TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022

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MAULDIN & JENKINS
CPAs & ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Commissioners
of Taylor County, Georgia
Butler, Georgia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

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

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund, Solid Waste Surcharge Fund, and TSPLOST Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the Taylor County Department of Public Health, which represent 7%, 3%, and 40%, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Taylor County Department of Public Health, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis that accoutning principles generally accepted in the United State of America requires to be present to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not part of the basic financial statemets, 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 histporial context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise of the County's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules and the schedules of expenditures of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds – 2011 issue and the schedules of expenditures of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds – 2017 issue, as required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated ("O.C.G.A.") §48-8-121 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules and the schedules of expenditures of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds – 2011 issue and the schedules of expenditures of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds – 2017 issue are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us and other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, and the report of other auditors, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules and the schedules of expenditures of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds – 2011 issue and the schedules of expenditures of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds – 2017 issue 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 December 29, 2022, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Taylor County, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Macon, Georgia
December 29, 2022

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2022

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 18,811,372	$ 44,366	$ 18,855,738
Receivables, net of allowances:			
Taxes receivable	479,155	-	479,155
Accounts receivable	281,887	373	282,260
Due from other governments	48,785	-	48,785
Due from component units	118,471	-	118,471
Due from primry government	-	-	-
Internal balances	1,511	(1,511)	-
Inventories	2,932	-	2,932
Prepaid items	210,864	-	210,864
OPEB asset	-	-	-
Capital assets, nondepreciable	413,152	-	413,152
Capital assets, depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	13,225,455	581,147	13,806,602
Total assets	33,593,584	624,375	34,217,959
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension and OPEB plans	-	-	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	-	-
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	151,143	385	151,528
Accrued liabilities	133,519	-	133,519
Unearned revenue	778,896	-	778,896
Due to other governments	40,411	-	40,411
Due to primary government	-	-	-
Due to component unit	9,236		9,236
Finance purchase due within one year	144,175	-	144,175
Finance purchase due in more than one year	829,468	-	829,468
Compensated absences due within one year	106,093	-	106,093
Compensated absences due in more than one year	27,346	-	27,346
Landfill post-closure costs due within one year	11,000	-	11,000
Landfill post-closure costs due in more than one year	44,000	-	44,000
Net OPEB liability	-	-	-
Net pension liability	-	-	-
Total liabilities	2,275,287	385	2,275,672

Component Units				
Department of Public Health	Development Authority	Recreation Commission	Airport Authority	Building Authority
$ 522,446	$ 1,387,571	$ 26,404	$ 86,686	$ 40,900
-	-	-	-	-
211	-	-	9,791	25,086
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	9,236	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
65,493	-	-	-	-
-	287,912	-	1,299,871	-
9,594	130,577	-	3,684,887	831,962
597,744	1,806,060	26,404	5,090,471	897,948
78,694	-	-	-	-
78,694	-	-	-	-
3,236	-	620	54,589	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
707	-	-	-	-
-	-	118,571	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
18,077	-	-	-	-
149,316	-	-	-	-
171,336	-	119,191	54,589	-

(Continued)

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2022

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension and OPEB plans	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	12,664,964	581,147	13,246,111
Restricted for:			
Judicial	43,499	-	43,499
Public safety	313,311	-	313,311
Public works	5,616,813	-	5,616,813
Capital projects	2,438,996	-	2,438,996
Other purposes	-	-	-
Unrestricted	10,240,714	42,843	10,283,557
Total net position	$ 31,318,297	$ 623,990	$ 31,942,287

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

Component Units				
Department of Public Health	Development Authority	Recreation Commission	Airport Authority	Building Authority
$ 245,116	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
245,116	-	-	-	-
9,594	418,489	-	4,984,758	831,962
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
40,697	-	-	-	-
209,695	1,387,571	(92,787)	51,124	65,986
$ 259,986	$ 1,806,060	$ (92,787)	$ 5,035,882	$ 897,948

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
JUNE 30, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary government:				
Governmental activities:				
General government	$ 1,743,003	$ 250,665	$ 18,914	$ -
Judicial	495,281	146,163	-	-
Public safety	3,013,835	610,903	176,709	-
Public works	2,046,684	1,812,590	-	899,346
Health and welfare	227,317	84,615	112,375	-
Culture and recreation	117,792	-	-	-
Housing and development	509,571	59,055	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	14,981	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	8,168,464	2,963,991	307,998	899,346
Business-type activities:				
Water and sewer	37,969	14,792	-	-
Total business-type activities	37,969	14,792	-	-
Total primary government	$ 8,206,433	$ 2,978,783	$ 307,998	$ 899,346
Component units:				
Department of Public Health	$ 358,594	$ 98,024	$ 309,063	$ -
Development Authority	115,009	-	261,166	-
Recreation Commission	178,783	38,043	121,251	-
Airport Authority	224,697	53,629	45,948	68,117
Building Authority	70,216	24,819	-	-
Total component units	$ 947,299	$ 214,515	$ 737,428	$ 68,117
		General revenues:		
		Property taxes		
		Sales taxes		
		Other taxes		
		Unrestricted investment earnings		
		Total general revenues		
		Change in net position		
		Net position (deficit), beginning of year		
		Net position (deficit), end of year		

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

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position								
Primary Government			Component Units					
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Department of Public Health	Development Authority	Recreation Commission	Airport Authority	Building Authority
$ (1,473,424)	$ -	$ (1,473,424)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
(349,118)	-	(349,118)	-	-	-	-	-
(2,226,223)	-	(2,226,223)	-	-	-	-	-
665,252	-	665,252	-	-	-	-	-
(30,327)	-	(30,327)	-	-	-	-	-
(117,792)	-	(117,792)	-	-	-	-	-
(450,516)	-	(450,516)	-	-	-	-	-
(14,981)	-	(14,981)	-	-	-	-	-
(3,997,129)	-	(3,997,129)	-	-	-	-	-
-	(23,177)	(23,177)	-	-	-	-	-
-	(23,177)	(23,177)	-	-	-	-	-
(3,997,129)	(23,177)	(4,020,306)	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	48,493	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	146,157	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	(19,489)	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	(57,003)	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,397)
-	-	-	48,493	146,157	(19,489)	(57,003)	(45,397)
2,578,380	-	2,578,380	-	-	-	-	-
2,550,020	-	2,550,020	-	-	-	-	-
1,564,729	-	1,564,729	-	-	-	-	-
1,475	-	1,475	-	34,449	-	-	-
6,694,604	-	6,694,604	-	34,449	-	-	-
2,697,475	(23,177)	2,674,298	48,493	180,606	(19,489)	(57,003)	(45,397)
28,620,822	647,167	29,267,989	211,493	1,625,454	(73,298)	5,092,885	943,345
$ 31,318,297	$ 623,990	$ 31,942,287	$ 259,986	$ 1,806,060	$ (92,787)	$ 5,035,882	$ 897,948

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2022

	General Fund	Solid Waste Surcharge Fund	American Rescue Plan Act Fund	T-SPLOST Fund
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 9,846,868	$ 3,908,208	$ 778,996	$ 1,512,202
Taxes receivable	277,332	-	-	71,465
Accounts receivable	184,482	97,405	-	-
Due from other governments	47,708	-	-	-
Due from other funds	1,611	1,100	-	-
Due from component units	73,471	45,000	-	-
Inventories	2,932	-	-	-
Prepaid items	204,364	6,500	-	-
Total assets	$ 10,638,768	$ 4,058,213	$ 778,996	$ 1,583,667
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	$ 118,371	$ 13,269	$ -	$ 5,298
Accrued liabilities	133,519	-	-	-
Unearned revenues	-	-	778,896	-
Due to other governments	-	-	-	-
Due to component units	9,236	-	-	-
Due to other funds	1,100	-	100	-
Total liabilities	262,226	13,269	778,996	5,298
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	172,528	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	172,528	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES				
Fund balances				
Nonspendable for:				
Inventory	2,932	-	-	-
Prepaid items	204,364	6,500	-	-
Restricted for:				
Judicial	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-
Public works	-	4,038,444	-	1,578,369
Capital projects	-	-	-	-
Committed for:				
Public safety	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	9,996,718	-	-	-
Total fund balances	10,204,014	4,044,944	-	1,578,369
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 10,638,768	$ 4,058,213	$ 778,996	$ 1,583,667

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.
Net position of governmental activities

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

Capital Projects 2011 SPLOST Fund	Capital Projects 2017 SPLOST Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
$ 70,214	$ 2,280,637	$ 414,247	$ 18,811,372
-	130,358	-	479,155
-	-	-	281,887
-	-	1,077	48,785
-	-	-	2,711
-	-	-	118,471
-	-	-	2,932
-	-	-	210,864
$ 70,214	$ 2,410,995	$ 415,324	$ 19,956,177
$ -	$ 1,802	$ 12,403	$ 151,143
-	-	-	133,519
-	-	-	778,896
-	40,411	-	40,411
-	-	-	9,236
-	-	-	1,200
-	42,213	12,403	1,114,405
-	-	-	172,528
-	-	-	172,528
-	-	-	2,932
-	-	-	210,864
-	-	43,499	43,499
-	-	313,311	313,311
-	-	-	5,616,813
70,214	2,368,782	-	2,438,996
-	-	46,111	46,111
-	-	-	9,996,718
70,214	2,368,782	402,921	18,669,244
$ 70,214	$ 2,410,995	$ 415,324	
			13,638,607
			172,528
			(1,162,082)
			$ 31,318,297

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

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

	General Fund	Solid Waste Surcharge Fund	American Rescue Plan Act Fund	T-SPLOST Fund
Revenues				
Property taxes	$ 2,652,671	$ -	$ -	$ -
Sales tax	646,216	-	-	782,721
Other taxes	1,564,729	-	-	-
Licenses and permits	73,756	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	1,188,275	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	143,510	-	-	-
Charges for services	1,159,271	1,317,758	-	-
Investment income	1,059	352	-	148
Miscellaneous	199,182	-	-	-
Total revenues	7,628,669	1,318,110	-	782,869
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	1,197,633	96,207	-	-
Judicial	456,258	29,470	-	-
Public safety	2,574,600	106,110	-	-
Public works	1,892,023	94,841	-	-
Health and welfare	188,717	6,033	-	-
Culture and recreation	71,753	-	-	-
Housing and development	505,472	2,110	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	1,185,383
Debt service:				
Principal	51,351	-	-	32,723
Interest	5,505	-	-	9,476
Total expenditures	6,943,312	334,771	-	1,227,582
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	685,357	983,339	-	(444,713)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Issuance of direct financing	-	-	-	858,024
Transfers in	400,000	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	(200,000)	-	(200,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	400,000	(200,000)	-	658,024
Net change in fund balances	1,085,357	783,339	-	213,311
Fund balance, beginning of year	9,118,657	3,261,605	-	1,365,058
Fund balance, end of year	$ 10,204,014	$ 4,044,944	$ -	$ 1,578,369

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

Capital Projects 2011 SPLOST Fund	Capital Projects 2017 SPLOST Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,652,671
-	1,121,083	-	2,550,020
-	-	-	1,564,729
-	-	-	73,756
-	-	-	1,188,275
-	-	27,696	171,206
-	-	61,732	2,538,761
7	38	26	1,630
-	-	-	199,182
7	1,121,121	89,454	10,940,230
-	-	-	1,293,840
-	-	2,161	487,889
-	-	44,686	2,725,396
-	-	-	1,986,864
-	-	-	194,750
-	-	-	71,753
-	-	-	507,582
-	347,512	-	347,512
-	140,632	-	1,326,015
-	-	-	84,074
-	-	-	14,981
-	488,144	46,847	9,040,656
7	632,977	42,607	1,899,574
-	-	-	858,024
-	-	-	400,000
-	-	-	(400,000)
-	-	-	858,024
7	632,977	42,607	2,757,598
70,207	1,735,805	360,314	15,911,646
$ 70,214	$ 2,368,782	$ 402,921	$ 18,669,244

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

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

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$	2,757,598
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 outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.		777,942
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(74,291)
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 net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		(762,950)
Compensated absences expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(824)
Changes in net position - governmental activities	$	2,697,475

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

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance with
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues				
Property taxes	$ 2,095,423	$ 2,095,423	$ 2,652,671	$ 557,248
Sales tax	530,000	530,000	646,216	116,216
Other taxes	1,095,074	1,095,074	1,564,729	469,655
Licenses and permits	53,900	53,900	73,756	19,856
Intergovernmental	610,441	610,441	1,188,275	577,834
Fines and forfeitures	189,500	189,500	143,510	(45,990)
Charges for services	1,082,369	1,082,369	1,159,271	76,902
Investment income	1,500	1,500	1,059	(441)
Miscellaneous	168,101	168,101	199,182	31,081
Total revenues	5,826,308	5,826,308	7,628,669	1,802,361
Expenditures				
Current				
General government:				
Governing body	506,403	506,403	455,038	51,365
General administration	130,570	130,570	136,419	(5,849)
Tax commissioner	192,943	192,943	189,181	3,762
Tax assessor	129,372	129,372	124,472	4,900
Registrar	90,631	90,631	74,239	16,392
Buildings and plant	236,703	236,703	217,440	19,263
Board of equalization	3,285	3,285	844	2,441
Total general government	1,289,907	1,289,907	1,197,633	92,274
Judicial:				
Superior court	266,744	266,744	242,891	23,853
Probate court	210,040	210,040	197,418	12,622
Public defender	15,949	15,949	15,949	-
Total judicial	492,733	492,733	456,258	36,475
Public safety:				
Sheriff	733,903	733,903	755,049	(21,146)
Jail	537,145	537,145	533,706	3,439
Ambulances	883,776	883,776	1,058,696	(174,920)
Emergency management	16,975	16,975	35,128	(18,153)
Fire	85,216	85,216	135,398	(50,182)
Coroner	19,777	19,777	15,034	4,743
Emergency communication	41,589	41,589	41,589	-
Total public safety	2,318,381	2,318,381	2,574,600	(256,219)
Public works:				
Roads and bridges	1,270,759	1,270,759	1,634,777	(364,018)
Landfill	228,176	228,176	257,246	(29,070)
Total public works	1,498,935	1,498,935	1,892,023	(393,088)

(Continued)

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance with
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Expenditures (Continued)				
Current (Continued)				
Health and welfare:				
Health department	$ 121,718	$ 121,718	$ 121,784	$ (66)
Family and children services	31,181	31,181	25,004	6,177
Mental retardation	10,616	10,616	10,616	-
Council on aging	28,648	28,648	30,077	(1,429)
Neighborhood service center	2,500	2,500	1,236	1,264
Total health and welfare	194,663	194,663	188,717	5,946
Culture and recreation:				
Parks	46,974	46,974	46,974	-
Libraries	24,779	24,779	24,779	-
Total culture and recreation	71,753	71,753	71,753	-
Housing and development:				
County agent	54,434	54,434	54,597	(163)
Planning and zoning	63,519	63,519	69,850	(6,331)
Transit	245,354	245,354	240,052	5,302
Airport	10,000	10,000	10,100	(100)
Forestry	24,042	24,042	24,042	-
Soil conservation	41,340	41,340	42,314	(974)
Industrial development authority	64,391	64,391	64,517	(126)
Total housing and development	503,080	503,080	505,472	(2,392)
Debt service				
Principal	52,527	52,527	51,351	1,176
Interest	4,329	4,329	5,505	(1,176)
Total debt service	56,856	56,856	56,856	-
Total expenditures	6,426,308	6,426,308	6,943,312	(517,004)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(600,000)	(600,000)	685,357	85,357
Other financing sources				
Transfers in	600,000	600,000	400,000	(200,000)
Total other financing sources	600,000	600,000	400,000	(200,000)
Net change in fund balance	-	-	1,085,357	(114,643)
Fund balance, beginning of year	9,118,657	9,118,657	9,118,657	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 9,118,657	$ 9,118,657	$ 10,204,014	$ (114,643)

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

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
SOLID WASTE SURCHARGE FUND – BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance with
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues				
Charges for services	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,317,758	$ (82,242)
Investment income	500	500	352	(148)
Total revenues	1,400,500	1,400,500	1,318,110	(82,390)
Expenditures				
Current				
General government	143,100	143,100	96,207	46,893
Judicial	123,500	123,500	29,470	94,030
Public safety	133,000	133,000	106,110	26,890
Public works	735,400	735,400	94,841	640,559
Health and welfare	10,000	10,000	6,033	3,967
Housing and development	10,500	10,500	2,110	8,390
Total expenditures	1,155,500	1,155,500	334,771	820,729
Excess of revenues over expenditures	245,000	245,000	983,339	738,339
Other financing uses				
Transfers out	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	-
Total other financing uses	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	-
Net change in fund balance	45,000	45,000	783,339	738,339
Fund balance, beginning of year	3,261,605	3,261,605	3,261,605	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 3,306,605	$ 3,306,605	$ 4,044,944	$ 738,339

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

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
TSPLOST FUND – BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance with
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues				
Sales tax	$ 849,750	$ 849,750	$ 782,721	$ (67,029)
Investment income	250	250	148	(102)
Total revenues	850,000	850,000	782,869	(67,131)
Expenditures				
Current				
Public works	612,000	612,000	1,185,383	(573,383)
Debt service:				
Principal	38,000	38,000	32,723	5,277
Interest	-	-	9,476	(9,476)
Total expenditures	650,000	650,000	1,227,582	(577,582)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	200,000	200,000	(444,713)	(244,713)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Issuance of direct financing	-	-	858,024	858,024
Transfers out	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(200,000)	(200,000)	658,024	858,024
Net change in fund balance	-	-	213,311	613,311
Fund balance, beginning of year	1,365,058	1,365,058	1,365,058	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 1,365,058	$ 1,365,058	$ 1,578,369	$ 613,311

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

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2022

	Major Enterprise Fund Water and Sewer Fund
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash	$ 44,366
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	373
Total current assets	44,739
Capital assets:	
Capital assets, depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	581,147
Total assets	625,886
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	385
Due to other funds	1,511
Total current liabilities	1,896
NET POSITION	
Investment in capital assets	581,147
Unrestricted	42,843
Total net position	$ 623,990

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

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Major Enterprise Fund Water and Sewer Fund
Operating revenues	
Charges for services:	
Water and sewer sales	$ 14,792
Total operating revenues	14,792
Operating expenses	
Repairs and maintenance	745
Utilities	3,484
Dues and supplies	7,780
Depreciation	25,960
Total operating expenses	37,969
Change in net position	(23,177)
Net position, beginning of year	647,166
Net position, end of year	$ 623,990

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

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Major Enterprise Fund Water and Sewer Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers	$ 15,490
Payments to suppliers and service providers	(11,432)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,058
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,058
Cash and cash equivalents:	
Beginning of year	40,308
End of year	$ 44,366
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating loss	$ (23,177)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	25,960
Decrease in accounts receivable	698
Decrease in due to other funds	542
Increase in accounts payable	35
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 4,058

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

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2022

	Custodial Funds
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 311,846
Taxes receivable	502,341
Total assets	$ 814,187
LIABILITIES	
Due to others	$ 160,381
Uncollected taxes	502,341
Total liabilities	$ 662,722
NET POSITION	
Restricted for individuals, organizations, and other governments	$ 151,465

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

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2022

	Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS	
Taxes collected	$ 10,938,145
Fines and fees	428,166
Total additions	11,366,311
DEDUCTIONS	
Taxes disbursed	10,938,145
Other custodial disbursements	450,267
Total deductions	11,388,412
Change in net position	(22,101)
Net position, beginning of year	173,566
Net position, end of year	$ 151,465

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Taylor County, Georgia (the "County") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as applied to governments. 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

The County is governed by an elected five-member Board of Commissioners. As required by GAAP, the financial statements of the reporting entity include those of the County (the "Primary Government") and its component units. The component units discussed below are included in the County's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the County. In conformity with GAAP, as set forth in GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statements No. 39 and 61, the financial statements of the component units are discretely presented in the financial statements.

The Taylor County Airport Authority (the "Airport Authority") was established as a legally separate entity in 1994 and given the power to acquire, construct, equip, maintain, operate, own, and improve airports and landing fields for the use of aircraft and related buildings and equipment. The five members of the Airport Authority are appointed by the Board of Commissioners.

The Taylor County Recreation Commission (the "Commission") was established as a legally separate entity in 1946. The Recreation Commission is governed by a six-member board composed of two members from the County and two from the City of Reynolds and the City of Butler. The County approves the budget of the Recreation Commission, and carries out its day-to-day operations.

The Taylor County Building Authority (the "Building Authority") was established as a legally separate entity in 1995 and is responsible for the operations of the Taylor County Multi-Purpose Facility. The five members of the Building Authority are appointed by the Board of Commissioners.

The Taylor County Department of Public Health (the "Department of Public Health") is governed by a seven-member board, of which four members are appointed by the governing authority of the County. The County approves the required local match portion of the budget requested by the Department of Public Health which is administered by the appointed Board of the Health Department. The Department of Public Health financial statements have been presented separately and can be obtained by writing to the Taylor County Department of Public Health, P.O. Box 158, Butler, Georgia 31006.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

A. Reporting Entity (Continued)

The Taylor County Development Authority (the "Development Authority") was established as a legally separate entity in 1984. The seven members of the Development Authority are appointed by the Board of Commissioners.

The Airport Authority, the Recreation Commission, the Building Authority, and the Development Authority are audited along with the primary government financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14. However, separate financial statements are not prepared.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund and the fiduciary fund financial statements. 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.

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, intergovernmental grants, and investment income associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and 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.

The format of the fund financial statements has been modified by GASB Statement No. 34. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. GASB Statement No. 34 also requires, as required supplementary information, the Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") which includes an analytical overview of the County's financial activity.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation (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 ***Solid Waste Surcharge Fund*** is a special revenue fund used to account for the funds received from the use of the S.R. 137 landfill in accordance with the Official Code of Georgia Annotated ("O.C.G.A.") §12-8-39.

The ***American Rescue Plan Act ("ARPA")*** ***Fund*** accounts for the financial resources provided and subsequently expended from the ARPA grant received from the federal government.

The ***T-SPLOST Fund*** is a special revenue fund used to account for the construction and acquisition of major capital facilities financed by Transportation Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax proceeds.

The ***Capital Projects SPLOST 2011 Fund*** is a capital projects fund used to account for the construction and acquisition of major capital facilities financed by 2011 Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax proceeds.

The ***Capital Projects SPLOST 2017 Fund*** is a capital projects fund used to account for the construction and acquisition of major capital facilities financed by 2017 Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax proceeds.

The County reports the following major proprietary fund:

The ***Water and Sewer Fund*** accounts for the operation of the water and sewerage system including all revenues from sources applicable to these operations and all expenses of the operation.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

The ***Special Revenue Funds*** account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for particular purposes.

The ***Custodial Funds*** are used to account for the collection and disbursement of monies by the County on behalf of other governments and individuals. These include the Tax Commissioner, Clerk of Superior Court, Probate Court, Magistrate Court, and Sheriff.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* 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 for goods and services provided. Operating expenses of the enterprise funds include the cost of these goods and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

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.

D. Budgets

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the General Fund and each special revenue fund. Project length budgets are adopted for the capital projects fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to commit or assign that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the County.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. Deposits and Investments

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Water and Sewer Fund considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

State statutes authorize the County to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds and repurchase agreements.

Investments are reported at fair value. At June 30, 2022, the County has no investments.

F. Interfund Receivables/Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year as well as all other outstanding balances between funds are reported as “due to/from other funds.” Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as “internal balances.”

G. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost, which approximates market, using the first-in/first-out (“FIFO”) method. The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

H. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

I. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the County as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $1,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value at the date of donation. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, the County has elected not to include infrastructure acquired or constructed prior to July 1, 2003.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. Capital Assets (Continued)

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

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

Asset Category	Years
Land improvements	15 – 20
Buildings and improvements	15 – 40
Machinery and equipment	5 – 10
Infrastructure	20 – 50
Water system	40

J. Compensated Absences

It is the County's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the County does not have a policy to pay 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 are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

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 the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

L. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

GASB Statements No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*, and No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, have established accounting and financial reporting for deferred outflows/inflows of resources and the concept of net position as the residual of all other elements presented in a statement of net position.

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. At June 30, 2022, the County has no items that qualify for reporting in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of 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 not received within 60 days after year-end. These amounts are deferred and will be recognized as an inflow of resources in the period in which the amounts become available.

M. 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”.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

M. Fund Equity (Continued)

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.

- ***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.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

M. Fund Equity (Continued)

Flow Assumptions (Continued)

Net Position – Net position represents 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 is reported as restricted using the same definition as used for restricted fund balance as described in the section above. All other net position is reported as unrestricted.

The County applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

N. Use of Estimates

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

O. Tax Abatement Agreements

During the year ended June 30, 2017, the County implemented GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. This statement requires the County to disclose information for any tax abatement agreements either entered into by the County, or agreements entered into by other governments that reduce the County's tax revenues.

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

A. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between *fund balance – total governmental funds* and *net position – governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds." The details of this $1,162,082 difference are as follows:

Financed purchases on direct borrowings	$ (973,643)
Landfill post-closure costs	(55,000)
Compensated absences	(133,439)
Net adjustment to reduce *fund balance - total governmental funds* to arrive at *net position - governmental activities*	$ (1,162,082)

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

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between *net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds* and *changes in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense." The details of this $777,942 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	$ 1,687,883
Depreciation expense	(909,941)
Net adjustment to increase *net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds* to arrive at *changes in net position - governmental activities*	$ 777,942

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

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

Another element of the reconciliation states that "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 assets." The details of this $762,950 difference are as follows:

Finance purchases initiated	$ (858,024)
Principal repayments:	
Financed purchases on direct borrowings	84,074
Landfill post-closure costs	11,000
Net adjustment to decrease *net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds* to arrive at *changes in net position - governmental activities*	$ (762,950)

NOTE 3. LEGAL COMPLIANCE - BUDGETS

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

1. Prior to May 1, the Department Heads submit to the County Manager proposed operating budgets for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1, for the General Fund and each special revenue fund. 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 Manager for study.

2. Public hearings are conducted at the courthouse to obtain taxpayer comments.

3. The budget is legally adopted by the Board of Commissioners.

4. Any revisions of the budget must be approved by the Board of Commissioners.

5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and each special revenue fund.

NOTE 3. LEGAL COMPLIANCE – BUDGETS (CONTINUED)

6. Budgets for the General Fund and each special revenue fund were adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.

Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted on June 30, 2021, or as amended by the Board of Commissioners. Individual amendments were not material in relation to the original appropriations.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, expenditures exceeded the appropriations as follows:

General Fund:		
General Government		
General administration	$	5,849
Public Safety		
Sheriff		21,146
Ambulances		174,920
Emergency management		18,153
Fire		50,182
Public Works		
Roads and bridges		364,018
Landfill		29,070
Health and Welfare		
Health department		66
Council on aging		1,429
Housing and development		
County agent		163
Planning and zoning		6,331
Airport		100
Soil conservation		974
Industrial development authority		126

These over-expenditures were funded by under-expenditures in other departments, unanticipated revenues, and opening fund balance.

NOTE 4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Credit Risk. State statutes authorize the County to invest in 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. The County had no investments as of June 30, 2022.

Interest Rate Risk. The County does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

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, 2022 all of the deposits maintained by the County were properly insured and collateralized as required by the O.C.G.A. §45-8-12(c) and as defined by GASB pronouncements.

NOTE 5. RECEIVABLES

Taxes were levied on October 7, 2021 and payable on or before December 29, 2021. The County bills and collects its own property taxes. Property taxes levied for 2021 are recorded as receivables, net of estimated uncollectibles.

The net receivables collected during the year ended June 30, 2022, and expected to be collected by August 31, 2022, are recognized as revenues in the year ended June 30, 2022. Net receivables estimated to be collectible subsequent to August 31, 2022, are recorded as revenue when received. Prior year levies were recorded using substantially the same principles, and remaining receivables are re-evaluated annually.

NOTE 5. RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Receivables consisted of the following at June 30, 2022:

	General Fund	Solid Waste Surcharge Fund	T-SPLOST Fund	Capital Projects 2017 SPLOST Fund
Receivables:				
Taxes	$ 334,952	$ -	$ 71,465	$ 130,358
Accounts	184,482	97,405	-	-
Due from other governments	47,708	-	-	-
Gross receivables	567,142	97,405	71,465	130,358
Less allowance	57,620	-	-	-
Net total receivables	$ 509,522	$ 97,405	$ 71,465	$ 130,358

	Water and Sewer Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Receivables:			
Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ 536,775
Accounts	480	-	282,367
Due from other governments	-	1,077	48,785
Gross receivables	480	1,077	867,927
Less allowance	107	-	57,727
Net total receivables	$ 373	$ 1,077	$ 810,200

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 389,348	$ -	$ -	$ 389,348
Construction in progress	27,445	9,369	(13,010)	23,804
Total	416,793	9,369	(13,010)	413,152
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	94,295	-	-	94,295
Buildings and improvements	8,502,942	68,274	13,010	8,584,226
Machinery and equipment	8,042,375	1,542,058	-	9,584,433
Infrastructure	7,046,943	68,182	-	7,115,125
Total	23,686,555	1,678,514	13,010	25,378,079
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	94,080	212	-	94,292
Buildings and improvements	3,677,175	244,212	-	3,921,387
Machinery and equipment	6,250,950	523,555	-	6,774,505
Infrastructure	1,220,478	141,962	-	1,362,440
Total	11,242,683	909,941	-	12,152,624
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	12,443,872	768,573	13,010	13,225,455
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 12,860,665	$ 777,942	$ -	$ 13,638,607

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	$ 7,800	$ -	$ -	$ 7,800
Water system	1,002,766	-	-	1,002,766
Total	1,010,566	-	-	1,010,566
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	6,847	520	-	7,367
Water system	396,612	25,440	-	422,052
Total	403,459	25,960	-	429,419
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	607,107	(25,960)	-	581,147
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 607,107	$ (25,960)	$ -	$ 581,147

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

Governmental activities	
General government	$ 105,389
Judicial	4,180
Public safety	341,479
Public works	393,335
Health and welfare	32,567
Culture and recreation	30,690
Housing and development	2,301
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	$ 909,941
Business-type activities:	
Water and sewer	$ 25,960
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	$ 25,960

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Capital asset activity for the Taylor County Development Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 281,997	$ 5,915	$ -	$ -	$ 287,912
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Equipment	6,889	-	-	-	6,889
Building	151,302	-	-	-	151,302
Total	158,191	-	-		158,191
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Equipment	5,449	984	-	-	6,433
Building	17,301	3,880	-	-	21,181
Total	22,750	4,864	-		27,614
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	135,441	(4,864)	-	-	130,577
Capital assets, net	$ 417,438	$ 1,051	$ -	$ -	$ 418,489

Capital asset activity for the Taylor County Airport Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 1,181,299	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,181,299
Construction in progress	59,633	99,858	(4,276)	(36,643)	118,572
Total	1,240,932	99,858	(4,276)	(36,643)	1,299,871
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Equipment	7,209	-	-	-	7,209
Buildings	773,454	4,000	-	36,643	814,097
Infrastructure	4,036,158	-	-	-	4,036,158
Total	4,816,821	4,000	-	36,643	4,857,464
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Equipment	7,209	-	-	-	7,209
Buildings	147,864	53,866	-	-	201,730
Infrastructure	868,711	94,927	-	-	963,638
Total	1,023,784	148,793	-	-	1,172,577
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	3,793,037	(144,793)	-	36,643	3,684,887
Capital assets, net	$ 5,033,969	$ (44,935)	$ (4,276)	$ -	$ 4,984,758

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Capital asset activity for the Taylor County Building Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Building	$ 1,558,339	$ -	$ -	-	$ 1,558,339
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Building	686,419	39,958	-	-	726,377
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	871,920	(39,958)	-	-	831,962
Capital assets, net	$ 871,920	$ (39,958)	$ -	$ -	$ 831,962

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of long-term debt activity for the primary government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities					
Finance purchase from direct borrowing	$ 199,693	$ 858,024	$ 84,074	$ 973,643	$ 144,175
Landfill post-closure	66,000	-	11,000	55,000	11,000
Compensated absences	132,615	123,567	122,743	133,439	106,093
Totals	$ 398,308	$ 981,591	$ 217,817	$ 1,162,082	$ 261,268

For governmental activities, compensated absences are ordinarily liquidated by the General Fund, while landfill post-closure costs are liquidated by the Solid Waste Surcharge Fund.

Financed Purchase from Direct Borrowings

During fiscal year 2020, the County entered into a finance purchase agreement from direct borrowings in the amount of $262,875 to finance the purchase of a trash truck. The note is due in annual installments of $14,214 beginning September 3, 2019 and continuing through June 3, 2024. The note is collateralized by the equipment.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Financed Purchase from Direct Borrowings (Continued)

During fiscal year 2022 the County financed the acquisition of equipment. The agreements qualify as a finance purchase from direct borrowings for accounting purposes. The interest rate on the finance purchase agreement is 4.5%. Payments are due monthly of $2,644 beginning March 2022 continuing through February 2025.

The County's total financed purchase debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 144,175	$ 39,203	$ 183,378
2024	149,989	33,389	183,378
2025	679,479	18,934	698,413
	$ 973,643	$ 91,526	$ 1,065,169

Conduit Debt Obligations – Development Authority. During the past five fiscal years, the Development Authority has issued seven separate revenue bonds to acquire capital projects consisting of equipment which will be used in solar energy facilities. The issuances total $765,000,000. The acquired equipment will be leased to a third party. The Development Authority is not obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 8. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

As of June 30, 2022, the General Fund had a payable to the Solid Waste Surcharge Fund of $1,100 and the Water and Sewer Fund had a payable to the General Fund of $1,511 and the American Rescue Plan Act Fund of $100.

This balance resulted from the time lag between the dates that payments between funds are made.

The Solid Waste Surcharge Fund transferred $200,000 to the General Fund and the Capital Projects TSPLOST Fund transferred $200,000 to the General Fund during the year ended June 30, 2022.

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

NOTE 9. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

A. Plan Description

The Taylor County, Georgia Retirement Plan (the "Plan") is a defined contribution plan which was established and may be amended by the County to provide benefits at retirement to general employees of the County. The Plan is administered by Nationwide Life Insurance Company. Plan members are not required to contribute to this plan. The County is required to contribute 5% of annual covered payroll. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the Taylor County Board of Commissioners. Total contributions made to the Plan by the County during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, were $121,798.

B. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting: The Plan financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employer contributions are recognized in the period that the contributions are due.

Methods Used to Value Investments: Plan investments are reported at fair value. Short-term investments are purchased at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on national exchanges are valued at the last reported sales price. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair values.

NOTE 10. LANDFILL POST-CLOSURE COSTS

Effective July 16, 1990, the Taylor County Landfill was closed and no additional waste has been accepted. According to state and federal laws and regulations, the County must perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for a minimum of 30 years. Engineering studies estimate post-closure costs of approximately $55,000 over the remaining five-year period. These costs are based on what it would cost to perform all post-closure care in 2022. Actual costs may be higher due to changes in inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. Should any problems occur during this post-closure period, the costs and time period required for the maintenance and monitoring functions may substantially increase.

NOTE 11. RISK MANAGEMENT

The County is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The County purchases commercial insurance to cover property and liability and professional liability claims.

NOTE 11. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The County participates in the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia Group Self-Insurance Workers' Compensation Fund, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for member local governments. As part of this risk pool, the County is obligated to pay all contributions and assessments as prescribed by the pool; to cooperate with the pool's agents and attorneys; to follow loss reduction procedures established by the fund; and to report as promptly as possible, 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 pool's 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 fund is to defend and protect the members of the fund against liability or loss as prescribed in the member government contract and in accordance with the workers' compensation law of Georgia. The fund is 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 12. JOINT VENTURE

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 ("RC") and is required to pay annual dues thereto. During its year ended June 30, 2022, the County paid $5,301 in such dues. Membership in an RC is required by O.C.G.A. §50-8-34 which provides for the organizational structure of the RC in Georgia.

The RC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. O.C.G.A. §50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of an RC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from: River Valley Regional Commission, 228 West Lamar Street, Americus, Georgia 31709.

NOTE 12. JOINT VENTURE (CONTINUED)

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 $41,589 during the year to assist with general operating expenses. The County's 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, Talbot, Taylor, and Webster counties. Separate financial statements may be obtained from: Middle Flint Regional E-911 Authority, 222 Hayes Avenue, Ellaville, Georgia 31806.

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

The County is not involved in any lawsuits at year-end.

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, management of the County believes such disallowances, if any, will not be significant.

NOTE 14. TAX ABATEMENT AGREEMENTS

State statutes control the creation and operation of Development Authorities under O.C.G.A. §36-62. The PILOT Restriction Act defined in O.C.G.A. §36-80-16 provides an Authority permission to issue revenue bonds for capital projects for private companies and arrange for payments in lieu of taxes so long as each of the local governments that have property tax levying authority in the area in which such capital project is located consents by ordinance or resolution. The County participates in agreements with the Development Authority to provide tax abatements to foster economic development. The agreements provide for the real property and equipment of the projects to be acquired with bond proceeds titled in the name of the Authority applicable, and the Authority leases the projects back to the companies. The Authority pays no property tax on its real or personal property. To compensate local jurisdictions for the taxes that would have otherwise been paid during the term of the leases, the projects provide a PILOT (payment in lieu of tax).

NOTE 14. TAX ABATEMENT AGREEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The County entered into property tax abatement agreements with multiple companies related to capital projects consisting of equipment which will be used in solar energy facilities. The County entered into these agreements for the purpose of increasing the property tax base. Under these agreements, the County did not assess personal property taxes during the construction phase of the solar energy facilities. These tax abatement agreements are issued on a case-by-case basis for each project. In return for the abatement, the companies commit to a community investment goal, which range from $25,000,000 to $145,000,000 for the various projects.

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the County abated an estimated $4,394,393 in personal property taxes. These tax abatements during the current year represent 76% of the estimated assessed personal property values.

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds

Jail Fund – To account for revenues collected by the imposition of a 10% add-on fine as provided for by the Georgia Jail Construction and Staffing Act.

Law Library Fund – To account for costs of operating and maintaining the Taylor County Law Library. Financing is provided from a $2 charge added to and collected on all costs in civil and criminal cases.

Special Purpose Drug Fund – To account for monies deemed as forfeited property by courts to the County from cases related to illegal drug activity and the disbursement of these funds for drug prevention activities.

Drug Education Fund – To account for fines collected as required by state law for drug abuse treatment and educational purposes.

Inmate Fund – To account for revenues from telephone commissions at the Sheriff's Office and the disbursement of these funds for items to benefit the inmates.

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2022

	Special Revenue					
	Jail Fund	Law Library Fund	Special Purpose Drug Fund	Drug Education Fund	Inmate Fund	Totals
ASSETS						
Cash	$ 225,860	$ 43,499	$ 36,879	$ 56,418	$ 51,591	$ 414,247
Due from other governments	1,077	-	-	-	-	1,077
Total assets	$ 226,937	$ 43,499	$ 36,879	$ 56,418	$ 51,591	$ 415,324
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	$ 4,445	$ -	$ -	$ 2,478	$ 5,480	$ 12,403
Total liabilities	4,445	-	-	2,478	5,480	12,403
Restricted for:						
Judicial	-	43,499	-	-	-	43,499
Public safety	222,492	-	36,879	53,940	-	313,311
Committed for:						
Public safety	-	-	-	-	46,111	46,111
Total fund balances	222,492	43,499	36,879	53,940	46,111	402,921
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 226,937	$ 43,499	$ 36,879	$ 56,418	$ 51,591	$ 415,324

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

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

	Special Revenue					
	Jail Fund	Law Library Fund	Special Purpose Drug Fund	Drug Education Fund	Inmate Fund	Totals
Revenues						
Fines and forfeitures	$ -	$ -	$ 22,382	$ 5,314	$ -	$ 27,696
Charges for services	43,624	5,377	-	-	12,731	61,732
Investment income	21	-	-	5	-	26
Total revenues	43,645	5,377	22,382	5,319	12,731	89,454
Expenditures						
Current:						
Judicial	-	2,161	-	-	-	2,161
Public safety	13,898	-	13,461	4,756	12,571	44,686
Total expenditures	13,898	2,161	13,461	4,756	12,571	46,847
Excess of revenues over expenditures	29,747	3,216	8,921	563	160	42,607
Net change in fund balances	29,747	3,216	8,921	563	160	42,607
Fund balances, beginning of year	192,745	40,283	27,958	53,377	45,951	360,314
Fund balances, end of year	$ 222,492	$ 43,499	$ 36,879	$ 53,940	$ 46,111	$ 402,921

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX PROCEEDS - 2011 ISSUE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Project Description Per SPLOST Referendum	Estimated Cost		Expenditures		
	Original	Current	Prior Years	Current Year	Total
Construction of County Courthouse	$ 500,000	$ 322,289	$ 252,075	$ -	$ 252,075
Construction of Recreational Facilities	150,000	94,655	94,655	-	94,655
Construction of Public Safety Facilities	100,000	40,910	40,910	-	40,910
Construction of County Communication Equipment	100,000	24,112	24,112	-	24,112
Construction of Fire Protection and Rescue Facilities	650,000	428,694	428,694	-	428,694
Construction and Repair of Roads, Streets and Bridges	4,020,000	2,537,584	2,537,584	-	2,537,584
City of Butler	1,360,000	877,484	877,484	-	877,484
City of Reynolds	1,120,000	722,637	722,637	-	722,637
	$ 8,000,000	$ 5,048,365	$ 4,978,151	$ -	$ 4,978,151

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX PROCEEDS - 2017 ISSUE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Project Description Per SPLOST Referendum	Estimated Cost		Expenditures		
	Original	Current	Prior Years	Current Year	Total
Construction of County Courthouse	$ 715,000	$ 715,000	$ 1,926	$ -	$ 1,926
Construction of Recreational Facilities	600,000	600,000	5,966	15,349	21,315
Purchase of Public Safety Equipment	1,080,000	1,080,000	411,994	26,076	438,070
Purchase of Fire Equipment	355,000	355,000	58,308	5,341	63,649
Construction of Administration Buildings	150,000	150,000	-	-	-
Construction and Repair of Roads, Streets and Bridges	4,000,000	4,000,000	308,888	93,866	402,754
City of Butler	1,700,000	1,700,000	621,881	190,571	812,452
City of Reynolds	1,400,000	1,400,000	512,054	156,941	668,995
	$ 10,000,000	$ 10,000,000	$ 1,921,017	$ 488,144	$ 2,409,161

CUSTODIAL FUNDS

Tax Commissioner – To account for the collection and payment to the County and other taxing units of the property taxes levied, billed, and collected by the Tax Commissioner on behalf of the County and other taxing units.

Clerk of Superior Court – To account for all monies received by the Clerk of Superior Court on behalf of individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and other funds.

Probate Court – To account for all monies received by the Probate Court on behalf of individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and other funds.

Magistrate Court – To account for all monies received by the Magistrate Court on behalf of individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and other funds.

Sheriff – To account for all monies received by the Sheriff's Department on behalf of individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and other funds.

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2022

	Tax Commissioner	Clerk of Superior Court	Probate Court	Magistrate Court	Sheriff	Total
ASSETS						
Cash	$ 149,272	$ 155,753	$ 1,985	$ 1,504	$ 3,332	$ 311,846
Taxes receivable	502,341	-	-	-	-	502,341
Total assets	$ 651,613	$ 155,753	$ 1,985	$ 1,504	$ 3,332	$ 814,187
LIABILITIES						
Due to others	$ 145,462	$ 11,676	$ 1,739	$ 1,504	$ -	$ 160,381
Uncollected taxes	502,341	-	-	-	-	502,341
Total liabilities	$ 647,803	$ 11,676	$ 1,739	$ 1,504	$ -	$ 662,722
NET POSITION						
Restricted for individuals, organizations, and other governments	$ 3,810	$ 144,077	$ 246	$ -	$ 3,332	$ 151,465

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Tax Commissioner	Clerk of Superior Court	Probate Court	Magistrate Court	Sheriff	Total
ADDITIONS						
Taxes collected	$ 10,938,145	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,938,145
Fines and fees	-	218,284	125,184	77,121	7,577	428,166
Total additons	10,938,145	218,284	125,184	77,121	7,577	11,366,311
DEDUCTIONS						
Taxes disbursed	10,938,145	-	-	-	-	10,938,145
Other custodial disbursements	-	232,246	127,675	82,751	7,595	450,267
	10,938,145	232,246	127,675	82,751	7,595	11,388,412
Change in net position	-	(13,962)	(2,491)	(5,630)	(18)	(22,101)
Net position, beginning of year	3,810	158,039	2,737	5,630	3,350	173,566
Net position, end of year	$ 3,810	$ 144,077	$ 246	$ -	$ 3,332	$ 151,465

COMPLIANCE SECTION

MAULDIN & JENKINS
CPAs & ADVISORS

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 Taylor County, Georgia
Butler, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of **Taylor County, Georgia** (the "County"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 29, 2022. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Taylor County Department of Public Health, as described in our report on the County's financial statements. This report does not include the results of other auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting on compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the County's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County'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 responses, 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 deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items 2002-002, 2022-003, and 2022-004 to be material weaknesses.

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 deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2022-001 to be a significant deficiency.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Taylor County, Georgia's Responses to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Macon, Georgia
December 29, 2022

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

SECTION I
SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issue on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified?	__X__ Yes ____ No
Significant deficiencies identified?	__X__ Yes ____ No
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	____ Yes __X__ No

Federal Awards

There was not an audit of major federal programs as of June 30, 2022 due to the total amount expended being less than $750,000.

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

SECTION II
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

2022 – 001. Segregation of Duties

Condition: Appropriate segregation of duties does not exist among recording, distribution, and reconciliation of cash accounts and other operational functions in the various funds possessed by the County.

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.

Context: Several instances of overlapping duties were noted during interviews regarding internal control procedures. This was noted in the following offices/departments:

- Finance – The same individual is involved with accounts payable, cash disbursements, and general ledger maintenance. Also, the same individual is involved with payroll, personnel records, and general ledger maintenance.
- Water – The same individual is involved with billing, collection, posting to the general ledger, and maintenance of accounts receivable.
- Clerk of Court – The same individual is involved with opening the mail, receipting, deposit slip preparation, and the bank reconciliation process.
- Probate/Magistrate Court – The same individual is involved with opening the mail, receipting, deposit slip preparation, and the bank reconciliation process. Also, the same individual is involved with preparing the checks and approving the amounts to be paid.
- Sheriff's Office – The same individual is involved with opening the mail, receipting, deposit slip preparation, and the bank reconciliation process. Additionally, no one reviews the bank reconciliations.
- Tax Commissioner – The same individual is involved in with opening the mail and recording the receipts. The same individual is involved with the receipting process and the bank reconciliation process. Also, the same individual is involved with the billing and collection function. Additionally, no one is reconciling bank statements.
- Development Authority – The same individual is involved with opening the mail, receipting, deposit slip preparation, and the bank reconciliation process. Additionally, no one reviews the bank reconciliations.

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.

SECTION II
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS AND RESPONSES (CONTINUED)

2022 – 001. Segregation of Duties (Continued)

Recommendation: The duties of recording, distribution, and reconciliation of accounts should be segregated among employees. There should also be a process in which an individual reviews the bank reconciliations and documents their approval of them.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: We concur. The offices are in the process of reviewing their respective systems to evaluate and determine the most efficient and effective solution to properly segregate duties among recording, distribution, and reconciliation of accounts to provide reasonable assurance that an individual cannot misappropriate funds without being detected during the normal course of business.

2022 – 002. Revenue/Receivables Cycle

Criteria: Generally accepted accounting principles require revenues to be recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period.

Condition: The County did not appropriately record all transactions involving the receivable and revenue accounts during the year ended June 30, 2022.

Context/Cause: During our testing of revenues and receivables, audit adjustments were required to correct various account balances. These adjustments were due to the inclusion of receivables that should not have been recorded at year-end and additional receivables that should have been recorded.

Effect: Audit adjustments to increase revenue in the amount of $18,482, decrease allowance for doubtful accounts in the amount of $9,764, decrease deferred tax revenue in the amount of $29,291, decrease accounts receivable in the amount of $20,573 were required to be recorded for the General Fund as of June 30, 2022. Additionally, an audit adjustment to decrease revenue in the amount of $697, decrease accounts receivable in the amount of $696, and increase allowance for doubtful accounts in the amount of $51 was recorded in the Potterville Water & Sewer Fund.

Recommendation: We recommend the County record the necessary adjustments to reflect the accounts receivable balances at the conclusion of each financial reporting cycle.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: We concur. We will take appropriate measures to ensure all receivables are appropriately recorded at year-end.

SECTION II
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS AND RESPONSES (CONTINUED)

2022 – 003. Direct Financing Proceeds

Criteria: Generally accepted accounting principles require the proceeds from new direct financing debt to be recorded as revenue.

Condition: The County did not appropriately record all transactions involving the direct financing proceeds during the year ended June 30, 2022.

Context/Cause: During our testing of debt, audit adjustments were required to correct the initial entry to record the direct financing proceeds.

Effect: Audit adjustments to increase other financing sources in the amount of $858,024 and increase capital outlay in the amount of $858,024 were required to be recorded for the TSPLOST Fund as of June 30, 2022.

Recommendation: We recommend the County record the necessary adjustments to reflect the account balances at the conclusion of each financial reporting cycle.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: We concur. We will take appropriate measures to ensure all receivables are appropriately recorded at year-end.

2022 – 004. Depreciation Expense

Criteria: Generally accepted accounting principles generally require the reporting of all capital assets at their historical cost, which is written off periodically, or depreciated, in a systematic and rational manner.

Condition: The County did not appropriately record depreciation expense related to the Potterville Water & Sewer assets during the year ended June 30, 2022.

Context/Cause: During our testing of capital assets, audit adjustments were required to correct the entry to record depreciation expense.

Effect: Audit adjustments to increase depreciation expense in the amount of $5,568 and increase accumulated depreciation in the amount of $5,568 were required to be recorded for the Potterville Water & Sewer Fund as of June 30, 2022.

Recommendation: We recommend the County record the necessary adjustments to reflect the account balances at the conclusion of each financial reporting cycle.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: We concur. We will take appropriate measures to ensure all receivables are appropriately recorded at year-end.

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

SECTION III
FEDERAL AWARDS FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Not applicable.

TAYLOR COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

2021 – 001. Segregation of Duties

Condition: Appropriate segregation of duties does not exist among recording, distribution, and reconciliation of cash accounts and other operational functions in the various funds possessed by the County.

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.

Auditee Response/Status: Unresolved. See current year finding number 2022 – 001.

2021 – 002. Revenue/Receivable Cycle

Condition: The County did not appropriately record all transactions involving the receivable and revenue accounts during the year ended June 30, 2021.

Criteria: Generally accepted accounting principles require revenues to be recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period.

Auditee Response/Status: Unresolved. See current year finding number 2022 – 002.