### CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA

### ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

### **TOGETHER WITH**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT** 

### CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY SECTION	Page
Elected and Appointed Officials	1
FINANCIAL SECTION	
Independent Auditors' Report	2-3
Management Discussion and Analysis	4-10
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position Statement of Activities	11 12
Fund Financial Statements: Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	13
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in	14
Fund Balances – Governmental Funds Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,	15
and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	16
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget (GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund Statements of Net Position – Proprietary Fund Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund	17 18
Net Position – Proprietary Fund Statements of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund	19 20
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	21-38
Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules: Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Governmental Funds	40
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Governmental Funds Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in	41
Fund Balances – Budget and Actual: Special Revenue Fund – Confiscated Assets Fund	42
Special Revenue Fund – DEA Confiscated Assets	43 44
Special Revenue Fund – LARP Fund Special Revenue Fund – CDBG 2013 Fund	44

Special Revenue Fund – Hotel Motel Tax Fund	46
Special Revenue Fund – Technology Fund	47
Capital Projects Fund – Downtown Streetscape	48
Capital Projects Fund – SPLOST	49
Capital Assets Used in the Operation of Governmental Funds:	
Comparative Schedules by Source	51
By Function and Activity	52
Schedule of Changes by Function and Activity	53
Schedule of Projects Constructed with Special Purpose Sales Tax	54
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	55-56

# **CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA**

### **ELECTED OFFICIALS**

### MAYOR

Joy Day

### **CITY COUNCIL**

Jack Bruce Wallace Norrington Billy Powell Pat Sebo Bobby Wiggins Ed Wise



### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Jonesboro, Georgia

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Jonesboro, Georgia ("City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

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

### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Jonesboro, Georgia as of December 31, 2014 and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### **Other-Matters**

### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 10 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### **Other Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Jonesboro, Georgia's basic financial statements. The introductory section and the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules and the Schedule of Projects Constructed with Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules and the Schedule of Projects Constructed with Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 15, 2015, on our consideration of the City of Jonesboro, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City of Jonesboro, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Just Sky

Morrow, Georgia June 15, 2015

### CITY OF JONESBORO MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management on the City of Jonesboro, we offer readers of the City of Jonesboro's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Jonesboro for fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

### **Financial Highlights**

- The assets of the City of Jonesboro exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$17,837,433 (*net position*). Of this amount, \$4,023,939 (*unrestricted net position*) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The government's total net position increased by \$1,718,373.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City of Jonesboro's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$8,962,733, an increase of \$698,398 in comparison with the prior year. Of this amount \$4,925,720 is restricted and \$4,037,013 is unassigned. The unassigned of \$4,037,013 consists of various assets netted against their respective liabilities. See page 14 for a detail and reconciliation to the governmental activities net position.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$4,037,013 or 102 percent of total general fund expenditures.
- The City of Jonesboro's total long-term debt decreased by \$128,081 during the current fiscal year. Components of this change include additional capital leases netted with principal maturities in installment notes and capital leases.

### **Overview of the financial statements**

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

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

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, street, sanitation, and public works. The business-type activity of the City is sold waste management.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 11 and 12 of this report.

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

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

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

The City of Jonesboro maintains eight individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund and the seven special revenue funds.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund and special revenue funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for these funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 13 through 17 of this report.

**Proprietary fund.** The City maintains one type of proprietary fund. *Enterprise funds* (a component of proprietary funds) are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses a utility enterprise fund to account for its sanitation operation.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the sanitation operation which is considered to be a major fund of the City.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 18 through 20 of this report.

**Notes to the financial statements.** The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 21 through 38 of this report.

### Government-wide financial analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City of Jonesboro, assets exceeded liabilities by \$17,837,433 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

A portion of the City's net position (50 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt that is still outstanding used to acquire those assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

			overnmental		
			 Activities		
		2014	2013		Change
Current and other assets	\$	9,044,842	\$ 8,445,322	\$	599,520
Capital assets		9,106,324	 8,170,124		936,200
Total assets		18,151,166	 16,615,446		1,535,720
Current liabilities		360,033	395,455		(35,422
Long-term liabilities		38,551	166,632		(128,081
Total liabilities		398,584	562,087		(163,503
Net position:					
Net investment in capital as	ssets	8,887,774	7,846,424		1,041,350
Restricted		4,925,720	4,461,501		464,219
Unrestricted		3,939,088	3,745,434		193,654
Total net position	\$	17,752,582	\$ 16,053,359	\$	1,699,223
			usiness-type		
		2014	Activities 2013		Change
		2011			
Current and other assets	\$	143,431	\$ 79,826	\$	63,605
Total assets		143,431	 79,826		63,605
Current liabilities		58,580	14,125		44,455
Total liabilities		58,580	 14,125		44,455
Net position:					
Unrestricted		84,851	65,701		19,150
Total net position	\$	84,851	\$ 65,701	\$	19,150
		2014	<u>Total</u> 2013		Change
		2011	2013		onange
Current and other assets	\$	9,188,273	\$ 8,525,148	\$	663,125
Capital assets		9,106,324	8,170,124		936,200
Total assets	5	18,294,597	16,695,272		1,599,325
Current liabilities		418,613	409,580		9,033
Long-term liabilities		38,551	 166,632	_	(128,081
Total liabilities		457,164	576,212		(119,048
Net position:			 		
Net investment in capital as	sets	8,887,774	7,846,424		1,041,350
Restricted		4,925,720	4,461,501		464,219
Unrestricted		4,023,939	3,811,135		212,804
	10	17,837,433	\$ 16,119,060	\$	1,718,373

### City of Jonesboro, Georgia Net Position

At the end of the current year, the City is able to report positive balances in both categories of net position.

The government's net position increased by \$1,718,373 during the current fiscal year.

The following tabulation summarizes the components of the City's change in net position.

### City of Jonesboro, Georgia Change in Net Position

		nmental vities		ess-type vities	Tota	Total			
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013			
Revenue:									
Program Revenues:									
Charges for services	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.2			
Capital grants and contributions	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0			
General Revenues –									
Taxes	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.7			
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1			
Total Revenues	5.8	4.9	0.1	0.1	5.9	5.0			
Expenses:									
Primary government:									
Administrative	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6			
Police	2.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.0			
Streets and public works	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9			
Solid waste	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Total Expenses	4.1	3.5	0.1	0.1	4.2	3.6			
ncrease (decrease) in net position	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.4			
Net position – beginning of year	16.0	14.6	0.1	0.1	16.1	14.7			
let position – end of year	\$ <u>17.8</u>	\$ <u>16.0</u>	\$ <u>0.1</u>	\$ <u>0.1</u>	\$ <u>17.8</u>	\$ <u>16.1</u>			

# (In millions of dollars)

### **Expenses and Program Revenues**

For the most part, increases in expenses closely paralleled inflation and growth in the demand for services.

### **Financial Analysis**

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

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

As of the end of the current year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$17,752,582, an increase of \$1,699,223 in comparison with the prior year. Of this amount, \$3,939,088 constitutes unrestricted fund balance, which is available for spending at the City's discretion.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$4,037,013. As a measure of the general funds liquidity, it may be useful to compare unreserved fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unreserved fund balance represents 102 percent of total general fund expenditures.

The fund balance of the City's general fund increased by \$234,179 during the current fiscal year. The primary factor in this increase was an increase in sales tax and fine revenues.

### Capital assets and debt administration

Capital assets. The City's investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2014, amounts to \$9,106,324 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, vehicles, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure. The total increase in the City's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was 11.5%.

Capital Assets									
	Gov	ernmental	Busi	ness-type		Тс	otal		
	A	ctivities			-	Current	-	Prior	
Land	\$	793,644	\$	-	\$	793,644	\$	793,644	
Buildings		3,038,473		-		3,038,473		3,038,473	
Improvements		373,939		÷		373,939		353,419	
Vehicles		878,692		125,480		1,004,172		954,297	
Machinery and equipment		2,087,493		5		2,087,493		1,730,832	
Infrastructure		7,279,200		=		7,279,200		6,611,391	
Construction in progress		1,016,037		-		1,016,037		598,132	
Less accumulated depreciation	-	(6,361,154)	-	(125, 480)	-	(6,486,634)	_	(5,910,064)	
Net	\$	9,106,324	\$		\$	9,106,324	\$_	8,170,124	

# City of Jonesboro, Georgia

Additional information on the City of Jonesboro's capital assets can be found in Note 4-D on page 32 and 33 of this report.

**Long-term debt.** At the end of the current year, the City had total installment debt outstanding of \$120,000. The full amount comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the City.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 4-F on page 34 of this report.

### **Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Jonesboro's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

The Office of the City Clerk City of Jonesboro 124 North Avenue Jonesboro, Georgia 30236

### CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2014

		vernmental Activities	ness-Type ctivities		Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	8,236,930	\$ 138,795	\$	8,375,725
Taxes receivables		77,206	-		77,206
Intergovernmental receivables		303,586	*		303,586
Other receivables		431,756	2		431,756
Internal balances		(4,636)	4,636		12
Capital assets:					
Land		793,644	-		793,644
Buildings		3,038,473	-		3,038,473
Improvements		373,939	<u>-</u>		373,939
Vehicles		878,692	125,480		1,004,172
Machinery and equipment		2,087,493	Ē		2,087,493
Infrastructure		7,279,200	-		7,279,200
Construction in progress		1,016,037	-		1,016,037
Accumulated depreciation		(6,361,154)	(125, 480)		(6,486,634)
Total assets	\$	18,151,166	\$ 143,431	\$	18,294,597
Liabilities					
Accounts payable		9,899			9,899
Payroll deductions		8,627	÷		8,627
Accrued expenses		33,828	7		33,828
Accrued salaries		16,931	12		16,931
Compensated absences		106,184			106,184
Accrued interest		4,565	5		4,565
Installment notes due within one year		120,000	-		120,000
Capital leases		59,999	÷		59,999
Unearned revenue		12	58,580		58,580
Non current liabilities:					
Capital leases due in more					
than one year	-	38,551		_	38,551
Total liabilities	-	398,584	 58,580	-	457,164
Net position					
Net investment in capital assets		8,887,774	3		8,887,774
Restricted for –					
Capital projects		4,572,922	-		4,572,922
Police activities		288,945	~		288,945
Hotel/Motel		63,853	-		63,853
Unrestricted		3,939,088	84,851		4,023,939
Total net position	\$	17,752,582	\$ 84,851	\$	17,837,433

	s in Net Position	Total	\$ (132,945) (490,237)	244,883 (11.371) (389.670)	<u>19,080</u> 19,080	\$ (370.590)	221,179 322,471 1,368,749 63,272 10,130 2,224 2,224 2,224 2,980 97,958 1,718,373 1,718,373 1,718,373 8 17,837,433
5	Net (Expense) Kevenue and Changes in Net Position Business-	I ype Activities	ч ч <del>Ю</del>		19.080	S 19.080	- 70 19,150 65.701 \$
	Net (Expense) k	Governmental Activities	\$ (132,945) (490,237)	244,883 (11.371) (389,670)		\$ (389.670)	221,179 322,471 1,368,749 63,272 10,130 2,154 2,154 2,154 2,980 97,958 1,699,223 1,699,223 1,699,223 1,699,223 8 17,752,582
UDECEMBER	Program Kevenues ges Capital	Grants and Contributions	\$ 6,563	1,254,899		\$ 1,261,462	
FON THE LEAN ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014	Charges	For Services	\$ 548,667 1,829,851	2.378.518	143.503 143.503	\$ 2.522.021	eneral revenues: Property taxes Franchise taxes Sales taxes Alcoholic beverage taxes Hotel motel taxes Investment earnings Contributions and donations Miscellaneous Total general revenues Total general revenues Total general revenues Net position – beginning of period Net position – end of period
		Expenses	\$ 681,612 2,326,651	1,010,016 $11.371$ $4,029.650$	124,42 <u>3</u> 124,42 <u>3</u>	\$ <u>4,154,073</u>	General revenues: Property taxes Franchise taxes Sales taxes Alcoholic beverage taxes Alcoholic beverage taxes Investment earnings Contributions and donatio Miscellaneous Total general revenues Change in net position Net position – beginning of Net position – end of period
		Functions/Programs	Administrative Police	Streets and public works Interest on long-term debt Total governmental activities	Business-type activities: Sanitation Total business-type activities	Total	

# CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

### CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA **BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2014**

	General Fund	SPLOST	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents Taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivables Other receivables Due from other funds	\$ 3,687,324 77,206 413,134	\$ 4,064,870 164,262	\$ 484,736 139,324 18,622 57,845	\$ 8,236,930 77,206 303,586 431,756 
Total current assets	4,177,664	4,229,132	700,527	9,107,323
Total assets	\$4,177,664	\$ <u>4,229,132</u>	\$700,527	\$ <u>9,107,323</u>
Liabilities Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable Payroll deductions Accrued expenses Due to other funds	\$ 9,899 8,627 33,828 58,542	\$	\$	\$ 9,899 8,627 33,828 62,481
Total current liabilities	110,896		3,939	114,835
<b>Deferred inflow of resources</b> Unavailable revenue – property taxes	29,755			29,755
Fund balances Restricted Unassigned	4,037,013	4,229,132	696,588	4,925,720 4,037,013
Total fund balances	4,037,013	4,229,132	696,588	8,962,733
Total liabilities, deferred inflow of resources, and fund balances	\$ <u>4,177,664</u>	\$ <u>4,229,132</u>	\$ <u>700,527</u>	\$ <u>9,107,323</u>

### CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2014

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Total fund balances – total governmental funds	\$	8,962,733
Amounts reported for government 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.		9,106,324
Some of the City's taxes will be collected after year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore are reported as deferred inflow of resources in the funds.		29,755
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, capital leases, and compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	-	(346,230)
Net position of governmental activities	\$_	17,752,582

### CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

		General Fund	-	SPLOST	Go	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
REVENUES	\$	1 061 720	¢		\$	10.120	\$	1,971,869
Taxes Licenses and permits	Э	1,961,739 491,626	\$	<b>F</b> .	Ф	10,130	Φ	491,626
Intergovernmental		491,020		922,196		337,287		1,259,483
Charges for services		57,041		922,190		557,207		57,041
Fines and forfeitures		1,653,318				64,320		1,717,638
Interest on investments		1,919		1,979		235		4,133
Contributions and donations		2,980		1,777		255		2,980
Miscellaneous		97,938				20		97,958
Program receipts		97,930				112,213		112,213
Total revenues	-	4,266,561	-	924,175	-	524,205	_	5,714,941
Total levenues		4,200,301	-	924,175	-	524,205	_	3,714,941
EXPENDITURES								
Current:						6 50 5		(00.410
Administrative		593,694		-		6,725		600,419
Police		2,074,700		-		63,553		2,138,253
Street and public works		608,462		2		13,831		622,293
Capital outlay:		105 115						105 115
Police		425,445		-		200 (20		425,445
Street and public works		57,626		663,949		390,639		1,112,214
Capital lease payments:		67.005						57 205
Police		57,295						57,295
Street and public works		3,191		-		-		3,191
Debt service:		115 000						115,000
Principal		115,000		5				
Interest	-	12,769	77		-		_	12,769
Total expenditures	-	3,948,182		663,949	-	474,748		5,086,879
Excess of revenues over expenditures	-	318,379	_	260,226	-	49,457	_	628,062
Other financing (uses) sources:								
Transfers		(154,536)		5		154,536		(1 <b>2</b> )
Proceeds from capital leases	-	70,336	-		_		-	70,336
Total other financing (uses) sources	-	(84,200)	-		-	154,536	-	70,336
Net change in fund balance		234,179		260,226		203,993		698,398
Fund balance – beginning of period	_	3,802,834	4	3,968,906		492,595	-	8,264,335
Fund balance – end of period	\$_	4,037,013	\$_	4,229,132	\$	696,588	\$_	8,962,733

### CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

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

Net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds		\$	698,398
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.			
Capital outlay for the current period	1,537,659 (601,459)		936,200
Depreciation expense for the current period	(001,437)		750,200
Property taxes are reported as revenues in the funds when the resources are measurable and available. Property taxes are reported as revenues in the Statement of Activities when they represent a legally enforceable claim.			13,932
Repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds, however, has no effect on net position.			
Bond principal payments	115,000		
Proceeds from capital leases	(70,336)		
Capital lease principal payments	60,486		105,150
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			
Accrued interest	1,398		
Accrued salaries	(16,931)		
Compensated absences	(38,924)	2	(54,457)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	1,699,223

### CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	BUDGET	AMOUNTS		VARIANCE
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	WITH FINAL BUDGET
REVENUES				
Taxes:				<b>•</b> • • • • • • •
Property	\$ 149,200	\$ 191,200	\$ 207,247	\$ 16,047
Franchise	321,000	310,019	322,471	12,452
Sales	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,368,749	68,749
Alcoholic beverages	60,000	62,000	63,272	1,272
Licenses and permits	437,400	459,945	491,626	31,681
Charges for services	22,500	30,277	57,041	26,764
Fines and forfeitures	1,316,318	1,508,011	1,653,318	145,307
Investment income	1,000	1,000	1,919	919
Contributions and donations	2,000	2,000	2,980	980
Miscellaneous	89,000	89,000	97,938	8,938
Total revenues	3,598,418	3,953,452	4,266,561	313,109
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Administrative	675,024	659,060	593,694	65,366
Police	1,960,107	2,098,562	2,074,700	23,862
Street and public works	689,727	651,210	608,462	42,748
Capital outlay:				
Police	84,000	399,200	425,445	(26,245)
Street and public works	93,000	70,000	57,626	12,374
Capital lease payments:				
Police	71,400	58,000	57,295	705
Street and public works	10.550	3,200	3,191	9
Total current expenditures	3,583,808	3,939,232	3,820,413	118,819
Debt service:				
Principal	115,970	115,500	115,000	500
Interest	10,640	10,720	12,769	(2,049)
Total debt service	126,610	126,220	127,769	(1,549)
Total expenditures	3,710,418	4,065,452	3,948,182	117,270
(Deficiency) Excess of revenues				
(under) over expenditures	(112,000)	(112,000)	318,379	430,379
Other financing sources				
Transfers	-	-	(154,536)	(154,536)
Proceeds from capital lease	112,000	112,000	70,336	(41,664)
Net change in fund balance			234,179	234,179
Fund balance – beginning of year			3,802,834	
Fund balance – end of year	, · ,	1	\$ <u>4,037,013</u>	

### CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUND				
	Sanitation Fund				
	2014	2013			
Assets Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 138,795	\$ 74,955			
Due from other funds	4,636	4,871			
Total current assets	143,431	79,826			
Non-current assets:					
Capital assets	125,480	125,480			
Machinery and equipment Less accumulated depreciation	(125,480)	(125,480)			
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)					
Total assets	\$ <u>143,431</u>	\$ <u>79,826</u>			
Liabilities					
Current liabilities: Unearned revenue	\$58,580	\$ 14,125			
Total current liabilities	58,580	14,125			
Total liabilities	58,580	14,125			
Net Position	04.07	(5 <b>7</b> 0)			
Unrestricted	84,851	65,701			
Total net position	\$ <u>84,851</u>	\$ <u>65,701</u>			

### CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

	BUS	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUND Sanitation Fund				
		2014		2013		
Operating Revenues: Charges for services Other income	\$	143,503	\$	131,049 70		
Total operating revenues	<u></u>	143,503		131,119		
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>						
Salaries and wages		49,109		47,686		
Supplies		62,612		36,820		
Depreciation		-		12,548		
Insurance		8,893		16,841		
Payroll taxes	5	3,809	5	3,623		
Total operating expenses	-	124,423		117,518		
Income from operations		19,080		13,601		
Non-operating Revenues:						
Interest income	-	70	-	78		
Change in net position		19,150		13,679		
Total net position, beginning of year	<u></u>	65,701	-	52,022		
Total net position, end of year	\$	84,851	\$	65,701		

### CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUND				
	Sanitation Fund				
	2014 2013				
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Cash received from customers	\$ 187,958 \$ 145,244 (71,505) (52,661)				
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services Cash paid to employees	(71,505) (53,661) (52,918) (51,309)				
Net cash provided by operating activities	63,535 40,274				
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Interest earned	70 78				
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Due from other funds	235 (44,094)				
Net cash provided by (used in) capital financing activities	235 (44,094)				
NET CHANGE IN CASH	63,840 (3,742)				
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	74,955 78,697				
CASH AT END OF YEAR	\$ <u>138,795</u> \$ <u>74,955</u>				
RECONCILIATION OF NET OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Net operating income	\$ 19,080 \$ 13,601				
Adjustments to reconcile net operating income to net cash used in operating activities: Depreciation expense Increase in deferred revenue	44,455 12,548				
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ <u>63,535</u> \$ <u>40,274</u>				

### CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA NOTE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2014

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### A. Basis of Presentation

The City's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). Governments are also required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued through November 30, 1989, when applicable, that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. Although the City has the option to apply FASB pronouncements issued after that date to its business-type activities, if applicable, the City has chosen not to do so. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the City are discussed below.

### **B.** Reporting Entity

The City of Jonesboro was incorporated December 13, 1859. The City operates under the Mayor and Council form of government and provides general administrative services as authorized by its charter.

The City's combined balance sheet includes the amounts of all City operations. Management of the City has reviewed all potential component units to determine if any should be included in these financial statements. As defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 14, *component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. In addition, component units can be other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with a primary government are such that exclusions would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Management has concluded that there are no component units that should be included in these financial statements.* 

### C. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities* are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment 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*.

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

# D. 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*; proprietary funds also use the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. 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 government 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.

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

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The SPLOST fund is used for projects related to the special purpose local option sales tax received.

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

The sanitation fund accounts for the activities of the government's solid waste disposal operations.

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

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include: 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions and, 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES -- (Continued)

# D. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation – (continued)

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

### E. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity

### 1. Deposits and investments

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

Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 45-8-12 provides that there shall not be on deposit at any time in any depository for a time longer than ten days a sum of money which has not been secured by a security bond, by guarantee of insurance, or by collateral. The aggregate of the face value of such surety bond and the market value of securities pledged shall be equal to not less than 110 percent of the public funds being secured after the deduction of the amount of deposit insurance. If a depository elects the pooled method (OCGA 45-8-13.1) the aggregate of the market value of the securities pledged to secure a pool of public funds shall be not less than 110 percent of the daily pool balance. OCGA Section 45-8-11(b) provides an officer holding public funds may, in his discretion, waive the requirement for security in the case of operating funds placed in the demand deposit checking accounts.

Security for deposits may consist of any one of or any combination of the following:

- 1. Surety bond signed by a surety company duly qualified and authorized to transact business within the State of Georgia.
- 2. Insurance on accounts provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- 3. Bonds, bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes or other direct obligations of the United States or of the State of Georgia.
- 4. Bonds, bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes or other direct obligations of the counties or municipalities of the State of Georgia.
- 5. Bonds of any public authority created by the laws of the State of Georgia, providing that the statute that created the authority authorized the use of the bonds for this purpose.

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

### 1. Deposits and investments – (continued)

- 6. Industrial revenue bonds and bonds of development authorities created by the laws of the State of Georgia, and
- 7. Bonds, bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes or other obligations of a subsidiary corporation of the United States government, which are fully guaranteed by the United States government both as to principal and interest or debt obligations issued by the Federal Land Bank, the Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, and Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Farm Credit Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, and the Federal National Mortgage Association.

The City has no custodial credit risk policy that would require additional collateral requirements.

Statutes authorize the City to invest in U.S. Government obligations, U.S. Government agency obligations, and State of Georgia obligations. Investments for the Government are reported at fair value.

### 2. Receivables and payables

Property taxes were levied on October 20, 2014 based upon property values assessed as of January 1. The City's millage rate is levied on taxable property, which is assessed at 40% of estimated fair market value. Tax bills were mailed on November 1, 2014, and payable on or before January 1, 2015, for the 2014 taxes. Due to this date being so close to the holidays, the City extended the due date to January 6, 2015 before late fees were assessed. The City did not setup a lien date in the current year.

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

### 3. Inventories

Inventories of governmental funds are accounted for under the purchases method, and accordingly are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed.

### 4. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 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 estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

### 4. Capital assets – (continued)

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units, is depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	50
Infrastructure	20
Automobiles and trucks	5
Machinery and equipment	5/10
Furniture and fixtures	5
Improvements	5/10

### 5. Compensated absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned, but unused annual and sick pay benefits. Annual and sick leave each accrue in hours at the rate of 12 days per year. In addition to the regular accrual, an employee shall receive an additional one-day of annual and sick leave for each two years of full-time service with the City, not to exceed twenty-two days per year. Annual leave may be accrued up to 360 hours or 45 days.

There is no limit to the amount of accrual for sick leave. Pay in lieu of accrued personal leave is authorized when an employee is separated from employment. An employee, upon separation from service, shall not be eligible to receive payment for any accumulated sick leave. Unused sick leave at time of separation for retirement shall be added to service time at a rate of twenty days equals one month of service. The government-wide financial statements reflect an accrual for the full earned, but unused vacation pay.

### 6. Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, if any, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received 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.

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

### 7. Fund equity

In March 2009, the GASB issued Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund-type Definitions*. The objective of the statement is to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund-type definitions. This statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed on the use of the resources reported in governmental funds.

Under this standard, the fund balance classifications of reserved, designated, and unreserved/undesignated were replaced with five categories (1) Non-spendable, (2) Restricted, (3) Committed, (4) Assigned, and (5) Unassigned. *Non-spendable fund balances* refer to amounts that are not in non-spendable form or are legally required to remain intact. *Restricted fund balances* refer to amounts that are subject to externally enforceable legal restrictions by either debt covenants, or laws or regulations of other governments. *Committed fund balances* refer to amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City Council through the adoption of a resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year. Only the City Council may modify or rescind the commitment. *Assigned fund balances* refer to amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes. *Unassigned fund balances* refer to the residual net resources and are the excess of non-spendable, restricted, committed, and assigned. Fund expenditures and encumbrances are from restricted fund balance to the extent of the restricted fund revenue and followed by committed then assigned and unassigned fund balance.

Below are the fund balance classifications for the governmental funds at December 31, 2013:

	Gener	al	 SPLOST	Gov	Other ernmental Funds	 Total
Fund balances Restricted for:						
Capital projects	\$	( <b>4</b> )	\$ 3,968,906	\$	262,886	\$ 4,231,792
Police activities		1	÷		169,261	169,261
Hotel/Motel		(#.)	π.		60,448	60,448
Unassigned		2,834		-		 3,802,834
Total fund balances	\$ <u>3,8(</u>	2,834	\$ 3,968,906	\$	492,595	\$ 8,264,335

Below are the fund balance classifications for the governmental funds at December 31, 2014:

	General SPLOST Funds Total							
Fund balances Restricted for:								
Capital projects	\$		\$	4,229,132	\$	343,790	\$	4,572,922
Police activities				×		288,945		288,945
Hotel/Motel		ie.		×		63,853		63,853
Unassigned	4,0	37,013	-	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>	-	4,037,013
Total fund balances	\$4,0.	<u>37,013</u>	\$_	4,229,132	\$	696,588	\$	8,962,733

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### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

### 7. Fund equity – (continued)

Equity for government-wide and proprietary fund statements is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

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

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

*Unrestricted net position* – All other net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt".

When an expenditure is incurred for purpose for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available, the City considers restricted funds to have been spent first.

### 8. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources

The City implemented 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,* as of July 1, 2012. These standards establish accounting and financial reporting for deferred 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 is applicable to a future reporting period. The City has no items which qualify as deferred outflows of resources.

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

### 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE 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 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, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this \$(346,230) difference are as follows:

Accrued salaries Accrued interest Bonds payable Capital leases payable Compensated absences	\$ (16,931) (4,565) (120,000) (98,550) (106,184)
Net adjustment to reduce fund balance – total governmental funds to arrive at net position	\$ (346,230)

# 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 \$936,200 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	\$ 1,537,659
Depreciation expense	(601,459)
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position of governmental activities	\$ <u>936,200</u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that "Repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds, however, this transaction has no effect on net position." The details of this \$105,150 difference are as follows:

Principal repayments: Installment agreement Proceeds from capital lease Capital lease	\$ 115,000 (70,336) <u>60,486</u>
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position of governmental activities	\$ 105,150

# 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Another element of that reconciliation states that "Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds." The details of this \$(54,457) difference are as follows:

Decrease in accrued interest	\$ 1,398
Increase in accrued salaries	(16,931)
Increase in compensated absences	(38,924)
Net adjustment to decrease net changes in fund	
balances – total governmental funds to arrive at	
changes in net position of governmental activities	\$ (54, 457)

### 3. Stewardship, compliance, and accountability

### A. Budgetary Information

The annual budget is the financial plan for the operation of the City for the ensuing annual period. The budget process provides for a professional management approach to the establishment of priorities and the implementation of work programs while providing an orderly means for control and evaluation of the financial posture of the Government. The City is required to adopt an annual budget no later than the beginning of each fiscal year. The Mayor is required to prepare and submit a budget to the Council for review and adoption. The budget is accompanied by a message from the Mayor containing a statement of general fiscal policies of the City, the important features of the budgets, explanations of the major changes recommended for the next fiscal year, a general summary of the budgets, and such other comments and information as may be deemed pertinent. The Council may approve, reject, or modify the proposed budget. The council holds public hearings and a final budget must be prepared and approved no later than December 31.

Upon recommendation of the Mayor and approval of the Council, the City may make interfund or interdepartmental transfers in the current operating or capital improvements budgets at any regular or special meeting called for such purpose, provided funds are available. The budget is prepared and adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

Annual budgets are adopted for the General Fund, and Special Revenue Funds.

The legal level of budgetary control is the department level within individual funds. Increases in the total appropriations of a department, whether accomplished through an increase in estimated revenues or through a transfer of appropriations among departments, require the recommendation of the Mayor and approval of the Council.

Appropriations lapse at year-end.

Council made several supplemental budgetary appropriations throughout the year.

### 3. Stewardship, compliance, and accountability – (Continued)

### **B.** Excess of expenditures over appropriations

The General Fund's police department had capital outlay expenditures of \$425,445, which exceeded the department's respective appropriations by \$26,245. This was due to these expenses being included as current expenditures in the budget.

The General Fund's debt service interest expenditures of \$12,769 exceeded the fund's respective appropriations by \$2,049. This was due to no amendment for the new capital lease.

The General Fund's transfers of exceeded the fund's respective appropriations by \$154,536. This was due to receipt of the CDBG funds that were the transferred to that fund.

The General Fund's proceeds from capital lease did not exceed the fund's respective appropriations by \$41,664. This was due to no amendment for the new capital lease.

The Confiscated Assets Fund's police department had current expenditures of \$15,982, which exceeded the department's respective appropriations by \$3,157. This was due to these expenses being included as capital outlay expenditures in the budget.

The DEA Confiscated Assets Fund's police department had current expenditures of \$7,640, which exceeded the department's respective appropriations by \$3,480. This was due to these expenses being included as capital outlay expenditures in the budget.

The CDBG 2013 Fund had intergovernmental revenue, street department capital outlay expenditures, and transfers for which there was no budget for comparison.

The Hotel/Motel Tax Fund had revenues of \$10,130 that did not exceed respective appropriations by \$2,870. This was due to taxes received decreasing by 47% from last year which was not expected during the budget preparation.

The Downtown Streetscape Fund had capital outlay expenditures that exceeded the respective appropriations by \$45,388. This was due to engineering expenses being included in the current expenditures budget.

The Downtown Streetscape Fund had transfers that did not exceed the respective appropriations by \$61,779. This was due to transfers that were expected in the current year not taking place and no amendment to the budget.

### 4. Detailed notes on all funds

### A. Deposits and investments

The City's deposits and investments are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing rates. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counter party to an investment may not adequately protect the

### Detailed notes on all funds – (Continued) 4.

value of an investment. The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing exposure to losses arising from increased interest rates.

At year-end, the City's carrying amount of deposits was \$8,375,725 and the bank balance was \$8,468,246. Of the bank balance \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the City's agent in the City's name. Of the remaining balance, \$8,218,246 was collateralized by the pledging financial institution with securities held in its pooled account as provided for by state statutes.

### **Receivables** Β.

Receivables as of year-end for the government's individual major funds and nonmajor, in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	G	eneral	S	PLOST	(	CDBG 2013		otel/ lotel	Tecl	nnology		Total
Receivables: Taxes	¢	77,206	¢	-	\$		\$	-	\$		\$	77,206
Intergovernmental	Φ	77,200 ≚	Φ	164,262	ψ	139,324	Ψ	1994 1995	Ψ	1000 1000	୍ୟ	303,586
Other		413,134	-		_	15,212		597		2,813	_	431,756
Gross receivables	\$	490,340	\$_	164,262	\$_	154,536	\$	597	\$	2,813	\$_	812,548

### С. Interfund balances and transfers

Interfund balances and transfers represent amounts transferred among funds to establish new funds, and meet cash flow requirements. Interfund balances and transfers for the year were as follows.

Interfu	nd transfers:		Interfund b	balances:	
To: From:	CDBG 2013 Fund General Fund	\$ <u>154,536</u> \$ <u>154,536</u>		Technology Fund Downtown Streetscape Sanitation Fund General Fund	\$ 10,797 43,109 <u>4,636</u> 58,542
				Technology Fund LARP Fund	\$ <u>3,939</u> <u>3,939</u>

### 4. Detailed notes on all funds – (Continued)

### D. Capital assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended December 31, 2014, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 793,644	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 793,644
Construction in progress	598,132	589,725	171,820	1,016,037
Total capital assets,				
not being depreciated	1,391,776	589,725	171,820	1,809,681
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	3,038,473			3,038,473
Improvements	353,419	20,520		373,939
Vehicles	828,817	74,764	24,889	878,692
Machinery and equipment	1,730,832	356,661	-	2,087,493
Infrastructure	6,611,391	667,809		7,279,200
Total capital assets, being depreciated	12,562,932	1,119,754	24,889	13,657,797
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	913,065	77,304	57	990,369
Improvements	280,248	25,458	; <del>,</del> ;;	305,706
Vehicles	669,838	52,328	24,889	697,277
Machinery and equipment	1,524,359	99,103	-	1,623,462
Infrastructure	2,397,074	347,266		2,744,340
Total accumulated depreciation	5,784,584	601,459	24,889	6,361,154
Total capital assets,				
being depreciated, net	6,778,348	518,295		7,296,643
Governmental activities				
capital assets, net	\$ <u>8,170,124</u>	\$ <u>1,108,020</u>	\$ <u>171,820</u>	\$ <u>9,106,324</u>

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

### **Governmental activities:**

Administrative Police Streets	\$	73,072 150,456 377,931
Total Depreciation Expense – Governmental Activities	\$_	601,459

### 4. Detailed notes on all funds – (Continued)

Capital assets activity for the year ended December 31, 2014, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated: Vehicles	\$ <u>125,480</u>	\$	\$	\$ <u>125,480</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	125,480			
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Vehicles	125,480	3 <del>.</del>		125,480
Total accumulated depreciation	125,480			125,480
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ <u> </u>	\$	\$	\$

### E. Capital leases

The City has entered into lease agreements as lessee for financing the acquisition of police vehicles by means of lease. These agreements qualify as capital leases and therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

		Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
Asset:					
Vehicles	\$	526,940	\$	125,480	
Machinery and equipment		33,523		=	
Less: accumulated depreciation	-	(391,753)		(125, 480)	
Total	\$	168,710	\$		

Amortization of assets recorded under capital leases is included with depreciation expense.

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2014, were as follows:

Year ending December 31	Governmental <u>Activities</u>		
2015	\$	62,956	
2016		21,927	
2017		18,418	
Less amount representing interest		(4,751)	
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	98,550	
## 4. Detailed notes on all funds – (Continued)

#### F. Long-term debt

Installment Purchase Agreement

In December 2001, the City entered into an installment purchase agreement with the Georgia Municipal Association (GMA) in order to obtain long-term financing for the City's new police and fire station facilities. The City transferred title to these facilities to GMA and agreed to purchase the facilities from GMA for \$1,270,000, payable in annual installments in 2002 through 2015, plus interest at 4.360%. GMA has assigned its interest in the agreement to Wachovia Bank. The City may elect to terminate the agreement in any year by non-appropriation of the required installment payments. The City also has an option to prepay the outstanding balance. The cost of the police and fire station facilities in the total amount of \$2,567,071 is included in the general capital assets account group.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year ending	Governmental Activities							
December 31	Principal	Interest	Total					
2015	\$ <u>120,000</u> \$ <u>120,000</u>	\$5,232 \$5,232	\$ <u>125,232</u> \$ <u>125,232</u>					

### **Changes in long-term liabilities:**

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2014, was as follows:

		ginning Balance	A	ditions	<u>Re</u>	ductions		Ending Balance		e within ne year
Governmental activities:									٠	100.000
*Installment obligations	\$	235,000	\$	<u></u>	\$	115,000	\$	120,000	\$	120,000
*Capital leases		88,700		70,336		60,486		98,550		59,999
*Accrued interest		5,963		4,565		5,963		4,565		4,565
*Accrued salaries				16,931		5		16,931		16,931
*Compensated absences	_	67,260	-	106,184	_	67,260	-	106,184		106,184
Total	\$_	396,923	\$_	198,016	\$	248,709	\$_	346,230	\$	<u>307,679</u>

\* Typically liquidated with General Fund resources.

## 5. Other information

### A. Risk management

The City is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City carries commercial insurance coverage on real and personal property, automobiles, and liability with a private insurance carrier.

### **B.** Related organizations

The Jonesboro Housing Authority is considered a related organization based upon the criteria in GASB Statement 14. The Housing Authority is a legally separate entity having a board composed of members appointed by the City of Jonesboro, Georgia. The City of Jonesboro, Georgia, is not able to impose its will upon the Housing Authority and a financial benefit/burden relationship does not exist between them. Therefore, based upon the criteria above, the Housing Authority of the City of Jonesboro, Georgia, is a related organization.

### C. Contingent liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The City is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the City's counsel the resolution of these matters will most likely not have a material effect on the financial condition of the government.

## D. Joint venture

Under Georgia law, the City, in conjunction with other cities and counties in the thirteen County Metro Atlanta area, is a member of the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) and is required to pay annual dues thereto. During its year ended December 31, 2014, the City paid all dues assessed. Membership in the ARC is required by the *Official Code of Georgia Annotated* (OCGA) Section 50-8-34 which provides for the organization structure of the Regional Commission (RC) in Georgia. The ARC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of an RC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from:

Atlanta Regional Commission 40 Courtland St. NE Atlanta, GA 30303

### 5. Other information – (Continued)

### E. Hotel/Motel tax

The City has levied a lodging tax pursuant to state statutes. A summary of the transactions for the year ended December 31, 2014, follows:

Receipts Hotel/Motel tax collected	\$ 10,130
Expenditures Visitors Center/Tourism Historic Jonesboro	3,363 3,362
	\$3,405

#### F. Employee retirement system and pension plans

#### Pension plans - primary government

*Plan description* The City has a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan (The City of Jonesboro Retirement Plan) covering all full time employees. The plan is affiliated with the Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System (GMEBS), an agent multiple-employer pension plan administered by the Georgia Municipal Association. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by State Statute and City ordinance. The plan provides pension benefits and death and disability benefits for all full time employees with one year or more of service. Benefits vest after 10 years of service. City employees who retire at age 65 with 5 years of service or age 55 with 10 years of service are entitled to a monthly retirement benefit based upon average earnings and years of credited service. Georgia Municipal Association issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for GMEBS. That report may be obtained by writing to:

Georgia Municipal Association 201 Pryor Street Atlanta, GA 30303 404-688-0472

*Funding Policy* Plan members are not required to contribute to the plan. The City is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate; the current rate is 6.90% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of the plan members and the City are determined under *Public Retirement Standards Law* (Georgia Code Section 47-20-10) and meets the guidelines for calculating an annual required contribution set forth in Paragraphs 9-10 of Statement 27. These contributions are determined under the projected unit credit actuarial cost method and the asset valuation method for developing the actuarial value of assets. The period and related method for amortizing the initial unfunded actuarial liability is 30 years from 1981 and current changes in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability over 15 years for actuarial gains and losses, 20 years for plan provisions and 30 years for actuarial assumptions and cost methods as a level dollar amount. These amortization periods, if applicable, are closed for this plan year.

#### 5. Other information – (Continued)

Annual Pension Cost Annual pension cost of \$94,338 was equal to the City's recommended and actual contributions. The contributions are determined under the projected unit credit actuarial cost method and asset valuation method for developing the actuarial value of assets. The significant actuarial assumptions used in the current valuation are:

rate of return on investment 7.75% per year

projected salary increases 3.5% per year

inflation 3.5% per year

post retirement benefit increase Not applicable

The actuarial value of plan assets was determined by rolling forward prior years actuarial value with contributions, disbursements, and expected return on investments. Preliminary actuarial value of assets plus (minus) 10% of the amount that market value of assets exceeds or is less than the market value at year end. The actuarial value of assets is adjusted, if necessary, to be within 20% of market value.

*Funded Status* The table below sets forth required supplementary information to be disclosed in the schedule of funding progress. The items presented are based on the July 1 actuarial valuation:

		2014			2013	 2012
٠	actuarial value of assets	\$	2,275,866	\$	2,081,758	\$ 2,109,326
•	actuarial accrued liability	_	2,271,477	_	2,154,530	 2,144,911
•	total (overfunded) unfunded					
	actuarial liability		(4,389)		72,772	35,585
•	funded ratio		100.19%		96.62%	98.34%
٠	annual covered payroll	_	1,343,039		1,252,240	1,139,517
•	ratio of unfunded					
	to annual covered payroll		0.0%		5.8%	3.1%

*Historical Trend Information* Required 3 year historical trend information for the City's pension plan is presented below:

		2014		2013		-	2012
	Annual pension cost	\$	94,338	\$	100,158	\$	98,728
2.	Percent of annual pension cost contribution		100%		100%		100%
3.	Net pension obligation	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-

# 6. Post employment benefits

Pursuant to City statutes, employees who retire with 30 or more years of service, but before they have attained the age to be eligible for Medicare benefits, the City provides health care coverage for up to 36 months. For the year 2014, no retired employees were eligible for this health care benefit.

# COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	<pre>\$ 484,736 139,324 139,324 18,622 57,845</pre>	\$ 700.527		\$ 3,939	696,588	\$ 700,527
	Capital Projects Fund Downtown Streetscape Fund	\$ 43,593	\$ 86,702		•	86,702	\$ 86,702
	Technology Fund	\$ 46,402 2,813	\$ 60,012		\$ 3,939	56,073	\$ 60,012
RGIA IEET L FUNDS	Hotel/ Motel Tax Fund	\$ 63,256 597	\$ 63,853		\$	63,853	\$ 63,853
CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2014	enue Funds CDBG 2013 Fund	\$ - 8 - 139,324 15,212	\$ 154.536		s.	154,536	\$ <u>154,536</u>
CITY OF JONI COMBINING NMAJOR GOY DECEM	Special Revenue Funds CDBG LARP 2013 Fund Fund	\$ 98,613 - 3,939	\$ 102.552		€ <del>9</del>	102,552	\$ <u>102,552</u>
ON	DEA Confiscated Fund	\$ 77,700	\$ 77.700		я Э	77,700	\$ <u>77,700</u>
	Confiscated Fund	\$ 155,172	\$ 155.172		•	155,172	\$ <u>155,172</u>
	ASSETS	Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents Intergovernmental receivables Other receivables Due from other funds	Total assets	LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	Current liabilities: Due to other funds	Fund balance: Restricted	Total liabilities and fund balance \$ <u>155,172</u>

Total	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	\$ 112,213 64,320 337,287 10,130 20 524,205	6,725 63,553 13,831 84,109	390,639 390,639 474,748	49,457	154,536	203,993	<u>492.595</u> S <u>696.588</u>
Capital Projects Fund	Downtown Streetscape Fund	\$ 	- - - - - -	48,000 48,000 61,831	(61,779)		(61,779)	148,481 \$ <u>86,702</u>
	Technology Fund	\$ 64,320 	39,931 	39,931	24,417	5	24,417	<u>31,656</u> \$ <u>56,073</u>
	Hotel/ Motel Tax Fund	\$ 10,130	6,725 - - -	6,725	3,405		3,405	<u>60,448</u> \$ <u>63,853</u>
Special Revenue Funds	CDBG 2013 Fund	\$ 253,402 253,402		253,402 253,402 253,402	×	154,536	154,536	\$ 154.536
Spe	LARP Fund	77,322 62 77,384		89.237 89.237 89.237	(11,853)	*	(11,853)	<u>114,405</u> \$ <u>102,552</u>
	DEA Confiscated Fund	<pre>\$ 14,452 6,563 20 33 21,068</pre>	7,640 7,640	7,640	13,428		13,428	\$ <u>64,272</u> \$ <u>77,700</u>
	Confiscated Fund	\$ 97,761	15,982		ues 81,839		81,839	333 \$55,172
	DEVENILES.	Program receipts Fines and forfeitures Intergovernmental Hotel/Motel tax Miscellaneous Interest on investments Total revenues	EXPENDITURES: Current: Administrative Police Street and public works Total current expenditures	Capital Outlay. Street and public works Total capital outlay Total expenditures	Excess (Deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	Other financing sources Transfers	Net change in fund balance	Fund balance, beginning of year Fund balance, end of year

# CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND CONFISCATED ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	BUDGET	VARIANCE WITH FINAL			
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	BUDGET	
<b>REVENUES</b> Program revenues Interest on investments	\$ 10,000	\$     15,765 60	\$    97,761 60	\$    81,996	
Total revenues	10,000	15,825	97,821	81,996	
EXPENDITURES					
Current: Police	10,030	12,825	15,982	(3,157)	
Total current expenditures	10,030	12,825	15,982	(3,157)	
Capital outlay: Police	<u> </u>	3,000		3,000	
Total capital outlay	÷2	3,000		3,000	
Total expenditures	10,030	15,825	15,982	(157)	
(Deficiency) Excess of revenues (under) over expenditures	\$(30)	\$	81,839	\$81,839	
Fund balance, beginning of year			73,333		
Fund balance, end of year			\$ <u>155,172</u>		

# CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND DEA CONFISCATED ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

		BUDGET	JNTS			VARIANCE WITH FINAL		
	ORIGINAL		FINAL		ACTUAL		BUDGET	
<b>REVENUES</b> Program revenues Intergovernmental Miscellaneous Interest on investments	\$	20,000	\$	1,024 6,563 20 <u>33</u>	\$	14,452 6,563 20 <u>33</u>	\$	13,428
Total revenues		20,040	1	7,640		21,068		13,428
EXPENDITURES Current:								
Police	5	20,040	-	4,160	<u>v) — </u>	7,640	1	(3,480)
Total current expenditures		20,040		4,160		7,640		(3,480)
Capital outlay: Police			7 <u>—1—</u>	3,480			- <u></u>	3,480
Total capital outlay	-	-		3,480	2	5	-	3,480
Total expenditures	-	20,040		7,640		7,640		
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$		\$			13,428	\$	13,428
Fund balance, beginning of year						64,272		
Fund balance, end of year					\$	77,700		

# CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND LARP FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	BUDGET		VARIANCE WITH FINAL	
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	BUDGET
<b>REVENUES</b> Intergovernmental Interest on investments	\$	\$ 77,321 62	\$     77,322 62	\$
Total revenues		77,383	77,384	1
<b>EXPENDITURES</b> Capital outlay: Street	-	89,237	89,237	
Total expenditures		89,237	89,237	
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	\$	\$ <u>(11,854)</u>	(11,853)	\$1
Fund balance, beginning of year			114,405	
Fund balance, end of year			\$ <u>102,552</u>	

# CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND CDBG 2013 FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	BUDGET	AMOUNTS		VARIANCE WITH FINAL
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	BUDGET
<b>REVENUES</b> Intergovernmental	\$	\$	\$253,402	\$253,402
Total revenues			253,402	253,402
<b>EXPENDITURES</b> Capital outlay:				
Street			253,402	(253,402)
Total expenditures			253,402	(253,402)
Excess of revenues over expenditures				
Other financing uses: Transfers in	<u> </u>		154,536	154,536
Total other financing uses	10 		154,536	154,536
Net change in fund balances	\$	\$	154,536	\$ <u>154,536</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year				
Fund balance, end of year			\$154,536	

# CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND HOTEL/MOTEL TAX FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	BUDGET	VARIANCE WITH FINAL			
REVENUES	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	BUDGET	
Taxes			<b>•</b> • • • • • •		
Hotel/Motel tax	\$18,000	\$13,000	\$10,130	\$(2,870)	
Total revenues	18,000	13,000	10,130	(2,870)	
EXPENDITURES Current:					
General and administrative	18,000	13,000	6,725	6,275	
Total expenditures	18,000	13,000	6,725	6,275	
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$	\$	3,405	\$ <u>3,405</u>	
Fund balance, beginning of year			60,448		
Fund balance, end of year			\$ <u>63,853</u>		

# CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND TECHNOLOGY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	BUDGET	VARIANCE WITH FINAL			
REVENUES	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	BUDGET	
Fines and forfeitures Interest on investments	\$ 50,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 64,320 28	\$ (680) 28	
Total revenues	50,000	65,000	64,348	(652)	
EXPENDITURES Current:					
Police	50,000	65,000	39,931	25,069	
Total expenditures	50,000	65,000	39,931	25,069	
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$	\$	24,417	\$24,417	
Fund balance, beginning of year			31,656		
Fund balance, end of year			\$ <u>56,073</u>		

# CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND DOWNTOWN STREETSCAPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	BUDGET	AMOUNTS		VARIANCE WITH FINAL	
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	BUDGET	
<b>REVENUES</b> Interest on investments	\$ -	\$ 53	\$ 52	\$ (1)	
interest on investments	φ	\$ <u></u>	ΦΣ	φ	
Total revenues		53	52	(1)	
EXPENDITURES					
Current: Street	75,000	59,220	13,831	45,389	
Succi	75,000		15,051		
Total current expenditures	75,000	59,220	13,831	45,389	
Capital outlay:					
Street	25,000	2,612	48,000	(45,388)	
Total capital outlay	25,000	2,612	48,000	(45,388)	
Total expenditures	100,000	61,832	61,831	1	
Deficiency of revenues under expenditure	s <u>(100,000)</u>	(61,779)	(61,779)		
Other financing uses:					
Transfers in	100,000	61,779		(61,779)	
Total other financing uses	100,000	61,779		(61,779)	
Net change in fund balances	\$	\$	(61,779)	\$ <u>(61,779</u> )	
Fund balance, beginning of year			148,481		
Fund balance, end of year			\$86,702		

## CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND SPLOST FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	BUDGET	AMOUNTS		VARIANCE WITH FINAL	
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	BUDGET	
<b>REVENUES</b> Intergovernmental Interest on investments	\$ 1,570,000 <u>1,800</u>	\$ 910,750 <u>1,980</u>	\$ 922,196 1,979	\$ 11,446 (1)	
Total revenues		912,730	924,175	11,445	
EXPENDITURES					
Capital outlay: Street	3,700,000	912,730	663,949	248,781	
Total expenditures		912,730	663,949	248,781	
(Deficiency) Excess of revenues (under) over expenditures	(2,128,200)		260,226	260,226	
Other financing uses: Transfers in	2,128,200				
Total other financing uses	2,128,200				
Net change in fund balances	\$	\$	260,226	\$260,226	
Fund balance, beginning of year			3,968,906		
Fund balance, end of year			\$ <u>4,229,132</u>		

# CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

# CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATIONS OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES BY SOURCE DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

	2014	2013
General capital assets:		
Land	\$ 793,644	\$ 793,644
Buildings	3,038,473	3,038,473
Improvements	373,939	353,419
Vehicles	878,692	828,817
Machinery and equipment	2,087,493	1,730,832
Infrastructure	7,279,200	6,611,391
Construction in progress	1,016,037	598,132
Total general capital assets	\$ <u>15,467,478</u>	\$ <u>13,954,708</u>
Investment in general capital assets:		
General fund revenues	\$ 13,637,015	\$ 12,137,940
Installment obligations	1,270,000	1,270,000
Capital leases	560,463	546,768
Total investments in general capital assets	\$ <u>15,467,478</u>	\$ <u>13,954,708</u>

# CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY DECEMBER 31, 2014

Construction in	Progress		•	Ĩ	2	ä	1,016,037	S <u>1.016,037</u>
	Infrastructure		ء ج	×	×		7.279.200	<u>373,939</u> \$ <u>878,692</u> \$2,087,493 \$ 7.279.200 \$ 1.016,037
Machinery and	Equipment		\$ 347,184	3	192,454	1,034,648	513.207	\$2,087,493
	Vehicles		\$ 21,506	1	9	787,883	69,303	\$ 878,692
	Improvements		\$ 7,900	283,389	a,	36,164	46.486	
	Buildings		\$ 463,242	52,257	1,675,751	626,696	220,527	\$3,038,473 \$
	Land		\$ 328,621	•	246,600	47,500	170,923	\$ 793,644
	Total		\$ 1,168,453 \$ 328,621	335,646	2,114,805	2,532,891	9.315.683	\$ 15,467,478
	Function and Activity	General government	Administrative	Cultural and recreation	Fire	Police	Street	Total general government \$ <u>15.467.478</u> \$ <u>793.644</u>

# CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SCHEDULE OF CHANGES BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Function and activity	Cap	Governmental Funds Capital Assets January 1, 2014 Additions Deductions					Caj	nmental Funds pital Assets nber 31, 2014
General government								
Administrative	\$	1,168,453	\$	÷	\$	~	\$	1,168,453
Cultural and recreation		335,646		÷		-		335,646
Fire		2,114,805		2				2,114,805
Police		2,132,335	42	5,445	2	24,889		2,532,891
Street	-	8,203,469	1,28	4,034	_17	71,820	-	9,315,683
Total general government	\$	13,954,708	\$ <u>1,70</u>	9,479	\$ <u>19</u>	<u>96,709</u>	\$	15,467,478

# CITY OF JONESBORO, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH SPECIAL SALES TAX PROCEEDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	SPLOST Total Estimated	Expen			
Project	Project Costs	Prior Years	Current Year	Total	
SPLOST:					
Streets, curbs, and sidewalks	\$ 350,000	\$ 77,813	\$	\$ 77,813	
Parks and recreation	50,000	21,972		21,972	
	\$400,000	\$ <u>99,785</u>	\$	\$ <u>99,785</u>	
SPLOST 2012:					
Streets, curbs, and sidewalks	\$ 3,170,000	\$ 260,355	\$ 126,349	\$ 386,704	
Cemetery remapping, paving, and lighting	450,000	-			
Gateway projects	500,000	-		-	
Streetscape projects	2,150,000	58,500	176,500	235,000	
Parks and recreation facilities	1,850,000		361,100	361,100	
	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u>318,855</u>	\$ <u>663,949</u>	\$ <u>982,804</u>	



# REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH <u>GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS</u>

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Jonesboro, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Jonesboro, Georgia as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Jonesboro, Georgia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 15, 2015.

# **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

# **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

# **Purpose of this Report**

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

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Morrow, Georgia June 15, 2015