CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

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ROBERT A. MCALISTER, CPA, PC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Dacula, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the City of Dacula, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the 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 and each major fund of the City of Dacula, Georgia, as of December 31, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

-1-3875 JOHNS CREEK PKWY, SUITE B, SUWANEE, GA 30024

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the net pension liability information on pages 31 and 32 and the budgetary comparison information on pages 33 through 34 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 the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise City of Dacula, Georgia's basic financial statements. The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from, and relates directly to, the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The schedule of projects constructed with special sales tax proceeds, community development block grant project cost and the other schedules included in other supplementary information as described in the accompanying table of contents, are presented for the purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. These statements and schedules have 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 financial statements themselves and other additional procedures, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Project Expenditures with Special Option Sales Tax Revenue and the Schedule of Community Development Block Grant Project Cost are presented fairly in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have issued our report dated June 7, 2019 on our consideration of the City of Dacula, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of the report is to describe the scope of testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion of the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control over financial reporting and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Robert A. McAlíster, CPA, PC

Suwanee, Georgia June 7, 2019

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION December 31, 2018

	Primary Government					
	Governmental		Bus	iness Type		
	Activ	ities	Α	ctivities		Total
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,2	98,219	\$	638,778	\$	8,936,997
Receivables						
Property taxes		16,564		-		16,564
Sanitation		-		-		-
Due from other governments		83,383		-		83,383
Due from other funds		-		-		-
Prepaid expenses		29,167		528		29,695
Non-depreciable assets	1,4	91,919		-		1,491,919
Depreciable assets, net	7,3	63,782		181,426		7,545,208
Total assets	17,2	83,034		820,732		18,103,766
Deferred outflows						
Deferred pension outflows		86,405		17,074		103,479
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	\$ 17,3	69,439	\$	837,806	\$	18,207,245
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$	61,036	\$	34,498	\$	95,534
Accrued expenses		5,927		1,291		7,218
Compensated absenses		16,318		_		16,318
Net pension liability		05,152		60,300		365,452
Total liabilities		88,433		96,089		484,522
Deferred inflows						
Deferred pension inflows	:	52,971		10,862		63,833
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS	4	41,404		106,951		548,355
NET POSITION						
Investment in capital assets	8,8	55,701		181,426		9,037,127
Restricted for capital projects		77,127		-		2,277,127
Unrestricted		95,207		549,429		6,344,636
TOTAL NET POSITION	-	28,035	\$	730,855	\$	17,658,890
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$ 17,3	69,439	\$	837,806	\$	18,207,245

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

									Net	(Expens	se) Revenues	and	
				Progra	m Revenues				C	hanges i	in Net Positio	n	
				OĮ	perating		Capital			Primary	Government		
		С	harges for	Gra	ants and	(Grants and	Go	overnmental	Busi	ness-type		
Functions/Programs	 Expenses		Services	Con	tributions	C	ontributions		Activities	A	ctivities		Total
Primary government													
Governmental activities													
General government	\$ 1,322,693	\$	347,335	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(975,358)	\$	-	\$	(975,358)
Streets	 408,825		-		-		1,236,475		827,650		-		827,650
Total governmental activities	 1,731,518		347,335		-		1,236,475		(147,708)		-		(147,708)
Business-type activities													
Sanitation	 579,102		500,339		-		-		-		(78,763)		(78,763)
Total business-type activities	 579,102		500,339		-		-		-		(78,763)		(78,763)
Total Primary government	\$ 2,310,620	\$	847,674	\$	-	\$	1,236,475		(147,708)		(78,763)		(226,471)
		Gene	eral revenues										
			Taxes										
			Property	tax					945,462		-		945,462
			Motor ve	hicle tax	Z.				132,276		-		132,276
			Franchis	e tax					329,833		-		329,833
			Beer & v	vine tax					243,031		-		243,031
			Insurance	e premiu	m tax				324,825		-		324,825
			Other tax	<u> </u>					68,300		-		68,300
			Unrestricted i	nvestme	nt income				5,156		-		5,156
			Grants not res	stricted to	o specific pu	rpose	s		-		-		-
			Miscellaneou	s					14,622		-		14,622
		Tran	sfers						(136,028)		136,028		-
			Total ger	neral reve	enues and tra	ansfers	8		1,927,477		136,028		2,063,505
			Cha	nge in ne	et position				1,779,769		57,265		1,837,034
		Net	position, begi	nning					15,148,266		673,590		15,821,856
		Net	position, endi	ng				\$	16,928,035	\$	730,855	\$	17,658,890

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND December 31, 2018

		General Fund		SPLOST Fund	Go	Totals overnmental Funds
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,102,728	\$	2,195,491	\$	8,298,219
Receivables						
Property taxes		16,564		-		16,564
Receivable from other funds		-		-		-
Due from other governments		-		83,383		83,383
Prepaids		29,167		-		29,167
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	6,148,459	\$	2,278,874	\$	8,427,333
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$	59,289	\$	1,747	\$	61,036
Accrued expenses	Ψ	5,927	Ψ	-	Ψ	5,927
Payable to other funds		-		_		-
Total Liabilities		65,216		1,747		66,963
Deferred Inflows						
Unavailable revenues		5,540		-		5,540
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS		70,756		1,747		72,503
FUND BALANCE						
Nonspendable for prepaids		29,167				29,167
Restricted for:		29,107		_		29,107
Capital projects		_		2,277,127		2,277,127
Unassigned		6,048,536		-		6,048,536
Chubbighou		0,040,000				0,0-0,000
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$	6,077,703	\$	2,277,127	\$	8,354,830
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCE	\$	6,148,459	\$	2,278,874	\$	8,427,333
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CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION December 31, 2018

Total Fund Balance for Governmental Fund	\$ 8,354,830
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds, net of accumulated depreciation of \$1,984,712	8,855,701
Deferred inflows and outflows related to the net pension obligation is not a current asset or liability:	
Deferred outflows	86,405
Deferred inflows	(52,971)
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and	
therefore are not reported in the funds. Balances at	
December 31, 2018 are:	
Compensated absences	(16,318)
Net pension liability	(305,152)
Because some property taxes will not be collected for several	
months after the City's year ends, they are not considered	
as "available" revenues in the governmental funds	 5,540
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 16,928,035

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUND For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

				Total
	General	SPLOST	Go	overnmental
	 Fund	 Fund		Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 2,053,392	\$ -	\$	2,053,392
Licenses, Permits, & Fees	347,335	-		347,335
Intergovernmental	390,766	845,709		1,236,475
Other Income	 19,778	 -		19,778
TOTAL REVENUE	 2,811,271	 845,709		3,656,980
EXPENDITURES				
Current Operations				
General Government	1,635,375	-		1,635,375
Streets	245,575	-		245,575
Capital Outlays	 317,563	 171,134		488,697
Total Expenditures	 2,198,513	 171,134		2,369,647
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over				
(under) Expenditures	612,758	674,575		1,287,333
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers	 (136,028)	 -		(136,028)
Net Change in Fund Balance	476,730	674,575		1,151,305
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	 5,600,973	 1,602,552		7,203,525
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 6,077,703	\$ 2,277,127	\$	8,354,830

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Net change in fund balance - total governmental fund	\$ 1,151,305
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets:	
Capital outlays Depreciation	874,695 (265,792)
Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable available financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are reported regardless of when financial resources are available.	
Net pension obligation and related deferred items Compensated absences	(10,269) 39,495
Governmental funds defer all tax revenues not collected within sixty days of year end. However, the Statement of Activities uses the accrual method and, thus, the entire amount is	
recognized as revenue, regardless of the collection date	(9,665)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 1,779,769

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND December 31, 2018

	S	anitation	Totals		
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	638,778	\$	638,778	
Prepaid expenses		528		528	
Total current assets		639,306		639,306	
Capital Assets					
Vehicles		535,355		535,355	
		535,355		535,355	
Less accumulated depreciation	,	(353,929)		(353,929)	
Total capital assets		181,426		181,426	
TOTAL ASSETS		820,732		820,732	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS					
Deferred pension outflows		17,074		17,074	
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	\$	837,806	\$	837,806	
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$	34,498	\$	34,498	
Accrued expenses		1,291		1,291	
Total current liabilities		35,789		35,789	
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Net pension liability		60,300		60,300	
Total non-current liabilities		60,300		60,300	
DEFERRED INFLOWS					
Deferred pension inflows		10,862		10,862	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS		106,951		106,951	
NET POSITION					
Investment in capital assets		181,426		181,426	
Unrestricted		549,429		549,429	
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	730,855	\$	730,855	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$	837,806	\$	837,806	

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	S	anitation	Totals		
OPERATING REVENUES					
Charges for services	\$	499,324	\$	499,324	
Penalties & forfeitures		473		473	
Other income		542		542	
Total operating revenues		500,339		500,339	
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Personal services & benefits		324,543		324,543	
Purchased/contracted services		178,731		178,731	
Supplies		9,361		9,361	
Depreciation		66,467		66,467	
Total operating expenses		579,102		579,102	
Operating income (loss)		(78,763)		(78,763)	
TRANSFERS					
Transfers		136,028		136,028	
Total transfers		136,028		136,028	
Change in net position		57,265		57,265	
Total net position - beginning of year		673,590		673,590	
Total net position - end of year	\$	730,855	\$	730,855	

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from customers	\$	499,811
Payments to suppliers		(180,020)
Payments to employees		(321,459)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(1,668)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Operating subsidies and transfers from other funds		136,028
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities		136,028
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		
Net cash provided by (used in) capital financing activities		-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		134,360
Balances - beginning of year		504,418
Balances - end of year	\$	638,778
Balances - end of year	\$	638,778
Balances - end of year Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided	\$	638,778
	\$	638,778
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided	<u>\$</u> \$	638,778
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:	<u>\$</u> \$	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss)	<u>\$</u> \$	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided	\$\$	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	<u>\$</u> \$	(78,763)
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation expense	<u>\$</u>	(78,763)
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation expense Change in assets and liabilities:	<u>\$</u> \$	(78,763) 66,467
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation expense Change in assets and liabilities: Deferred pension outflows	<u>\$</u>	(78,763) 66,467 (7,846)
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation expense Change in assets and liabilities: Deferred pension outflows Accounts payables	<u>\$</u> \$	(78,763) 66,467 (7,846) 8,072
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation expense Change in assets and liabilities: Deferred pension outflows Accounts payables Accrued expenses	<u>\$</u>	(78,763) 66,467 (7,846) 8,072 659
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation expense Change in assets and liabilities: Deferred pension outflows Accounts payables Accrued expenses Deferred pension inflows	<u>\$</u> \$	(78,763) 66,467 (7,846) 8,072 659 4,715

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The financial statements of City of Dacula, Georgia (the "City") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as applied to government units. As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the City and its component units, entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities are, in substance, part of the City's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the combined financial statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the City.

Currently, the City has no blended component units or discretely presented component units.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. The City has elected not to allocate indirect costs among the programs, functions and segments. 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 as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

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

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, interest and grants. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, certain compensated absences and claims and judgments are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. Other receipts and taxes become measurable and available when cash is received by the City and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, primarily directed to continuing operations. Reporting focuses on the determination of net income, financial position and cash flows. Principal operating revenues for proprietary funds are charges to customers for services. Principal operating expenses are costs of providing services and include administrative expenses and depreciation of capital assets.

Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met.

The City reports the following major governmental fund:

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

C. Measurement of Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation - Continued

The Capital Projects Fund is for SPLOST activities. It accounts for all financial resources of SPLOST projects such as roads, streets, bridges and recreational facilities.

The City reports the following major proprietary fund:

The Sanitation Fund is used to account for the provision of sanitation services to businesses and residents of the City. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in the fund, including but not limited to, administration, operation, financing and related debt services, and billing and collections.

The City complies with Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 20, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting. This Statement requires the City to apply all applicable GASB pronouncements as well as the following pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins (ARB's). As permitted by GASB No. 20, the City has elected not to comply with the FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the governmentwide 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.

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 proprietary funds are charges to customers for sales and services; operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

C. Measurement of Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation - Continued

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

D. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the City.

Investments, if any, are stated at fair market value with unrealized holding gains and losses reported as the "Change in fair market value of investments" in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance.

E. Inventory

Materials purchased during the year are shown as expenditures when acquired and are not inventoried at year end due to lack of materiality.

F. Restricted Assets

There was no outstanding debt at December 31, 2018 that required assets to be maintained.

G. Prepaid Items

Prepaid balances, if any, are for payments made by the City in the current year to provide services occurring in the subsequent year, and are listed as nonspendable for prepaid items to signify that a portion of fund balance is not available for other subsequent expenditures.

H. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., streets, sidewalks, distribution systems and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with 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

H. Capital Assets and Depreciation - Continued

Prior to January 1, 2004, governmental funds' infrastructure assets were not capitalized.

The costs of normal repairs and maintenance that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. The City generally capitalizes assets with a cost of \$5,000 or more as purchase and construction outlays occur.

Depreciation of capital assets is computed and recorded by the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives of the various classes of depreciable capital assets are as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Infrastructure	40 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 7 years
Vehicles	5 years
Land improvements	40 years

I. Compensated Absences

Accumulated leave of governmental funds that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as expenditure in the fund financial statements. All accumulated leave, including that which is not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, is reported in the government-wide financial statements. Accumulated leave of Enterprise Funds is recorded as an expense and liability of the respective fund as the benefits accrue to employees. Liabilities for compensated absences are recorded as other liabilities and accrued expenses in the Sanitation Fund. In accordance with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 16, Accounting for Compensated Absences, no liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits.

Full-time, permanent employees are allowed to accumulate up to one hundred sixty (160) hours of sick leave. The employee shall then be paid upon retirement and at the normal rate of pay for an eligible employee. The City had \$16,318 of accrued sick leave at December 31, 2018.

J. Long-Term Obligations

The City has no long-term obligations as of December 31, 2018.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

K. Fund Equity and Net Position

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

Fund Balance – Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the assets, deferred inflows of resources and liabilities under the current financial resources management focus of accounting. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

Fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e. items that are not expected to be converted to cash) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed – Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by a formal vote and passage of an ordinance of the City Council. Only the City Council may modify or rescind the commitment by passage of a subsequent ordinance.

Assigned – Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The fund balance policy approved by an Ordinance of the City Council expressly delegates the authority to assign fund balance to the City's Finance Director.

Unassigned – Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criteria. The City reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the General Fund. Only deficits in fund balances may be reported as unassigned fund balance in other governmental funds.

K. Fund Equity and Net Position - Continued

Flow Assumptions – when both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the City's policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, it is the City's policy to use fund balance in the following order: (1) Committed, (2) Assigned and (3) Unassigned.

Net Position – Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources in reporting, which utilizes the economic resources measurement focus. Amounts shown as net investment in capital assets are made up of capital asset costs, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used (i.e. the amount that the City has spent) for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted using the same definition as used for restricted fund balance as described in the section above. All other net position is reported as unrestricted. The City applies restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

L. Interfund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly chargeable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers.

M. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category as of December 31, 2018 which is deferred pension outflows recognized in the Statements of Net Position.

M. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources - Continued

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City recognizes deferred pension inflows in its Statements of Net Position and also recognizes unavailable revenue, which is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes.

N. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the City of Dacula Retirement Plan (DRP) and additions to/deductions from DRP's fiduciary net position, all have been determined on the same basis as they are reported in DRP. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions, if applicable) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Primary Government

Deposits – State statutes require that all deposits in financial institutions be fully collateralized by U.S. Government obligations or obligations of Georgia and its agencies that have a market value of not less than the principal amount of the deposits. The City's deposits consist of checking and savings accounts, and non-negotiable certificates of deposits in local banks. At December 31, 2018, the book balance of checking and savings accounts, and non-negotiable certificates of deposits in all banks was \$8,936,997 and the bank balance was \$8,938,081. Of the bank balance, \$750,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$8,188,081 was covered by collateral held by the banks in the City's name.

Investments – There were no investments at December 31, 2018.

3. PROPERTY TAXES

The value of all real and business personal property located in the City is assessed (appraised) by Gwinnett County. Taxable assessed value represents the appraisal value less applicable exemptions authorized by Gwinnett County. Appraised values are established by Gwinnett County. The City levies property taxes on August 1 of each year and the taxes are due on October 15, with a lien date of March 15. Taxes are collected by Gwinnett County throughout the year and are remitted to the City. Current tax collections for the year ended December 31, 2018, were 97.9% of the tax levy.

Property taxes are recorded as receivables and deferred at the time the tax levy is billed. Revenues are recognized as the related ad valorem taxes are collected. Additional amounts estimated to be collectible within sixty days following the close of the year, and therefore susceptible to accrual in accordance with GAAP have been recognized as revenue.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

At December 31, 2018, accounts receivable consisted of the following:

Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
\$	16,564	\$	-	\$	16,564
	83,383		-		83,383
	-		-		-
	99,947		-		99,947
	-		-		-
\$	99,947	\$	-	\$	99,947
	A	Activities \$ 16,564 83,383 - - 99,947 -	Activities Act \$ 16,564 \$ 83,383 99,947	Activities Activities \$ 16,564 \$ - \$ 3,383 - - - 99,947 - - -	Activities Activities \$ 16,564 \$ - \$ 83,383 - \$ - - - 99,947 - - - - -

5. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the General Fund transferred \$136,028 to the Sanitation Fund for amounts collected from Gwinnett County on sanitation accounts.

6. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2018 was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/17	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/18
Governmental activities				
Not being depreciated				
Construction in progress	\$ 43,323	\$ 69,850	\$ (29,900)	\$ 83,273
Land	1,103,702	304,944		1,408,646
Subtotal	\$ 1,147,025	\$ 374,794	\$ (29,900)	\$ 1,491,919
Depreciable capital assets				
Buildings	\$ 1,644,553	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,644,553
Infrastructure	5,737,130	434,296	-	6,171,426
Furniture & equipment	477,565	62,789	-	540,354
Vehicles	212,431	32,716	-	245,147
Land improvements	747,014			747,014
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Subtotal	\$ 8,818,693	\$ 529,801	\$ -	\$ 9,348,494
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	\$ 349,568	\$ 41,114	\$ -	\$ 390,682
Infrastructure	641,258	148,799	-	790,057
Furniture & equipment	345,987	32,936	-	378,923
Vehicles	152,888	24,268	-	177,156
Land improvements	229,219	18,675		247,894
Subtotal	\$ 1,718,920	\$ 265,792	\$ -	\$ 1,984,712
Net capital assets	\$ 8,246,798	\$ 638,803	\$ (29,900)	\$ 8,855,701

6. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION - CONTINUED

	Balance 12/31/17		Additions		Deletions		Balance 12/31/18	
Business-type activities			-					
Depreciable capital assets Vehicles	\$	535,355	\$	-	\$	-	\$	535,355
Subtotal	\$	535,355	\$	-	\$	-	\$	535,355
Accumulated depreciation								
Vehicles	\$	287,462	\$	66,467	\$	-	\$	353,929
Subtotal	\$	287,462	\$	66,467	\$	-	\$	353,929
Net capital assets	\$	247,893	\$	(66,467)	\$	-	\$	181,426

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental activities	
General government	\$ 116,993
Streets	148,799
Business-type activities	
Sanitation	66,467
	\$ 332,259

7. FUND DEFICITS

No fund had a deficit fund balance or net position balance at December 31, 2018.

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

Litigation

The City Attorney advised that no legal actions were in progress by or against the City at December 31, 2018, that would have a material effect on the City's financial condition.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions, job related illnesses or injuries to employees; natural disaster and unemployment compensation.

The City manages its risk by the purchase of commercial insurance and fidelity bonds. The commercial insurance purchased is in an amount sufficient to the City's risk of loss and consequently the City has effectively not retained the risk of loss. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage compared to the prior year nor were there any settlements in excess of insurance coverage for the past three years.

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GMA ADMINISTERED

Plan Description

The City, as authorized by the City Council, has established a defined benefit pension plan covering all full-time employees. The City's pension plan is affiliated with the Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System (GMEBS), an agent multiple-employer pension plan administered by the Georgia Municipal Association. Contributions made by the City are commingled with contributions made by other members of GMEBS for investment purposes. The City does not own any securities on its own. Investment income from the securities is allocated on a pro rata basis. The 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, Risk Management and Employee Benefit Services, 201 Pryor Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303 or by calling (404) 688-0472.

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GMA ADMINISTERED – CONTINUED

As provided by State law, benefit provisions for Participants in GMEBS are established and amended by the respective employers. As authorized by the City Council, the Plan provides pension benefits and death and disability benefits for Plan members and beneficiaries. All employees, excluding elected officials, who work thirty hours or more per week, are eligible to participate immediately upon hiring. Benefits vest after seven years of service. A City employee who retires at age 65 with five years of service is entitled to benefits of 2.25% of final average earnings in excess of covered compensation. An employee may elect early retirement at age 55 provided he or she has a minimum of twenty-five years total credited service to receive full benefits, otherwise early retirement may be elected after only ten years of service for reduced benefits. Ten years of service is required for nonservice related disability benefits. Disability benefits are paid out at 20% of an employee's current salary. Death benefits are calculated using an actuarial reserve.

As of July 1, 2018, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation report, there were 19 participants consisting of the following:

Active Employees (vested)	4
Active Employees (non-vested)	5
Terminated (vested)	3
Retirees	7

Contributions

The Plan is subject to minimum funding standards of the Georgia Public Retirement Systems Standard law. The Board of Trustees of GMEBS has adopted a recommended actuarial funding policy for the Plan which meets State minimum requirements and will accumulate sufficient funds to provide the benefits under the Plan. The funding policy for the Plan is to contribute an amount equal to or greater than the recommended contribution described below. For the year 2018, the actuarially determined contribution rate was 16.49% of covered payroll.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the City's recommended contribution was \$74,133 which was actuarially determined and is expected to finance the cost of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The amount of employer contributions recognized in the actuarial report dated July 1, 2018 was \$60,199.

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GMA ADMINISTERED – CONTINUED

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

At December 31, 2018, the City reported a liability of \$365,452 for its net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2018 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018. The changes in the Net Pension Liability for the year ended March 31, 2018 (the measurement date) were as follows:

	Total Pension Liability	Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
Balances at March 31, 2017	\$ 1,481,426	\$ 1,149,642	\$ 331,784
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	25,581	-	25,581
Interest	109,168	-	109,168
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	69,986	-	69,986
Contributions - Employer	-	60,199	(60,199)
Net investment income	-	139,351	(139,351)
Benefit payments, including refunds of			
employee contributions	(145,619)	(145,619)	-
Administrative expense	-	(5,644)	5,644
Other	22,839		22,839
Net Changes	81,955	48,287	33,668
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ 1,563,381	\$ 1,197,929	\$ 365,452

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GMA ADMINISTERED – CONTINUED

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

For the plan year ended June 30, 2018, the City recognized pension expense and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Service cost	\$	25,581
Interest on The Pension Liability (TPL)		109,168
Administrative expenses		5,644
Expected return on assets		(85,569)
Deferred inflows:		
Expensed portion of current year period differences		
between expected and actual experience in TPL		17,495
Expensed portion of current year period assumption changes		5,709
Expensed portion of current year period differences		
between projected and actual investment earnings		(10,758)
Current year recognition of deferred inflows and		
outflows established in prior years		5,623
Total expense	\$	72.893
	Ψ	12,075

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows		
December 31, 2019	\$ 61,481	\$ (43,407)		
December 31, 2020	45,308	(21,041)		
December 31, 2021	29,102	(21,041)		
December 31, 2022		(10,756)		
	\$ 135,891	\$ (96,245)		

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GMA ADMINISTERED – CONTINUED

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

Outstanding balances on deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	Outflows]	Inflows
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	86,349	\$	(12,146)
Changes of assumptions		17,130		(6,388)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings				
on pension plan investments		-		(45,299)
Total	\$	103,479	\$	(63,833)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Assumptions:

Net investment rate of return	7.50%
Projected salary increases	2.75% plus service based merit increases
Cost of living adjustments	0.0%
Mortality Rates:	
Healthy	RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with
	sex-distinct rates, set forward 2 years for males and 1 year for females
Disabled	RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table with sex-distinct rates
Plan Termination Basis	1994 Group Annuity Reserving Unisex Table

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 through June 30, 2018.

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GMA ADMINISTERED – CONTINUED

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

The long-term rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a buildingblock method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of March 31, 2018 are summarize in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	45%	6.71%
International equity	20%	7.71%
Global fixed income	5%	3.36%
Domestic fixed income	20%	2.11%
Real estate	10%	5.21%
Cash	0%	
Total	100%	
Discount Rate		

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from the City will be made at the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GMA ADMINISTERED – CONTINUED

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

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the City's net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the City's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	Decrease 6.50%)	Current Rate (7.50%)		1% Increase (8.50%)	
Net Pension Liability	\$ 518,100	\$ 365,452		\$	235,941

Pension Plan Net Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in a separately issued City of Dacula Retirement Plan financial report.

11. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Compensated absences are paid primarily by the General Fund. As of December 31, 2018, compensated absences activity was as follows:

	E	Balance				Balance		
	12/31/2017		Additions		Retired	12/31/2018		
Compensated Absences	\$	55,813	\$	-	\$ (39,495)	\$	16,318	

12. JOINT VENTURE

Under Georgia law, the City, in conjunction with other cities and counties in the ten county metro Atlanta area, is a member of the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC). The City pays no annual dues to ARC. Membership in a Regional Commissions (RC) is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-34, which provides for the organizational structure of the RC in Georgia. The RC Board membership includes each county commission chairman in the region, one mayor from each county (except Fulton County) chosen by the caucus of mayors, one mayor from the northern half and one mayor from the southern half of Fulton County elected by a caucus of mayors within northern and southern Fulton County, the mayor of the City of Atlanta, one member of the Atlanta City Council, fifteen private citizens, one from each of the fifteen multi-jurisdictional districts of roughly equal population, elected by the twenty-three public officials, and one member appointed by the Board of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs. 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 Street, NE, Atlanta, GA 30303.

13. GRANTS

In the normal course of operations, the City receives grant funds from various Federal and State agencies. The grant programs are subject to audit by agents of the granting authority, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds. Any liability for reimbursement which may arise as the result of these audits is not believed to be material.

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS LAST TEN (10) FISCAL YEARS

					Fiscal Y	Year End				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2010	2009	2008
Total Pension Liability										
Service cost	\$ 25,581	\$ 17,299	\$ 30,203	\$ 22,541						
Interest	109,168	108,373	109,707	101,240						
Differences between expected and										
actual experience	69,986	29,474	(48,584)	80,867	(Hist	orical information	n prior to implem	entation of GASB	67/68 is not requi	red)
Changes in assumptions	-	(2,249)	-	(31,938)						
Benefit payments	(145,619)	(139,659)	(77,424)	(49,493)						
Other	22,839	_	-	_						
Net changes in total pension liability	81,955	13,238	13,902	123,217						
Total pension liability - beginning	1,481,426	1,468,188	1,454,286	1,331,069						
Total pension liability - ending	\$ 1,563,381	\$ 1,481,426	\$ 1,468,188	\$ 1,454,286						
Plan Fiduciary Net Position Contributions - employer Net investment income Benefit payments Administrative expense Net change in fiduciary net position Plan fiduciary net position - beginning Plan fiduciary net position - ending	\$ 60,199 139,351 (145,619) (5,644) 48,287 1,149,642 \$ 1,197,929		$\begin{array}{c} \$ & 71,899 \\ 3,083 \\ (77,424) \\ (3,658) \\ (6,100) \\ 1,089,946 \\ \$ & 1,083,846 \end{array}$	\$ 82,704 95,100 (49,493) (3,203) 125,108 964,838 \$ 1,089,946	(Hist	orical information	n prior to impleme	ntation of GASB	8 67/68 is not requi	red)
Net Pension Liability Net pension liability Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability Covered-employee payroll Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	\$ <u>365,452</u> 76.62% \$ 443,405 82.42%	\$ <u>331,784</u> 77.60% \$ 418,583 79.26%	\$ 384,342 73.82% \$ 372,661 103.13%	\$ 364,340 74.95% \$ 646,458 56.36%	(Hist	orical information	n prior to impleme	entation of GASE	67/68 is not requi	.red)

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION INFORMATION For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined calculations are as follows:

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial Cost Method Amortization Method Remaining Amortization Period Asset Valuation Method	Projected Unit Credit Closed level dollar for remaining unfunded liability Net effective amortization period of 10 years Sum of actuarial value at beginning of year and the cash flow during the year plus the assumed investment return, adjusted by 10% of the amount that the value exceeds or is less than the market value at end of year. The actuarial value is adjusted, if necessary, to be within 20% of market value.
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Net Investment Rate of Return Projected Salary Increases	7.50% 2.75% plus service based merit increases
Cost of Living Adjustments Mortality Rates:	0.00%
Healthy	RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with sex-distinct rates, set forward 2 years for males and 1 year for females
Disabled	RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table with sex-distinct rates
Plan Termination Basis	1994 Group Annuity Reserving Unisex Table

No significant factors changed that significantly affected trends in the amounts reported such as changes in benefit terms, the size or composition of the population covered by the benefit terms or assumptions used.

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) TO ACTUAL For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Original Final Budget Budget Actual Variance TAXES S $856,000$ \$ $932,000$ \$ $955,127$ \$ $23,127$ Motor Vehicle & TAVT Taxes 100,000 121,000 132,276 11,276 Mobile Home Taxes 100 100 155 55 Franchise Taxes 326,000 329,000 329,833 8833 Beer & Wine Taxes 232,000 232,000 243,031 11,031 Insurance Premium Taxes 297,000 319,800 324,825 5,025 Real Estate Transfer Taxes 35,000 37,000 27,843 (2,157) Financial Institution Taxes 1,000 2,000 2,585 585 Total Taxes \$ 1,882,100 \$ 2,002,900 \$ 2,053,392 \$ 50,492 LICENSES, PERMITS, & FEES Business Licenses \$ 1,3270 \$ 347,335 \$ 30,035 INTERGOVERNMENTAL Grants - CDBG \$ <t< th=""><th></th><th colspan="3">Budgeted Amounts</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>		Budgeted Amounts							
TAXES Image: constraint of the second state in the second s			Original Final						
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Penalties $1,000$ $2,000$ $2,585$ 585 Total Taxes\$ 1,882,100\$ 2,002,900\$ 2,053,392\$ 50,492LICENSES, PERMITS, & FEESBusiness Licenses\$ 132,000\$ 172,000\$ 127,193\$ (44,807)Liquor Licenses\$ 52,500 $55,300$ $68,570$ $13,270$ Building Permits $95,000$ $90,000$ $151,572$ $61,572$ Total Licenses, Permits, & Fees\$ 279,500\$ 317,300\$ 347,335\$ 30,035INTERGOVERNMENTAL Grants - CDBG\$ -\$ 257,800\$ 257,815\$ 15Gwinnet County - SDSGrants - LMIG\$ 64,000\$ 390,750\$ 390,766\$ 16OTHER INCOME Municipal Fines\$ 10,000\$ 10,686\$ 686Interest Income $7,000$ $7,000$ $7,000$ $5,156$ $(1,844)$ Other100100 $3,936$ $3,836$ Total Miscellaneous Income\$ 17,100\$ 17,100\$ 19,778\$ 2,678									,
Total Taxes\$1,882,100\$2,002,900\$2,053,392\$50,492LICENSES, PERMITS, & FEES Business Licenses\$132,000\$172,000\$127,193\$(44,807)Liquor Licenses Building Permits $52,500$ $55,300$ $68,570$ 13,270Building Permits $95,000$ $90,000$ $151,572$ $61,572$ Total Licenses, Permits, & Fees\$ $279,500$ \$ $317,300$ \$ $347,335$ \$ $30,035$ INTERGOVERNMENTAL Grants - CDBG\$-\$ $257,800$ \$ $257,815$ \$15Gwinnet County - SDS Grants - LMIG\$-\$ $257,800$ \$ $257,815$ \$15OTHER INCOME Municipal Fines\$10,000\$10,686\$686Interest Income $7,000$ $7,000$ $7,000$ $5,156$ (1,844)Other100100 $3,936$ $3,836$ Total Miscellaneous Income\$ $17,100$ \$ $19,778$ \$ $2,678$			35,000		37,000		37,717		
LICENSES, PERMITS, & FEES Business Licenses Liquor Licenses\$ 132,000 52,500\$ 172,000 55,300\$ 127,193 68,570\$ (44,807) 13,270Building Permits $95,000$ $90,000$ $151,572$ $61,572$ Total Licenses, Permits, & Fees\$ 279,500\$ 317,300\$ 347,335\$ 30,035INTERGOVERNMENTAL Grants - CDBG\$ -\$ 257,800\$ 257,815\$ 15Gwinnet County - SDSGrants - LMIG\$ 64,000132,950132,9511Total Intergovernmental\$ 64,000\$ 390,750\$ 390,766\$ 16OTHER INCOME Municipal Fines\$ 10,000\$ 10,000\$ 10,686\$ 686Interest Income7,0007,0005,156(1,844)Other1001003,9363,836Total Miscellaneous Income\$ 17,100\$ 17,100\$ 19,778\$ 2,678	Penalties		1,000		2,000		2,585		585
Business Licenses \$ 132,000 \$ 172,000 \$ 127,193 \$ (44,807) Liquor Licenses 52,500 55,300 68,570 13,270 Building Permits 95,000 90,000 151,572 61,572 Total Licenses, Permits, & Fees \$ 279,500 \$ 317,300 \$ 347,335 \$ 30,035 INTERGOVERNMENTAL Grants - CDBG \$ - \$ 257,800 \$ 257,815 \$ 15 Gwinnet County - SDS -	Total Taxes	\$	1,882,100	\$	2,002,900	\$	2,053,392	\$	50,492
Liquor Licenses52,50055,30068,57013,270Building Permits95,00090,000151,57261,572Total Licenses, Permits, & Fees\$279,500\$317,300\$347,335\$30,035INTERGOVERNMENTAL\$-\$257,800\$257,815\$15Grants - CDBG\$-\$257,800\$257,815\$15Grants - LMIG64,000132,950132,9511Total Intergovernmental\$64,000\$390,750\$390,766\$16OTHER INCOME\$10,000\$10,000\$10,686\$686Interest Income7,0007,0005,156(1,844)Other1001003,9363,836Total Miscellaneous Income\$17,100\$19,778\$2,678	LICENSES, PERMITS, & FEES								
Building Permits 95,000 90,000 151,572 61,572 Total Licenses, Permits, & Fees \$ 279,500 \$ 317,300 \$ 347,335 \$ 30,035 INTERGOVERNMENTAL Grants - CDBG \$ - \$ 257,800 \$ 257,815 \$ 15 Gwinnet County - SDS - - - - - Grants - LMIG 64,000 132,950 132,951 1 Total Intergovernmental \$ 64,000 \$ 390,750 \$ 390,766 \$ 16 OTHER INCOME Municipal Fines \$ 10,000 \$ 10,000 \$ 10,686 \$ 686 Interest Income 7,000 7,000 5,156 (1,844) Other 100 100 3,936 3,836 Total Miscellaneous Income \$ 17,100 \$ 17,100 \$ 19,778 \$ 2,678	Business Licenses	\$	132,000	\$	172,000	\$	127,193	\$	(44,807)
Total Licenses, Permits, & Fees \$ 279,500 \$ 317,300 \$ 347,335 \$ 30,035 INTERGOVERNMENTAL Grants - CDBG \$ - \$ 257,800 \$ 257,815 \$ 15 Gwinnet County - SDS - - - - - Grants - LMIG 64,000 132,950 132,951 1 Total Intergovernmental \$ 64,000 \$ 390,750 \$ 390,766 \$ 16 OTHER INCOME \$ 10,000 \$ 10,000 \$ 10,686 686 Interest Income 7,000 7,000 5,156 (1,844) Other 100 100 3,936 3,836 Total Miscellaneous Income \$ 17,100 \$ 17,100 \$ 19,778 \$ 2,678	Liquor Licenses		52,500		55,300		68,570		13,270
INTERGOVERNMENTAL \$ - \$ 257,800 \$ 257,815 \$ 15 Grants - CDBG \$ - \$ 257,800 \$ 257,815 \$ 15 Gwinnet County - SDS 64,000 132,950 132,951 1 Grants - LMIG 64,000 \$ 390,750 \$ 390,766 \$ 16 Other \$ 10,000 \$ 10,000 \$ 10,686 \$ 686 Interest Income 7,000 7,000 5,156 (1,844) Other 100 100 3,936 3,836 Total Miscellaneous Income \$ 17,100 \$ 17,100 \$ 19,778 \$ 2,678	Building Permits		95,000		90,000		151,572		61,572
Grants - CDBG \$ - \$ 257,800 \$ 257,815 \$ 15 Gwinnet County - SDS 64,000 132,950 132,951 1 - <	Total Licenses, Permits, & Fees	\$	279,500	\$	317,300	\$	347,335	\$	30,035
Gwinnet County - SDS -	INTERGOVERNMENTAL								
Gwinnet County - SDS -	Grants - CDBG	\$	-	\$	257,800	\$	257,815	\$	15
Grants - LMIG 64,000 132,950 132,951 1 Total Intergovernmental \$ 64,000 \$ 390,750 \$ 390,766 \$ 16 OTHER INCOME \$ 10,000 \$ 10,000 \$ 10,686 \$ 686 Interest Income 7,000 7,000 5,156 (1,844) Other 100 100 3,936 3,836 Total Miscellaneous Income \$ 17,100 \$ 17,100 \$ 19,778 \$ 2,678	Gwinnet County - SDS		-		-		-		-
OTHER INCOME \$ 10,000 \$ 10,000 \$ 10,686 \$ 686 Municipal Fines \$ 10,000 \$ 10,686 \$ 686 Interest Income 7,000 7,000 5,156 (1,844) Other 100 100 3,936 3,836 Total Miscellaneous Income \$ 17,100 \$ 17,100 \$ 19,778 \$ 2,678	•		64,000		132,950		132,951		1
Municipal Fines \$ 10,000 \$ 10,000 \$ 10,686 \$ 686 Interest Income 7,000 7,000 5,156 (1,844) Other 100 100 3,936 3,836 Total Miscellaneous Income \$ 17,100 \$ 17,100 \$ 19,778 \$ 2,678	Total Intergovernmental	\$	64,000	\$	390,750	\$	390,766	\$	16
Interest Income 7,000 7,000 5,156 (1,844) Other 100 100 3,936 3,836 Total Miscellaneous Income \$ 17,100 \$ 17,100 \$ 19,778 \$ 2,678	OTHER INCOME								
Interest Income 7,000 7,000 5,156 (1,844) Other 100 100 3,936 3,836 Total Miscellaneous Income \$ 17,100 \$ 17,100 \$ 19,778 \$ 2,678	Municipal Fines	\$	10,000	\$	10,000	\$	10,686	\$	686
Other 100 100 3,936 3,836 Total Miscellaneous Income \$ 17,100 \$ 19,778 \$ 2,678	-		7.000		7,000				(1,844)
	Other		,		,				,
TOTAL REVENUES \$ 2,242,700 \$ 2,728,050 \$ 2,811,271 \$ 83,221	Total Miscellaneous Income	\$	17,100	\$	17,100	\$	19,778	\$	2,678
	TOTAL REVENUES	\$	2,242,700	\$	2,728,050	\$	2,811,271	\$	83,221

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) TO ACTUAL – CONTINUED For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts							
	Original		Final					
		Budget	Budget		Actual		Variance	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT Personal Services & Benefits Purchased / Contracted Services Supplies Other	\$	688,728 518,800 68,050 441,989	\$	693,928 556,900 71,350 608,309	\$	661,232 554,406 49,820 369,917	\$	32,696 2,494 21,530 238,392
Total General Government	\$	1,717,567	\$	1,930,487	\$	1,635,375	\$	295,112
STREETS Personal Services & Benefits Purchased / Contracted Services Supplies Capital Outlay Total Streets OTHER FINANCING USES Transfers	\$ \$\$	205,823 59,000 27,500 107,500 399,823 125,310	\$ \$\$	202,263 59,500 34,000 365,300 661,063 136,500	\$ \$	187,620 30,634 27,321 317,563 563,138 136,028	\$	14,643 28,866 6,679 47,737 97,925 472
Transfers	\$	123,310	¢	130,300	\$	150,028	\$	472
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$	2,242,700	\$	2,728,050	\$	2,334,541	\$	393,509
Net change in Fund Balance						476,730		
Fund Balance - Beginning						5,600,973		
Fund Balance - Ending					\$	6,077,703		

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

1. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

The City's annual budget is prepared based on anticipated revenues and appropriated expenditures. Revenues anticipation's, generally conservative, are designed to help insure fiscal responsibility and maintain a balanced budget. The responsibility of budgeting is with the Mayor and City Council members. Sums sufficient to provide for debt service may not be diverted to any other purpose by the Mayor and the City Council. Public hearings are held to obtain taxpayer input and a final budget is enacted by passage of an ordinance prior to December 31. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function and department. Budgets were adopted for the General Fund on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The legal level of budgetary control is the department level.

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA

SPECIAL SCHEDULES AND REPORTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES WITH SPECIAL OPTION SALES TAX REVENUE For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Original	Revised		Expenditures			
	Estimated	Estimated	Prior	Current		of	
Project	Cost	Cost	Years	Year	Total	Completion	
2009 SPLOST							
Roads, Streets, Bridges	2,183,990	2,183,990	1,667,743	-	1,667,743	76%	
Public Safety Fac & Equip	39,709	39,709	39,709	-	39,709	100%	
Recreational Facilities	158,836	158,836	91,242	-	91,242	57%	
Administrative Facilities	1,389,812	1,389,812	1,360,458	-	1,360,458	98%	
Water & Sewer	198,545	198,545	198,545		198,545	100%	
	3,970,892	3,970,892	3,357,697	-	3,357,697		
2014 SPLOST							
Roads, Streets, Bridges	1,068,137	1,068,137	69,698	156,985	226,683	21%	
Public Safety Fac & Equip	46,542	46,542	31,785	-	31,785	68%	
Recreational Facilities	30,252	30,252	25,279	-	25,279	84%	
Administrative Facilities	614,353	614,353	608,331	-	608,331	99%	
Water & Sewer	567,812	567,812	325,288	-	325,288	57%	
	2,327,096	2,327,096	1,060,381	156,985	1,217,366		
2017 SPLOST							
Administrative Facilities	718,115	718,115	-	-	-	0%	
Public Safety Fac & Equip	170,980	170,980	-	2,185	2,185	1%	
Recreational Facilities	244,145	244,145	-	11,964	11,964	5%	
Roads, Streets, Bridges	3,514,507	3,514,507	-	-	-	0%	
Water & Sewer	237,390	237,390	-	-	-	0%	
	4,885,137	4,885,137		14,149	14,149		
	\$ 11,183,125	\$ 11,183,125	\$ 4,418,078	\$ 171,134	\$ 4,589,212		

CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROJECT COST SCHEDULE For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

		Latest	Accumulated	Accumulated	Grand	
		Approved	Expenditures	Expenditures	Total	
	Activity	Budget	to Date	to Date	Expenditures	Questioned
	Number	CDBG Funds	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	to Date	Costs
Maxey Street	14.218	257,815	257,815	101,553	359,368	
		\$ 257,815	\$ 257,815	\$ 101,553	\$ 359,368	\$ -

ROBERT A. MCALISTER, CPA, PC

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

Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Dacula, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of City of Dacula, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Dacula, Georgia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 7, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

-39-3875 JOHNS CREEK PKWY, SUITE B, SUWANEE, GA 30024

Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Dacula, Georgia Report on Compliance and Internal Control Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

This 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.

Robert A. McAlíster, CPA, PC

Suwanee, Georgia June 7, 2019