55	55
Other revenues	500	500	2,582	2,082
Total revenues	1,674,486	1,674,486	1,747,618	73,132
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public safety:				
County fire department	1,178,926	1,178,926	1,056,461	122,465
Capital outlay	30,000	3,530,000	3,412,160	117,840
Total public safety	1,208,926	4,708,926	4,468,621	240,305
Debt service:				
Principal	308,059	308,059	284,523	23,536
Interest	57,501	57,501	34,914	22,587
Total debt service	365,560	365,560	319,437	46,123
Total expenditures	1,574,486	5,074,486	4,788,058	286,428
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	100,000	(3,400,000)	(3,040,440)	359,560
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from capital lease	-	3,500,000	3,238,244	261,756
Transfers out	(100,000)	(100,000)	(25,000)	75,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	(100,000)	3,400,000	3,213,244	336,756
Net change in fund balances	-	-	172,804	696,316
Fund balance(deficit), beginning of year	224,189	224,189	224,189	-
Fund balance(deficit), end of year	$ 224,189	$ 224,189	$ 396,993	$ 696,316

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

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

	Major Enterprise Fund Solid Waste Management
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,269,235
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	198,757
Total current assets	1,467,992
Total assets	1,467,992
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	92,813
Total current liabilities	92,813
Total liabilities	92,813
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted	1,375,179
Total net position	$ 1,375,179

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

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Major Enterprise Fund Solid Waste Management
OPERATING REVENUES	
Charges for services:	
Solid waste collection fees	$ 1,315,779
Late payment penalties and fees	937
Total operating revenues	1,316,716
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Contracted services	1,090,522
Total operating expenses	1,090,522
Operating income	226,194
TRANSFERS	
Transfers out	(25,000)
Total transfers	(25,000)
Change in net position	201,194
NET POSITION, beginning of year	1,173,985
NET POSITION, end of year	$ 1,375,179

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

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Major Enterprise Fund Solid Waste Management
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers	$ 1,299,018
Late payment penalties and fees collected from customers	937
Receipts from other governments	23,558
Payments to suppliers and service providers	(1,090,508)
Net cash provided by operating activities	233,005
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Transfers to other funds	(25,000)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	(25,000)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	208,005
Cash and cash equivalents:	
Beginning of year	1,061,230
End of year	$ 1,269,235
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating income	$ 226,194
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Increase in accounts receivable	(16,762)
Decrease in other government receivable	23,558
Increase in accounts payable	15
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 233,005

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

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

	Agency Funds
ASSETS	
Cash	$ 765,616
Due from other governments	143,317
Total assets	$ 908,933
LIABILITIES	
Due to others	908,933
Total liabilities	$ 908,933

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

Sumter County was created by legislative act on December 26, 1831, and operates under a County Commissioner form of government with five elected commissioners who represent the district of their residence. The chairman and vice chairman are elected each year by the five-member board. The commissioners serve on a part-time, basis, and are elected to staggered four year terms. The Board of County Commissioners' meets in regular session on the third Tuesday of each month. Sumter County provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety, highways and streets, health and social services, culture and recreation, courts, correctional institute, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administrative services.

As required by GAAP the financial statements of the reporting entity include those of Sumter County, Georgia (the "primary government") and its component units.

The primary government of the County consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the County. The primary government includes the offices of elected officials: Tax Commissioner, Sheriff, Probate Judge, Magistrate Judge, State Court Judge, and Clerk of Superior and State Courts.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the County is financially accountable. The County is financially accountable if the County appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the County is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organizations; or (2) the County is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the County is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to the organization; or the County is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units are reported in the County's financial statements as "discretely presented component units" or "blended component units" depending on the degree of the relationship between a component unit and the primary government. Sumter County has no blended component units.

The following component units are discretely presented component units to emphasize that they are legally separate from the County:

The Sumter County Department of Public Health (the "Health Department") is governed by a seven member board consisting of one member of the County's Board of Commissioners and three members as appointed by the County Commissioners. The County provides a significant amount of funding, and it has the authority to modify and approve the Health Department's budget and the ability to approve environmental health service fees. Amounts included in the Government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities for the Health Department are for the year ended June 30, 2015.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

A. Reporting Entity (continued)

The Sumter County Department of Public Health (continued)
The Health Department's financial statements can be obtained by writing to the Sumter County Health Department, 1601 N. Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd., Suite 100, Americus, Georgia 31719.

The Sumter County Livestock Authority (the "Authority") is governed by a five-member board appointed by the County Commissioners. The Authority provides auction facilities for buying and selling of livestock, primarily cattle and hogs. The County has the ability to claim operating surpluses. Amounts included in the Government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities for the Authority are for the year ended June 30, 2015.

The Authority's financial statements can be obtained by writing to the Sumter County Livestock Authority, 186 Southerfield Road, Americus, Georgia 31709.

B. Basis of Presentation

The **government-wide financial statements** report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units in the statement of net position and the statement of activities. The effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the County's solid waste function and various other functions of the County, because elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned. *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. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of net position presents the financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities and the discretely presented component units of the County at year-end. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment; 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function or segment; and 3) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the 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 **fund financial statements** provide information about the County's funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B. Basis of Presentation (continued)

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

The **fiduciary funds** are used to account for the assets held by the county in trustee capacity or as agent for individuals, other governmental units and/or other funds.

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

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The **government-wide financial statements** are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund and the fiduciary fund financial statements, except the agency funds have no measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Discretely presented component units generally are reported only at the government-wide financial reporting level.

The **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 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 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. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the County.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (continued)

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

The **General Fund** is the County'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 **Fire Fund** is a special revenue fund to account for the fees billed to property owners and expenditures of operating the County-Wide fire department.

The **2007 Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Capital Projects Fund (2007 SPLOST)** is used to account for the revenues and expenditures relating to the 2007 1% Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax.

The **Transportation Special 1% Sales Tax Fund (T-SPLOST)** is a capital projects fund used to account for the revenues and expenditures relating to the **Transportation Investment Act (TIA)** referendum passed by voters in the River Valley Region. The County will receive a designated allocation of the 1% sales tax over a 10-year period to fund transportation improvements.

The **2014 Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Capital Projects Fund (2014 SPLOST)** is used to account for the revenues and expenditures relating to the 2014 1% Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax, including payments made for principal and interest on the Sumter County General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds, Series 2014.

The County reports the following major proprietary fund:

The **Solid Waste Management Fund** is used to account for the receipts from services billed to customers and the payment of costs of collection.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

The **Special Revenue Funds** account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes.

The **Agency Funds** are used to account for the collection and disbursement of monies by the County on behalf of other governments and individuals, such as cash bonds, traffic fines, support payments, and ad valorem and property taxes. These include the Tax Commissioner, Clerk of Courts, Probate Court, Magistrate Court, Sheriff Department, Jail Inmate Fund, and Correctional Institute Inmate Fund. The County serves as "fiscal agent" by providing accounting and cash management services for the following funds which are maintained as a courtesy to the Southwestern Judicial Circuit: Alternative Dispute Resolution Fund, the Juvenile Court, the Public Defender, and the District Attorney.

The **Capital Improvements Fund** is used to account for the acquisition or construction of capital facilities. This fund will account for the revenues and expenditures of the Local Maintenance and Improvement Grant Program (LMIG).

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

D. Budgets

Formal budgetary accounting is employed as a management control device for the General Fund and the Special Revenue Funds. Annual operating budgets are adopted each fiscal year through passage of an annual budget ordinance as required for all governmental funds except capital projects funds. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Budgets for SPLOST Capital Project Funds are adopted on a project basis, spanning more than one fiscal year. Budgetary control (the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is exercised at the department level or by projects. The Board of commissioners must approve, by amendment, any departmental level changes to a previously adopted budget. The Board of Commissioners must approve transfers of any salary related items.

E. Cash and Investments

The County and discretely presented component units' 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.

The County's investment policy and State statutes authorize the County to invest in bank and savings and loan certificates of deposit; obligations of the State of Georgia or other states; obligations issued by the U.S. government; obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by a government agency of the United States; obligations of any corporation of the U.S. government; prime bankers' acceptances; the local government investment pool established by state law; repurchase agreements; and obligations of other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia.

Investments are stated at fair value.

F. Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide statement of net position. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide statement of net position as "internal balances." In the major fund balance sheets, these receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" and "due to other funds."

G. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost, which approximates market, using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The consumption method is used to account for inventories. Under the consumption method, inventory items are recognized as expenditures when used. Inventories consist of supplies and signs used by the public works department.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the County as assets with an initial, individual cost of $10,000 or greater and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. In accordance with GASB 34, general infrastructure assets, which include roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items with an acquisition date of January 1, 1980 or later, have been capitalized. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets used by the enterprise fund is capitalized.

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

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

Asset Category	Years
Site improvements	20
Buildings	50
Machinery and equipment	3 - 10
Infrastructure	20 - 50

I. Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position and the balance sheet 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 or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense / expenditure) until then. The County has no items that qualify for reporting in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and the balance sheet 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 or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County has one item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that they become available.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

J. Compensated Absences

The County's personnel policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. The County's sick pay policy does not provide for payment of any amount when employees separate from service with the County. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations or retirements.

K. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are recognized during the current period.

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

L. Fund Equity

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

Fund Balance — Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the assets and liabilities under the current financial resources measurement focus of accounting. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the County is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are classified as follows:

- *Nonspendable* - Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., items that are not expected to be converted to cash) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- *Restricted* - Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the County or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.
- *Committed* - Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the County Commission through the adoption of a resolution. Only the County Commission may modify or rescind the commitment.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

L. Fund Equity (continued)

- *Assigned* - Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the County's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Through policy, authorization to assign fund balance remains with the Board.
- *Unassigned* - Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. The County reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the general fund. Negative unassigned fund balances may be reported in all funds.

Flow Assumptions - When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the County's policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, it is the County's policy to use fund balance in the following order: 1) committed, 2) assigned, and 3) unassigned.

Net Position - Net position represent the difference between assets and liabilities in reporting which utilizes the economic resources measurement focus. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used (i.e., the amount that the County has spent) for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position are reported as restricted using the same definition as used for restricted fund balance as described in the section above. All other net position are reported as unrestricted. The County applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

M. Property Taxes, Fire Fees and Solid Waste Charge

The Sumter County Tax Commissioner bills and collects tax for the County as well as for the State of Georgia, and the Sumter County Board of Education. County fire fees and solid waste assessments are also billed annually on the property tax bills. The County property tax was levied on June 22, 2014, billed on September 26, 2014, and payable on or before December 1, 2014. Liens for delinquent 2014 property taxes, including fire fees and solid waste fees (FiFa's) were filed on July 2015.

N. Use of Estimates

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

NOTE 2. LEGAL COMPLIANCE — BUDGETS

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The County follows the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. Prior to May 1, the Department Heads submit to the County Administrator a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing on July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The proposed budgets are then submitted to the Board of Commissioners by the County Administrator for study.
2. Public hearings are conducted at the County Courthouse to obtain taxpayer comments.
3. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally adopted by the Board of Commissioners.
4. Budget amounts can be transferred by the finance director between line items within any department except for personal services (salary related); however, any amendments to the total departmental budget must be approved by the Board of Commissioners.
5. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for all funds. Annual appropriated budgets are legally adopted for the General Fund, Fire fund, Capital Improvements Fund, and Special Revenue Funds. Annual operating budgets are prepared for each Capital Projects Fund and Enterprise Fund for planning, control, and evaluation purposes.

Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted on June 24, 2014, or as amended by the Board of Commissioners. The millage rate for 2014 for the unincorporated areas, incorporated areas, and the City of Americus District was set at the July 22, 2014, Board of Commissioners meeting.

All appropriations, except for items encumbered at year end, lapse. Encumbrances for items not lapsing at year end are re-appropriated in the ensuing year's budget. Budget information for expenditures and encumbrances represents the operating budget as approved by the Board of Commissioners. There were no encumbrances as of June 30, 2015.

NOTE 3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Credit risk. The risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Sumter County's investment policy includes investigating the creditworthiness of the financial institutions holding their deposits and of the custodian of collateral, and having uninsured deposits collateralized.

Interest rate risk. The risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The objectives of the County's investment policy include safety, liquidity and return on investment. To achieve the objective of adequate liquidity within County's portfolio, the County shall attempt to match investment maturities with anticipated cash flow requirements. Unless matched to a specific cash flow, the maximum maturity of any instrument in the County's portfolio may not exceed two years from the date of acquisition by the County. The maturity of non-negotiable time deposits may not exceed one year.

The County had no investments as of June 30, 2015.

NOTE 3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial credit risk — deposits. 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. As of June 30, 2015, all of the County's bank balances were either insured by FDIC coverage or collateralized by the bank pledging its securities in the County's name, in accordance with GASB pronouncements and Georgia State law.

NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2015, for the County's individual major and nonmajor funds in the aggregate are as follows:

	General	Fire Fund	2014 SPLOST	Transportation Special 1% Sales Tax	Nonmajor and Other Fund	Total
Receivables:						
Property Taxes	$ 1,157,390	$ 291,675	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,449,065
Intergovernmental						
Sales tax	157,897	-	307,304	71,365	-	536,566
Other	505,469	-	-	-	71,798	577,267
Notes	-	-	-	-	199	199
Accounts	27,521	-	-	-	-	27,521
Gross receivables	1,848,277	291,675	307,304	71,365	71,997	2,590,618
Less: allowance for uncollectible	(332,290)	(52,030)	-	-	-	(384,320)
Net Receivables	$ 1,515,987	$ 239,645	$ 307,304	$ 71,365	$ 71,997	$ 2,206,298

General and Fire Funds taxes receivable includes only the County's portion of real and personal property taxes for years 1995 through 2014 which were unpaid at June 30, 2015. Property taxes collected during the year ended June 30, 2015, and collected by August 31, 2015, are recognized as revenues in the year ended June 30, 2015. Net receivables estimated to be collected subsequent to August 31, 2015, are recorded as revenue when received. Prior year levies were recorded using substantially the same principles, and remaining receivables are reevaluated annually.

Receivables as of year-end for the County's enterprise funds, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	Solid Waste Management
Receivables:	
Property Taxes	$ 254,568
Less: Allowance for Uncollectibles	(55,811)
Net Receivable	$ 198,757

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Primary Government

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 969,868	$ -	$ -	$ 969,868
Capital projects in progress		3,395,400	-	3,395,400
Construction in progress	1,721,011	58,829	-	1,779,840
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	2,690,879	3,454,229	-	6,145,108
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Site improvements	$ 488,113	$ -	$ -	$ 488,113
Buildings	45,009,459	-	-	45,009,459
Equipment	11,168,989	140,317	(2,000)	11,307,306
Infrastructure	48,587,312	-	-	48,587,312
Total capital assets, being depreciated	105,253,873	140,317	(2,000)	105,392,190
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Site improvements	85,382	12,301	-	97,683
Buildings	7,306,278	888,960	-	8,195,238
Equipment	8,914,433	570,756	(2,000)	9,483,189
Infrastructure	23,419,027	1,034,480	-	24,453,507
Total accumulated depreciation	39,725,120	2,506,497	(2,000)	42,229,617
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	65,528,753	(2,366,180)		63,162,573
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 68,219,632	$ 1,088,049	$ -	$ 69,307,681

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

Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 750,476
Judicial	332
Public safety	442,623
Public works	1,191,996
Culture & recreation	121,070
Housing & development	-
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	$ 2,506,497

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

B. Discretely Presented Component Unit – Department of Public Health

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Machinery & equipment	$ 30,989	$ -	-	$ 30,989
Total capital assets, being depreciated	30,989	-	-	30,989
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Machinery & equipment	25,885	735	-	26,620
Total accumulated depreciation	25,885	735	-	26,620
Total capital assets, net	$ 5,104	$ (735)	-	$ 4,369

C. Discretely Presented Component Unit – Livestock Authority

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 600	$ -	$ -	$ 600
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	600	-	-	600
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	482,254	-	-	482,254
Machinery & equipment	222,330	-	-	222,330
Total capital assets, being depreciated	704,584	-	-	704,584
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	478,952	2,501	-	481,453
Machinery & equipment	203,129	1,560	-	204,689
Total accumulated depreciation	682,081	4,061	-	686,142
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	22,503	(4,061)	-	18,442
Total capital assets, net	$ 23,103	$ (4,061)	$ -	$ 19,042

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of long-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2015:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds payable	$ -	$11,500,000	$ -	$11,500,000	$ 615,000
Original issue premium	-	1,255,941	(110,159)	1,145,782	208,843
Capital leases	5,113,907	3,238,244	(4,671,181)	3,680,970	490,953
Compensated absences	366,566	372,462	(354,065)	384,963	384,963
Landfill post-closure care costs	325,702	-	(16,650)	309,052	11,678
Net pension obligation	1,271,900	52,747	-	1,324,647	-
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	$ 7,078,075	$16,419,394	$ (5,152,055)	$ 18,345,414	$ 1,711,437

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Component Unit – Health Department:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Compensated absences	$ 78,082	$ 15,706	$ (25,727)	$ 68,061	$ 21,905

For governmental activities, compensated absences, landfill postclosure care costs, and net pension obligation are liquidated by the General Fund. For the Component Unit – Health Department, the liability is anticipated to be paid with operating revenues.

Capital Leases. The County has entered into six lease/purchase agreements as lessee for financing the acquisition of buildings, vehicles, road equipment, early warning siren system, communication equipment, and fire equipment. The lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes (titles transfer at the end of the lease term) and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of inception. Amortization of assets recorded under capital leases is included with governmental activities depreciation expense. Total cost of assets under capital lease consists of the following:

Equipment	$ 4,117,004
Total assets under capital lease	$ 4,117,004

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under the capital leases, and the present value of the net minimum lease payments at June 30, 2015:

Year Ending June 30,	
2016	$ 581,824
2017	581,824
2018	560,636
2019	451,554
2020	394,598
2021-2023	1,513,936
Total minimum lease payments	4,084,372
Less: amount representing interest	403,402
Present value of future minimum lease payments	$ 3,680,970

General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds, Series 2014. In November 2014, the County issued General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds, Series 2014 in the amount of $11,500,000. The bonds bare interest rates ranging from 2.00% to 5.00%, and will be repaid in principal installments of $615,000 to $2,355,000 beginning December 1, 2014 and ending December 1, 2020. The bonds were issued to (i) fund the cost of capital outlay projects of Sumter County and the City of Americus, Georgia, (ii) prepayment of four capital lease obligations, and (iii) pay the cost of issuing the bonds. The bonds are general obligations of Sumter County and are payable first from a 1% special purpose local option sales and use tax collected within Sumter County, Georgia and second from the levy of an ad valorem tax, without limitation as to rate or amount on all property within Sumter County, Georgia subject to taxation for bond purposes. As of June 30, 2015 the outstanding balance of bonds was $11,500,000.

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

The bonds were issued at a premium of $1,255,941. The premium will be amortized over the life of the bonds following the straight line method.
The annual requirements to amortize the bonds as of June 30, 2015 are as follows

Year ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	$ 615,000	$ 425,550	$ 1,040,550
2017	2,050,000	398,900	2,448,900
2018	2,090,000	347,050	2,437,050
2018	2,155,000	272,600	2,427,600
2020	2,235,000	173,625	2,408,625
2021	2,355,000	58,875	2,413,875
Totals	$ 11,500,000	$ 1,676,600	$ 13,176,600

Landfill postclosure costs. Effective October 1999, the Sumter County Landfill was closed and no additional waste has been accepted. In compliance with state and federal laws and regulations, the County must perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for a minimum of 30 years. As of June 30, 2015, the County has a remaining 15 years of monitoring. Engineering studies estimate postclosure costs of approximately $1,213,872 over the 14-year period. These costs are based on what it would cost to perform all postclosure care in 2015, adjusted annually for inflation. Actual costs may be higher due to changes in inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. Should any problems occur during this postclosure period, the costs and time period required for the maintenance and monitoring functions may substantially increase.

The County and the cities of Sumter County agreed in 2001 to share the costs of the postclosure costs based on their respective usages over the life of the landfill. The County's percentage of the obligation is 25.46%. The County estimates that its share of the estimated postclosure costs for the 14 year period would be $309,052.

NOTE 7. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund receivables and payables as of June 30, 2015, is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
Fire Fund	2007 SPLOST	$ 169,199
General Fund	T-SPLOST	89,205
General Fund	Fire Fund	200
General Fund	C.H.I.P. 2013	100
General Fund	C.D.B.G. 2014	100
General Fund	2014 SPLOST	100
General Fund	2007 SPLOST	6,782
General Fund	Capital Improvement Fund	67,819
General Fund	Victim Witness Fund	54,910
T-SPLOST	Capital Improvement Fund	83,603
2007 SPLOST	T-SPLOST	33,938
		$ 505,956

These balances resulted from (1) the time lag between the dates that interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) the time lag between the dates that transactions are recorded

in the accounting system, (3) the time lag between the dates that payments between funds are made, (4) short-term loans, and (5) to fund capital projects.

Interfund transfers for the year are as follows:

Transfers In	Transfers Out	Amount
General Fund	Solid Waste Fund	$ 25,000
General Fund	Fire Fund	25,000
Capital Improvement Fund	General Fund	47,674
		$ 97,674

Interfund transfers are to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, and (2) to provide unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. The transfer from the Solid Waste Fund and Fire Fund to the General Fund was for administrative services provided by the General Fund. The transfer from the General Fund to the Capital Improvement Fund was for the 10% match on the LMIG.

NOTE 8. FUND BALANCE

At June 30, 2015, fund balance consists of the following classifications as described in Note 1.L:

	General Fund	Fire Fund	2007 SPLOST Fund	T-SPLOST Fund	2014 SPLOST Fund	Other Governmental Fund	Total Governmental Funds
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable							
Inventories	$ 33,193	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 33,193
Non-Current Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	199	199
	33,193	-	-	-		199	33,392
Restricted for:							
Judicial:							
Law Library	-	-	-	-	-	46,162	46,162
Public Safety							
Sheriff operations (forfeiture funds)	-	-	-	-	-	32,835	32,835
Sheriff's discretion	-	-	-	-	-	9,928	9,928
Drug treatment & education	-	-	-	-	-	87,155	87,155
Fire protection	-	396,993	-	-	-	-	396,993
Housing & Development:							
Business loans	-	-	-	-	-	62,606	62,606
Housing rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	-	6,441	6,441
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	634,403	-	634,403
Capital Projects	-	-	4,079,740	602,208	5,870,648	32,856	10,585,452
	-	396,993	4,079,740	602,208	6,505,051	277,983	11,861,975
Committed for:							
Public Safety							
Correctional Institute inmates	-	-	-	-	-	99,626	99,626
Jail inmates	-	-	-	-	-	14,897	14,897
	-	-	-	-	-	114,523	114,523
Assigned for:							
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	$ 4,920,939	$ -	$ -	$ -	-	$ (218,416)	$ 4,702,523
Total Fund Balances	$ 4,954,132	$ 396,993	$4,079,740	$ 602,208	$ 6,505,051	$ 174,289	$ 16,712,413

The deficit balance in the Victim Witness Assistance fund is due to overspending due to change in grant funding and it will be corrected in the following year by reducing spending.

NOTE 9. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

The County participates in the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia 401(a) Defined Contribution Plan (the Plan) which is administered by GEBCorp. The Plan provides retirement benefits to plan participants and beneficiaries. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the County. Employees are not required to contribute to the Plan. The County contributes an amount equal to 50% of the amount contributed by participants to the County's deferred compensation plan (457(b)), with a maximum match from the County of 3% of the participant's annual compensation. In addition to the County employee's matching pension plan, a Resolution was adopted in November, 2011, to also have a separate Defined Contribution Program for Senior Management. This plan is exclusively for the County administrator position and the matching rate is 7-1/2%. The resolution excludes Senior Management from participation in the Defined Benefit Plan. The County's contribution for each employee is 100% vested after five (5) years of continuous service. For the year ended June 30, 2015, the County's contribution to the plan was $75,310. The amount contributed by employees was $182,825.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. Primary Government

The County has established a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan, the Sumter County Defined Benefit Plan (the Plan). All full-time employees meeting the provisions set out in the Adoption Agreement are eligible on the first day of the month coincident with or following the date the employee completes three years of service. The Plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan participants and beneficiaries. The Plan, through execution of the adoption agreement, is affiliated with the Association County Commissioners of Georgia Third Restated Defined Benefit Plan (The ACCG Plan), an agent multiple-employer public employees retirement system that acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating counties in Georgia. The Trustees for the Association County Commissioners of Georgia (ACCG) Pension Plan and the Trust oversees the administration, investment and funding of the ACCG Plan. The ACCG, in its role as the Plan Sponsor, has the sole authority to amend the provisions of the ACCG Plan, as provided in Section 19.03 of the ACCG Plan document. The County has the authority to amend the adoption agreement, which defines the specific benefit provisions of The Plan, as provided in Section 19.02 of the ACCG Plan document.

Normal retirement is at age 65 and five years of service. Upon eligibility to retire, participants are entitled to monthly benefit equal to 1.0% of Average Annual Compensation (the highest average of the participant's compensation over five consecutive plan years during the ten plan years preceding the participant's date of retirement or other termination) multiplied by years of service.

The ACCG Plan issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the pension trust. That report may be obtained at www.gebcorp.com or by writing to Association County Commissioners of Georgia, Retirement Services, 191 Peachtree Street, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30303 or by calling (800) 736-7166.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

A. Primary Government (continued)

Plan Membership
As of January 1, 2015, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation date, pension plan membership consisted of the following:

Retirees, beneficiaries and disabled currently receiving benefits	26
Terminated plan participants entitled to but not receiving benefits	91
Active plan members	148
	265

Contributions
The Plan is subject to minimum funding standards of the Georgia Public Retirement Systems Standards law. The Board of Trustees of the ACCG Plan has adopted a recommended actuarial funding policy for the plan which meets state minimum requirements and will accumulate sufficient funds to provide the benefits under the plan. The funding policy for the Plan, as adopted by the County Commission, is to contribute an amount equal to or greater than the actuarially recommended contribution rate. This rate is based on the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. No contributions are made by plan participants. For the year ended June 30, 2015, the County's contribution rate was 28.0% of annual payroll. County contributions to the Plan were $264,235 for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Net Pension Liability of the County
Effective July 1, 2014, the County implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27,* which significantly changed the County's accounting for pension amounts. The information disclosed below is presented in accordance with this new standard.

The County's net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2014. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2015 with update procedures performed by the actuary to roll forward to the total pension liability measured as of December 31, 2014.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the January 1, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	3.0% - 5.5%, per year based on an age-based scale
Investment rate of return	7.5 % per year

Mortality rates for were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for through December 31, 2014.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

A. Primary Government (continued)

Discount Rate. The discount rate is determined through a blend of using a building blocks approach based on 20-year benchmarks (25%) and 30-year benchmarks (25%), as well as the forward-looking capital market assumptions for a moderate asset allocation (50%) as determined by UBS. The following summarizes the results of the calculation:

20-year building blocks return (7.44% x 25%)	1.86%
30-year building blocks return (9.49% x 25%)	2.37%
UBS capital markets assumption for a moderate asset allocation (6.30% x 50%)	3.15%
	7.38%
Discount rate (rounded to the nearest .25%)	7.50%

Plan Investments. Contributions to the Plan are held, managed and invested by the Trustees in accordance with the investment guidelines (detailed in the Statement of Investment Objectives and Guidelines executed by the Trustees on June 8, 2012) and with investment management agreements between the ACCG Pension Trust and one or more asset managers. The Trustees also engage UBS Financial Services, Inc. as an independent investment consulting firm to assist the Plan in attainment of its investment objectives and to monitor compliance with the adopted objectives and guidelines.

- There were no significant investment policy changes during 2014.
- The fair market value of plan assets is determined by using methodologies detailed in Standard + Poor's Securities Evaluation (SPSE) and pricing data provided by Interactive Data Pricing and Reference Data LLC.
- According to the terms of the plan's investment policy, no more than 5% of the portfolio may be invested in one corporate issue.

The Trustees shall rebalance the portfolio at least annually for asset allocation purposes. The guidelines for allocation are: equities shall not exceed 70% of total Plan assets, valued at cost. Fixed Income shall be targeted at 30% of total Plan assets, valued at cost.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability of the County. The changes in the components of the net pension liability of the County for the year ended June 30, 2015, were as follows:

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2014	$ 3,330,173	$ 2,021,283	$ 1,308,890
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	130,437	-	130,437
Interest on total pension liability	247,613	-	247,613
Contributions - employer	-	264,235	(264,235)
Net investment income	-	153,633	(153,633)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(57,323)	(57,323)	0
Administrative expense	-	(25,307)	25,307
Other charges	-	(30,268)	30,268
Net changes	320,727	304,970	15,757
Balances at June 30, 2015	$ 3,650,900	$ 2,326,253	$ 1,324,647

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

A. Primary Government (continued)

The required schedule of changes in the County's net pension liability and related ratios immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multiyear trend information about whether the value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the net pension liability of the County, calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what the County's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.5 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.5%)	Current Discount Rate (7.5%)	1% Increase (8.5%)
County's net pension liability	$ 1,909,517	$ 1,324,647	$ 848,105

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Calculations are based on the substantive plan in effect as of December 31, 2014 and the current sharing pattern of costs between employer and employee.

NOTE 11. RETIREMENT PLAN

Component Unit – Department of Public Health

Retirement Plan – The employees of the Health Department participate in the Georgia State Employees Retirement System, a multi-employer, defined contribution plan. The Plan is administered by the State of Georgia, and accumulated benefits and Plan assets are not determined or allocated to the individual participating governmental entities. The Georgia State Employees Retirement System requires ten years of continuous service to become fully vested. The total retirement contributions to the Georgia State Employees Retirement System for the year ended June 30, 2015, were $89,666 based on qualifying salaries of $459,224. Ten year historical trend information and relevant actuarial information may be obtained from the Employees Retirement System of Georgia.

Component Unit – Livestock Authority

Deferred Compensation Plan – The Livestock Authority offers a deferred compensation (defined contribution) plan to its employees. In order for an employee to participate in this program he/she must have a minimum gross salary paid by the Sumter County Livestock Authority of five dollars ($5.00). If the employee is eligible, and elects to participate in this program, the Sumter County Livestock Authority will contribute 3% of the employee's gross salary and the employee can contribute up to 25% of his/her gross salary.

NOTE 12. 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 natural disasters. To cover these risks, the County participates in the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia - Interlocal Risk Management Agency (ACCG-IRMA), and the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia Group Self-Insurance Workers' Compensation Fund (ACCG-GSIWCF), public entity risk pools currently operating as common risk management and insurance programs for member local governments.

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

The funds are to defend and protect the members of the funds against liability or loss as prescribed in the member government contract and in accordance with the Workers' Compensation law of Georgia. The funds are to pay all costs taxed against members in any legal proceeding defended by the members, all interest accruing after entry of judgment, and all expenses incurred for investigation, negotiation or defense.

There have been no significant reductions of insurance coverage from coverage in the prior year, and settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the three prior years.

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation:

The County is involved in several pending lawsuits. Liability, if any, which might result from these proceedings, would not, in the opinion of management and legal counsel, have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the County.

Grant Contingencies:

The County has received Federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to the disallowance of certain expenditures previously reimbursed by those agencies. Based upon prior experience, County management believes such disallowances, if any, will not be significant.

NOTE 14. JOINT VENTURES

A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual arrangement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility. Sumter County is a member of the following:

NOTE 14. JOINT VENTURES (continued)

River Valley Regional Commission

Under Georgia law, the County, in conjunction with other cities and counties in the 16-county west central Georgia area, is a member of the River Valley Regional Commission and is required to pay annual dues thereto. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the County paid $13,582 in such dues. Membership in the River Valley Regional Commission is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-34 which provides for the organizational structure of regional commissions in Georgia. The Regional Commission Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of a regional commission. Separate financial statements may be obtained from: River Valley Regional Commission, 228 West Lamar Street, Americus, Georgia 31709.

Americus/Sumter County Airport Authority

The Americus/Sumter County Airport Authority (the "Airport Authority") is comprised of five board members; two appointed by the County, two appointed by the City, and one joint appointment. The County allocated to the Airport Authority $38,216 during the year to assist with general operating expenses. The County governing body does not approve the budget nor does it have any oversight of the day to day operations of the Airport Authority. The Airport Authority was established to buy, sell, and own property. Separate financial statements are not available.

Middle Flint Regional E-911 Authority

The Middle Flint Regional E-911 Authority (the "E-911 Authority) is comprised of eight board members; two appointed by the County and the remaining six appointed by the other representative counties. The County allocated to the E-911 Authority $97,824 during the year to assist with general operating expenses. The County governing body does not approve the budget nor does it have any oversight of the day to day operations of the E-911 Authority. The E-911 Authority was established to provide emergency communications services to Dooly, Macon, Marion, Schley, Sumter, Taylor and Webster counties. Separate financial statements may be obtained from: Middle Flint Regional E-911 Authority, 222 Hayes Avenue, Ellaville, GA 31806.

NOTE 15. RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

The County's officials are also responsible for appointing the members to the following boards of other organizations, but the County's accountability for these organizations does not extend beyond making the appointments: The Americus Sumter County Payroll Development Authority, the Schley-Sumter-Macon-Webster Joint Development Authority, and the Crisp-Sumter Joint Development Authority.

NOTE 16 – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

Implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* required the restatement of the July 1, 2014, beginning net position to account for adjustments to the net pension liability:

The following affected the Primary Government:

Governmental Activities net position, as originally reported	$72,987,338
Effect if restatement:	
Pension net excess, prior to adoption of GASB 68	36,990
Net pension liability, after adoption of GASB 68	(1,308,890)
Net prior period adjustments	(1,271,900)
Governmental Activities, net position as restated	$71,715,438

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE COUNTY'S NET PENSION LIABILITY
AND RELATED RATIOS

	2015
Total pension liability	
Service cost	130,437
Interest on total pension liability	247,613
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-
Changes of assumptions	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(57,323)
Net change in total pension liability	320,727
Total pension liability - beginning	3,330,173
Total pension liability - ending (a)	3,650,900
Plan fiduciary net position	
Contributions - employer	264,235
Net investment income	153,633
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(57,323)
Administrative expenses	(25,307)
Other	(30,268)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	304,970
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	2,021,283
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	2,326,253
County's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	1,324,647
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	63.72%
Covered compensation for active participants	4,734,902
County's net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	27.98%

Notes to the Schedule
The schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS

	2015	2014
Actuarially determined contribution	$ 264,235	$ 258,635
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	264,235	258,635
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	4,734,902	5,127,082
Contributions as a percentage of covered	5.58%	5.04%

Notes to the Schedule	
Valuation date	January 1, 2015
Funding Method	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Asset Valuation Method	Smoothed market value with a 5-year smoothing period
Assumed Rate of Return on Investments	7.50%
Projected Salary Increases	4% - 5.5% (including 3% for inflation)
Amortization Period	Closed level dollar for unfunded liability

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

Special Revenue Funds

Sheriff's Forfeiture Recovery Fund is used to account for confiscated cash seizures by Sumter County law enforcement from drug related crimes. Funds may be used for any public safety purpose except salaries of law enforcement personnel.

Sheriff's Discretionary Fund is used to account for receipt of commissions from Social Security Administration, sales of calendars and other special revenues for the Sheriff's Department.

CDBG — Business Loan Recovery Fund is used to account for the receipt of grant funds for use in the business loan project in accordance with grant specifications.

Victim and Witness Assistance Fund is used to account for the receipt of fine surcharges from the State Court and Superior Court of Sumter County. The Fund also receives surcharges from the other five counties in the Southwestern Judicial Circuit. The District Attorney manages the expenditures.

Law Library Fund is used to account for revenues generated through special filing charges in the County court system which are used to acquire and maintain library materials.

2012 CDBG — Housing Rehabilitation Fund is used to account for the receipt of grant funds for use in the housing rehabilitation project in accordance with grant specifications.

2014 CDBG — Housing Rehabilitation Fund is used to account for the receipt of grant funds for use in the housing rehabilitation project in accordance with grant specifications

2013 CHIP — Housing Rehabilitation Fund is used to account for the receipt of grant funds for use in the housing rehabilitation project in accordance with grant specifications

Drug Abuse Treatment and Education Fund is used to account for collection of additional penalties for certain drug related crimes and for expenditures of those funds solely and exclusively for drug abuse treatment and education programs relating to controlled substances and marijuana. (OCGA 15-21-100) This fund is administered by the Sheriff.

Correctional Institute Commissary Fund is used to account for proceeds of correctional institute inmate commissary sales.

Jail Commissary Fund is used to account for the proceeds of the jail inmate commissary sales.

Juvenile Justice Prevention and Treatment Fund is used to account for the receipts of grant funds for use in the juvenile accountability for offending behaviors through increased accountability programming for juvenile offenders and improved juvenile justice system accountability to juvenile offenders, in accordance with grant specifications.

Capital Projects Funds

2004 Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Fund (SPLOST) accounts for the revenues and expenditures relating to the 2004 1% Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax.

The **Capital Improvements Fund** is used to account for the acquisition or construction of capital facilities. This fund will account for the revenues and expenditures of the Local Maintenance and Improvement Grant Program (LMIG).

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

	Special Revenue												Capital Projects		
	Sheriffs Forfeiture Recovery	Sheriff's Discretionary Fund	CDBG - Business Loan Recovery	Victim and Witness Assistance	Law Library	2013 CHIP Housing Rehabilitation	2012 CDBG Housing Rehabilitation	2014 CDBG Housing Rehabilitation	Drug Abuse Treatment and Education	Correctional Institute Commissary	Jail Commissary	Juvenile Justice Prevention & Treatment	2004 SPLOST	Capital Improvement Fund	Total
ASSETS															
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 32,835	$ 9,928	$ 62,606	$ 2,287	$ 46,162	$ 770	$ 44,119	$ 3,350	$ 85,881	$ 112,051	$ 14,897	$ -	$ 32,856	$ -	$ 447,742
Notes receivable	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199
Due from other governments	-	-	-	21,853	-	5,655	-	-	1,424	-	-	42,866	-	-	71,798
Total assets	$ 32,835	$ 9,928	$ 62,805	$ 24,140	$ 46,162	$ 6,425	$ 44,119	$ 3,350	$ 87,305	$ 112,051	$ 14,897	$ 42,866	$ 32,856	$ -	$ 519,739
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES															
LIABILITIES															
Accounts payable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,325	$ 40,928	$ -	$ 150	$ 12,425	$ -	$ 14,169	$ -	$ 36,224	$ 110,221
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,697	-	-	25,697
Due to other funds	-	-	-	54,910	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	151,422	206,532
Total liabilities	-	-	-	54,910	-	6,425	40,928	100	150	12,425	-	39,866	-	187,646	342,450
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT)															
Nonspendable for:															
Noncurrent loans receivable	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199
Restricted for:															
Judicial	-	-	-	-	46,162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,162
Public safety	32,835	9,928	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,155	-	-	-	-	-	129,918
Housing and development	-	-	62,606	-	-	-	3,191	3,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,047
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,856	-	32,856
Committed for:															-
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,626	14,897	-	-	-	114,523
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	(30,770)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(187,646)	(218,416)
Total fund balances (deficit)	32,835	9,928	62,805	(30,770)	46,162	-	3,191	3,250	87,155	99,626	14,897	-	32,856	(187,646)	174,289
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 32,835	$ 9,928	$ 62,805	$ 24,140	$ 46,162	$ 6,425	$ 44,119	$ 3,350	$ 87,305	$ 112,051	$ 14,897	$ 39,866	$ 32,856	$ -	$ 516,739

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Special Revenue												Capital Projects		
	Sheriffs Forfeiture Recovery	Sheriff's Discretionary Fund	CDBG - Business Loan Recovery	Victim and Witness Assistance	Law Library	2013 CHIP Housing Rehabilitation	2012 CDBG Housing Rehabilitation	2014 CDBG Housing Rehabilitation	Drug Abuse Treatment and Education	Correctional Institute Commissary	Jail Commissary	Juvenile Justice Prevention & Treatment	2004 SPLOST	Capital Improvement Fund	Total
Revenues:															
Intergovernmental	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 64,176	$ -	$ 181,460	$ 270,149	$ 99,720	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 42,866	$ -	$ 457,284	$ 1,115,655
Charges for service	-	-	-	-	2,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,845
Fines and forfeitures	17,894	-	-	39,725	12,909	-	-	-	26,320	-	-	-	-	-	96,848
Interest income	16	5	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	8	59
Other revenues	1,647	18,380	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	25,559	13,862	-	-	-	59,478
Total revenues	$ 19,557	$ 18,385	$ -	$ 103,901	$ 15,804	$ 181,460	$ 270,149	$ 99,720	$ 26,320	$ 25,559	$ 13,868	$ 42,866	$ 4	$ 457,292	$ 1,274,885
Expenditures:															
Current:															
General Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	-	-	119,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,866	-	-	162,689
Public safety	22,648	6,992	-	-	19,037	-	-	-	8,715	23,777	13,015	-	-	-	94,184
Public works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	-	2,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,630
Housing and development	-	-	5,000	-	-	181,460	271,594	96,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	554,524
Capital outlay	6,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,238	677,766	696,451
Debt service:															-
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286,720	286,720
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,953	29,953
Total expenditures	29,095	9,622	5,000	119,823	19,037	181,460	271,594	96,470	8,715	23,777	13,015	42,866	12,238	994,439	1,827,151
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(9,538)	8,763	(5,000)	(15,922)	(3,233)	-	(1,445)	3,250	17,605	1,782	853	-	(12,234)	(537,147)	(552,266)
Other financing sources (uses):															
Transfers in / (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,674	47,674
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,674	47,674
Net change in fund balances	(9,538)	8,763	(5,000)	(15,922)	(3,233)	-	(1,445)	3,250	17,605	1,782	853	-	(12,234)	(489,473)	(504,592)
Fund balances, beginning of year	42,373	1,165	67,805	(14,848)	49,395	-	4,636	-	69,550	97,844	14,044	-	45,090	301,827	678,881
Fund balances (deficit), end of year	$ 32,835	$ 9,928	$ 62,805	$ (30,770)	$ 46,162	$ -	$ 3,191	$ 3,250	$ 87,155	$ 99,626	$ 14,897	$ -	$ 32,856	$ (187,646)	$ 174,289

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL
OPTION SALES TAX PROCEEDS
2004 SPLOST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Project	Estimated Cost		Expenditures		
	Original	Current	Prior Years	Current Year	Total
Recreation facilities and equipment	$ 1,989,826	$ 1,975,991	$ 1,974,756	$ -	$ 1,974,756
Public safety equipment, vehicles, and facilities	2,018,352	1,152,266	1,007,270	-	1,007,270
Water and drainage infrastructure improvements	345,000	220,000	198,465	-	198,465
Construction of county courthouse and administrative buildings	13,500,000	16,085,890	15,893,490	2,408	15,895,898
Library facilities and resources	174,333	174,333	174,332	-	174,332
Agricultural related administrative facilities	1,412,638	1,412,638	1,405,438	-	1,405,438
Cultural facilities and historical preservation	172,225	172,216	159,812	9,830	169,642
Renovation of senior center	40,000	40,000	37,592	-	37,592
Projects for the following cities:					
Andersonville	300,000	307,423	307,423	-	307,423
Desoto	58,786	58,786	33,908	-	33,908
Leslie	138,840	138,840	138,840	-	138,840
Plains	100,000	73,437	73,438	-	73,438
Road, street, and bridge improvements	1,750,000	188,180	109,524	-	109,524
	$ 22,000,000	$ 22,000,000	$ 21,514,288	$ 12,238	$ 21,526,526

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL
OPTION SALES TAX PROCEEDS
2007 SPLOST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Project	Estimated Cost		Expenditures		
	Original	Current	Prior Years	Current Year	Total
Humane Society facilities and equipment	$ 300,000	$ 300,766	$ 294,028	$ 3,368	$ 297,396
Recreation facilities	1,530,000	1,530,000	1,611,388	-	1,611,388
Judicial complex facility improvements	1,000,000	1,003,916	1,003,774	-	1,003,774
Vehicle replacement plan	750,000	750,000	778,160	-	778,160
Fire service equipment and facilities	250,000	250,000	1,120,883	-	1,120,883
Public works heavy equipment	450,000	485,432	432,284	-	432,284
Public works infrastructure	6,000,000	4,959,886	968,771	486,225	1,454,996
Georgia State Patrol facility	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,566,491	-	1,566,491
Human Services Center	2,000,000	3,000,000	5,930,350	(2,930,350) **	3,000,000
Jail/correctional institute renovation	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,721,014	36,327	1,757,341
Library facilities and resources	250,000	250,000	19,206	82,029	101,235
Library drainage remediation	100,000	100,000	3,500	-	3,500
Hospital construction	3,000,000	3,000,000	40,526	-	40,526
Projects for the following cities:					
Americus	4,307,288	4,307,288	4,126,706	-	4,126,706
Andersonville	359,000	359,000	242,598	-	242,598
Desoto	310,000	310,000	311,529	-	311,529
Leslie	551,000	551,000	461,445	-	461,445
Plains	342,712	342,712	345,131	26,324	371,455
Interest and project management	-	-	1,362,692	50,844	1,413,536
	$ 25,400,000	$ 25,400,000	$ 22,340,476	$ (2,245,233)	$ 20,095,243
Proceeds from General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds, Series 2014				2,930,350	
Repayment of principal on debt; proceeds included in projects above.				516,648	
Total 2007 SPLOST Fund expenditures.				$ 1,201,765	

** Adjustment to cost to reflect actual SPLOST project funds expended as part of a larger project which included other funding sources, primarily from a capital lease

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL
OPTION SALES TAX PROCEEDS
2014 SPLOST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Project	Estimated Cost		Expenditures		
	Original	Current	Prior Years	Current Year	Total
Roads, streets, bridges, infrastructure	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
Repair & paving of county roads in Americus	81,217	81,217	-	-	-
Human Services Center debt payoff	3,496,312	3,496,312	-	3,496,313	3,496,313
Vehicle replacement plan	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	31,499	31,499
Parks & Recreation renovation & construction	1,075,000	1,075,000	-	-	-
Economic development infrastructure	500,000	500,000	-	-	-
Technology servers & computers	350,000	350,000	-	55,153	55,153
Emergency Operation Center	350,000	350,000	-	-	-
Security & communications equipment	300,000	300,000	-	-	-
Projects for the following cities:					
Americus	9,650,697	9,650,697	-	3,894,005	3,894,005
Andersonville	144,000	144,000	-	7,539	7,539
Desoto	127,000	127,000	-	6,582	6,582
Leslie	146,000	146,000	-	7,659	7,659
Plains	279,774	279,774	-	14,600	14,600
Interest and cost of issuance	-	-	-	542,802	542,802
	$ 23,000,000	$ 23,000,000	$ -	$ 8,056,152	$ 8,056,152

AGENCY FUNDS

Tax Commissioner - This fund is used to account for all real, personal and intangible taxes collected and forwarded to the County and other government units.

The following agency funds are used to account for fines, fees and other moneys collected by the courts and remitted to other parties in accordance with court orders and state law:

Clerk of Courts
Probate Court
Magistrate Court

Sheriff - This fund is used to account for collection of traffic fines, fees, and cash bonds, which are disbursed to the clerk of courts, the County, individuals, and other agencies.

Jail Inmate Fund - This fund accounts for jail inmate funds while in custody, and for the purchase of items from the Jail Commissary and related activities on behalf of inmates and the jail.

Correctional Institute Inmate Fund - This fund is used to account for inmate funds held while in custody, and for purchase of items from the Correctional Institute Commissary and related activities on behalf of the inmates.

ADR SWJC Fund - This fund is used to account for the receipt of special fees collected by the County courts and the transfer of those funds to the Southwestern Judicial Circuit. The Circuit Chief Judge manages disbursements of this fund.

Juvenile Court SWJC Fund - This fund is used to account for the receipt of the appropriations for the Juvenile Court made by the counties belonging to the Southwestern Judicial Circuit and the disbursement of those funds for the purposes of the Circuit Juvenile Court. The Circuit Juvenile Court Judge manages disbursements of this fund.

Public Defender SWJC Fund - This fund is used to account for the receipt of the appropriations for the Public Defender's Office made by the counties belonging to the Southwestern Judicial Circuit and the disbursement of those funds for the purposes of the Circuit Public Defender. The Board of Commissioners acts as fiscal agent for this fund.

District Attorney SWJC Fund - This fund is used to account for the receipt of the appropriations for the District Attorney's Office made by the counties belonging to the Southwestern Judicial Circuit and the disbursement of those funds for the purposes of the Circuit District Attorney. The District Attorney manages disbursements of this fund.

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
AGENCY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

ASSETS	Tax Commissioner	Clerk of Courts	Probate Court	Magistrate Court	Sheriff	Jail Inmate Fund	Correctional Institute Inmate Fund	ADR SWJC Fund	Juvenile Court SWJC Fund	Public Defender SWJC Fund	District Attorney SWJC Fund	Total
Cash	$ 355,788	$ 23,443	$ 647	$ 14,915	$ 261,697	$ 29,013	$ 6,624	$ 121,849	$ 32,479	$ (79,033)	$ (1,806)	$ 765,616
Due from other governments								3,580		140,237	(500)	143,317
Total assets	$ 355,788	$ 23,443	$ 647	$ 14,915	$ 261,697	$ 29,013	$ 6,624	$ 125,429	$ 32,479	$ 61,204	$ (2,306)	$ 908,933
LIABILITIES												
Due to others	$ 355,788	$ 23,443	$ 647	$ 14,915	$ 261,697	$ 29,013	$ 6,624	$ 125,429	$ 32,479	$ 61,204	$ (2,306)	$ 908,933

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
ALL AGENCY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

ASSETS	Tax Commissioner	Clerk of Courts	Probate Court	Magistrate Court	Sheriff	Jail Inmate Fund	Correctional Institute Inmate Fund	ADR SWJC Fund	Juvenile Court SWJC Fund	Public Defender SWJC Fund	District Attorney SWJC Fund	Total
Cash												
Balance July 1, 2014	$ 275,593	$ 46,993	$ 802	$ 20,124	$ 265,203	$ 26,274	$ 6,014	$ 121,810	$ (16,183)	$ 87,231	$ 29,837	$ 863,698
Additions	28,892,295	1,057,214	62,085	498,839	819,953	158,839	215,277	28,627	245,413	499,678	231,118	32,709,338
Deductions	(28,812,100)	(1,080,764)	(62,240)	(504,048)	(823,459)	(156,100)	(214,667)	(28,588)	(196,751)	(665,941)	(262,761)	(32,807,419)
Balance June 30, 2015	355,788	23,443	647	14,915	261,697	29,013	6,624	121,849	32,479	(79,032)	(1,806)	765,617
Due from other governments												
Balance July 1, 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,075	78,312	26,111	144,498
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,580	10,032	140,236	-	153,848
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,075)	(78,312)	(26,611)	(144,998)
Balance June 30, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,580	10,032	140,236	(500)	153,348
Total assets												
Balance July 1, 2014	275,593	46,993	802	20,124	265,203	26,274	6,014	121,810	23,892	165,543	55,948	1,008,196
Additions	28,892,295	1,057,214	62,085	498,839	819,953	158,839	215,277	32,207	255,445	639,914	231,118	32,863,186
Deductions	(28,812,100)	(1,080,764)	(62,240)	(504,048)	(823,459)	(156,100)	(214,667)	(28,588)	(236,826)	(744,253)	(289,372)	(32,952,417)
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 355,788	$ 23,443	$ 647	$ 14,915	$ 261,697	$ 29,013	$ 6,624	$ 125,429	$ 42,511	$ 61,204	$ (2,306)	$ 918,965
LIABILITIES												
Due to county												
Balance July 1, 2014	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Additions	9,909,883	592,419	53,906	144,751	568,622	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,269,581
Deductions	(9,909,883)	(592,419)	(53,906)	(144,751)	(568,622)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,269,581)
Balance June 30, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts held for others												
Balance July 1, 2014	275,593	46,993	802	20,124	265,203	26,274	6,014	121,810	$ 23,892	165,543	$ 55,948	1,008,196
Additions	18,982,412	464,795	8,179	354,088	251,331	158,839	215,277	32,207	255,445	61,204	231,118	21,014,895
Deductions	(18,902,217)	(488,345)	(8,334)	(359,297)	(254,837)	(156,100)	(214,667)	(28,588)	(236,826)	(165,543)	(289,372)	(21,104,126)
Balance June 30, 2015	355,788	23,443	647	14,915	261,697	29,013	6,624	125,429	42,511	61,204	(2,306)	918,965
Total liabilities												
Balance July 1, 2014	275,593	46,993	802	20,124	265,203	26,274	6,014	121,810	23,892	165,543	55,948	1,008,196
Additions	28,892,295	1,057,214	62,085	498,839	819,953	158,839	215,277	32,207	255,445	61,204	231,118	32,284,476
Deductions	(28,812,100)	(1,080,764)	(62,240)	(504,048)	(823,459)	(156,100)	(214,667)	(28,588)	(236,826)	(165,543)	(289,372)	(32,373,707)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 355,788	$ 23,443	$ 647	$ 14,915	$ 261,697	$ 29,013	$ 6,624	$ 125,429	$ 42,511	$ 61,204	$ (2,306)	$ 918,965

COMPLIANCE SECTION

CHAMBLISS, SHEPPARD, ROLAND
& ASSOCIATES, LLP

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*

Board of Commissioners of Sumter County, Georgia
Americus, 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, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Sumter County, Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Sumter County, Georgia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 12, 2016. Other auditors audited the financial statements of the Sumter County Department of Public Health and Sumter County Livestock Authority, as described in our report on the County's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Sumter County, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Sumter County, Georgia's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Sumter County, Georgia's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph 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. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

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. We consider the following deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be material weaknesses: 2015-1.

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. We consider the following deficiencies described in the accompany schedule of findings and questioned costs to be significant deficiencies: 2015-2 through 2015-6.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Sumter County, Georgia's Response to Findings

Sumter County, Georgia's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Sumter County, Georgia's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Chamblee Shepard Roland & Associates LLP

Americus, Georgia
July 12, 2016

CHAMBLISS, SHEPPARD, ROLAND
& ASSOCIATES, LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY OMB CIRCULAR A-133

Board of Commissioners of Sumter County, Georgia
Americus, Georgia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Sumter County, Georgia's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Sumter County, Georgia's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2015. Sumter County, Georgia's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Sumter County, Georgia's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Sumter County, Georgia's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of Sumter County, Georgia's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Sumter County, Georgia, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2015.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
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GEORGIA SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of Sumter County, Georgia is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered Sumter County, Georgia's internal control over compliance with the requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program to determine the auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Sumter County, Georgia's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Chambliss Shepard Roland & Associates LLP

Americus, Georgia
July 12, 2016

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Federal Agency/ Pass-through Entity/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Agency or Pass-through Grantor's Number	Federal Expenditures	Notes
U.S. Department of Justice :				
Passed-Through Office of the Governor Criminal				
Justice Coordinating Council:				
Grant Program - DA VWAP	16.738	C13-8-102 & C14-8-102	64,176	
Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention &				
Treatment Program	16.523	JJ-15-008	42,865	
Support for Adam Walsh Act Implementation				
Grant Program: SORNA	16.75	2012-D5-BX-0110	17,480	
Total U.S. Department of Justice			124,521	
U.S. Department of Transportation				
Passed-Through Georgia Department of Transportation:				
Design Hangers and Taxilanes	20.106	AP014-9024-26(261) Sumter	64,440	
Total Federal Aviation Administration			64,440	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development:				
Passed-Through Department of Community Affairs				
Community Housing Investment Program	14.239	2013-892	181,460	
Community Development Block Grant	14.228	12b-y-129-1-5499	271,594	
Community Development Block Grant	14.228	14b-y-129-1-5698	99,620	
Total C.D.B.G.			371,214	
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			552,674	
U.S. Department of Homeland Security				
Passed-Through Georgia Emergency Management Agency:				
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program - Pre Disaster Plan	97.039	HMGP 1858-0017	11,747	
Response and Recovery Project	97.042	OEM14-131	17,846	
2014 Performance Partnership Agreement	97.042	OEM12-131	9,960	
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			39,553	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			$ 781,188	

Note: The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Section I—Summary of Auditor's Results:

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued .....*unmodified*

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified? _X_ yes ___ no
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? _X_ yes ___ none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? ___ yes _X_ no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

- Material weakness(es) identified? ___ yes _X_ no
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)? ___ yes _X_ none reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs.....*unmodified*

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section 510(a) of OMB Circular A-133? ___ yes _X_ no

Identification of major programs:

CFDA Number	Name of Federal Program
14.228	Community Development Block Grant

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: $ 300,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? ___ yes _X_ no

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Section II—Financial Statement Findings:

2015 - 1. Incomplete Bank Reconciliations, and financial reporting

Criteria: Each month as part of the closing routine, bank statement balances should be reconciled to amounts recorded in the general ledger and reported on the financial statements.

Condition: Bank accounts of the General Fund were not reconciled for the year. Failure to follow generally accepted accounting procedures resulted in inconsistent accounting for revenues and receivables at year end.

Cause: County's accounting policy was not complied with. Accounting clerical staff were not properly trained or monitored allowing for revenues of the current period to be recorded as deposits in transit not as receivables.

Effect: Revenues were not posted to the general ledger and erroneous financial reports were issued. During the course of field work, it was discovered that deposits were not being made in a timely manner. After the financial director was made aware of the problem, she conducted an investigation, where employee theft was discovered. The employee theft totaled $1,815 and was discovered November 13, 2015. The employee confessed and repaid the stolen money in full on December 1, 2015. Annual audit was delayed while accounting was completed.

Recommendation: Monthly bank reconciliations should be prepared. Procedures should be in place and followed that provide for the Finance Director's monthly review.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: We concur with the finding. We prepare bank reconciliations on a monthly basis. Separate bank accounts for our general, fire, solid waste, special revenue and agency funds for the Southwestern Judicial Circuit have been opened and we are accounting for each fund in accordance with county policy.

2015 - 2. Segregation of Duties

Criteria: Internal controls should be in place which provide reasonable assurance that an individual cannot misappropriate funds without such actions being detected during the normal course of business.

Condition: Appropriate segregation of duties does not exist between recording, distribution, reconciliation of cash accounts and other operational functions in various areas of County operations. This is especially prominent in the offices of the Sheriff, Jail, Clerk of Court, Magistrate Court, and Probate Court.

Cause: The failure to properly segregate duties is due to the limited number of individuals available in these offices to perform each of the duties.

Effect: Failure to properly segregate duties among recording, distribution, and reconciliation of accounts can lead to misappropriation of funds that is not detected during the normal course of business.

Recommendation: The duties of recording, distribution, approving, writing and signing of checks, and reconciliation of accounts should be segregated among employees.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: We concur with the finding. We have considered the benefit of adding additional staff for this purpose, and we conclude that the costs would outweigh the benefit. The offices listed continue to review their respective systems and accounting in their offices. The County Finance Director will continue to provide oversight and technical advice.

Section II—Financial Statement Findings (continued):

2015 - 3. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Criteria: County should maintain a schedule of capital assets and record depreciation as appropriate.

Condition: Schedule of capital assets and depreciation is incomplete.

Cause: Ineffective or lack of oversight by management.

Effect: Capital asset acquisitions for the year were not added and assets disposed of were not removed from the schedule. Depreciation on those assets had not been calculated.

Recommendation: County management should review the schedule of capital assets and depreciation for completeness and consistency to insure that the capitalization policies and procedures are followed. Consider assigning the duty of maintaining the capital asset inventory to the designated county purchasing agent.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: We concur with the finding. We will insure that the schedule of assets and depreciation is reviewed at least annually for completeness and accuracy.

2015 - 4. Fiscal Agency Services for Southwestern Judicial Circuit Public Defender, and Juvenile Court

Criteria: The County has agreed to provide fiscal agent services in the form of accounting and custodial management for officials of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit. These services include preparing and mailing invoices to Counties in the Circuit for reimbursement of costs of those offices receiving revenues, paying bills, record keeping, and financial reporting. Each county should pay its fair share based on population.

Condition: Billings for reimbursements have not been sufficient to cover costs and the County has used its general revenues to make-up the difference.

Cause: Inaccurate accumulation of costs or misunderstanding of criteria.

Effect: Reimbursements were not billed to the circuit in a timely manner.

Recommendation: The Finance Director should review the invoicing procedures and computations to insure that costs are recovered. Invoices should be reviewed for accuracy prior to mailing.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: We concur with the finding. We will review our procedures for billing, and insure that the Counties in in the Circuit are billed for their share of the reimbursable costs.

Section II—Financial Statement Findings (continued):

2015 - 5. Accounting System in Tax Commissioner's Office

Criteria: Accounting system should be functioning to insure that all monies received are promptly disbursed. The system should produce accurate reports of unpaid taxes. Monies held at the end of any accounting period should be reasonably explained.

Condition: Monies were not promptly accounted for and disbursed for the months of March, April, May, and June, 2015. Unpaid property tax was not documented at conversion and year end reports for audit were delayed.

Cause: The Tax Commissioner implemented new accounting software on March 1, 2015. Conversion was not adequately monitored and staff training was insufficient so that monies on hand at month end were not reconciled to actual bank balances.

Effect: Disbursements of property taxes to the County, School and State was delayed until August, 2015. As of June 30, 2015, $9,074.30 remained on hand unaccounted for in the property tax account.

Recommendation: The Tax Commissioner should require the software provider to adequately train the accounting staff including developing procedures to insure that the Tax Commissioner's books and records are complete and accurate and that tax receipts are promptly disbursed.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: We concur with the finding, The Tax Commissioner and staff have received additional training and are working to get the books balanced and reconciled so that the funds can be accurately and promptly disbursed.

2015 - 6. State Budgetary Requirements – Special Revenue Fund Budgets

Criteria: All local governments shall operate under an annual balanced budget for the general fund, each special revenue fund, and each debt-service fund in use by the local government. Each unit of local government shall adopt and operate under a project-length balanced budget for each capital projects fund in use by the government. A budget ordinance or resolution is deemed balanced when the sum of estimated revenues and appropriated fund balances is equal to appropriations.

Condition: The County's budget resolution did not include the Sheriff's Discretionary Fund. After consultation with the County Attorney, management notified the Sheriff that use and distribution of Social Security incentive payments appeared to be inappropriate and were therefore not authorized through a sheriff's discretionary account.

Effect: The Sheriff continued to use the Fund which could result in inappropriate use of County resources and violation of state law.

Recommendation: Special Revenue funds should be approved for use by the Board of Commissioners. Annual budget requests should be submitted for consideration to the Board of Commissioners. The Sheriff should adhere to legal guidance pertaining to this and other funds. Additionally, the Sheriff should provide the Board of Commissioners with regular financial reports for all funds.

Section II—Financial Statement Findings (continued):

2015 - 6. State Budgetary Requirements – Special Revenue Fund Budgets (continued)

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: We concur with the finding. Expenditure budgets will be adopted for all Special Revenue Funds. We will monitor financial reports for the Special Revenue Funds and take appropriate action when necessary. Social Security incentive payments received by the Sheriff's Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 had been deposited into a separate account and none of those funds were used during the fiscal year. We have hired an auditor to perform forensic analysis of bank account activity for three accounts related to the Sheriff's Office beginning January 2005.

Section III—Federal Awards Findings and Questioned Costs:

Finding

None.

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Status of Prior Year Audit Findings

2014 - 1. Incomplete Bank Reconciliations, and financial reporting

Criteria: Each month as part of the closing routine, bank statement balances should be reconciled to amounts recorded in the general ledger and reported on the financial statements.

Condition: Bank accounts of the General Fund were not reconciled for the year.

Auditee Response/Status: Unresolved. This is included in current finding number 2015-1.

2014 - 2. Segregation of Duties

Criteria: Internal controls should be in place which provide reasonable assurance that an individual cannot misappropriate funds without such actions being detected during the normal course of business.

Condition: Appropriate segregation of duties is insufficient among recording, distribution, reconciliation of cash accounts and other operational functions in various areas of County operations. This is especially prominent in the offices of the Sheriff, Jail, Clerk of Court, Magistrate Court, and Probate Court.

Auditee Response/Status: Unresolved. This is included in current finding number 2015-2.

2014 - 3. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Criteria: County should maintain a schedule of capital assets and record depreciation as appropriate.

Condition: Schedule of capital assets and depreciation is incomplete.

Auditee Response/Status: Unresolved. This is included in current finding number 2015-3.

2014 - 4. Fiscal Agency Services for Southwestern Judicial Circuit Public Defender, Juvenile Court and District Attorney

Criteria: The County has agreed to provide fiscal agent services in the form of accounting and custodial management for officials of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit. These services include preparing and mailing invoices to Counties in the Circuit for reimbursement of costs of those offices (District Attorney does his own invoicing), receiving revenues, paying bills, record keeping, and financial reporting. Each county should pay its fair share based on population.

Condition: Billings for reimbursements have not been sufficient to cover costs and the County has used its general revenues to make-up the difference.

Auditee Response/Status: Partially resolved. This is included in current finding number 2015-4.

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Status of Prior Year Audit Findings (continued)

2014 - 5. County Jail Fund

Criteria: Monies collected pursuant to the Jail Construction and Staffing Act are by Georgia Law required to be paid over to the governing authority and shall be deposited by the governing authority into a special account to be known as the "County Jail Fund" (O.C.G.A. 15-21-93).

Condition: "County Jail Fund" has not been established

Auditee Response/Status: Resolved.

2014-6. Community Development Block Grant – CFDA NO. 14.228
Grant No. 12b-y-129-1-5499—Year ended June 30, 2015

Criteria: The recipient must minimize the time elapsing between the receipt of funds and their disbursement. The 2012 CDBG Recipients' Manual states "A period of 3 working days or less shall be considered acceptable for any sum more than $5,000." The CDBG Manual also states that "whenever cash on hand exceeds $5,000 and appears to exceed the next 3 working days needs, the excess should be immediately returned to DCA."

Statement of condition: Resolved