# CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1 - 2
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Government-wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position	3
Statement of Net I osition	3
Statement of Activities	4
Fund Financial Statements	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund	5
Reconciliation of Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to the	
Statement of Net Position	6
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balance – Governmental Fund	7
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures	
and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Fund	
to the Statement of Activities	8
Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Fund	9
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net	
Position – Proprietary Fund	10
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund	11
Notes to Basic Financial Statements	12 - 30
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios	31
Notes to Required Supplementary Pension Information	32
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balance – Budget (GAAP Basis) to Actual	33 - 34

Notes to Required Supplementary Information	35
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION	
Schedule of Projects Constructed with Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax	37
Community Development Block Grant Project Cost Schedule	38
COMPLIANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL REPORT	
Report on Compliance and on Internal Control over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	39 - 40

# 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, 2019, 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, 2019, 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.

#### **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 30, 2020 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 compliance and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Robert A. McAlíster, CPA, PC Suwanee, Georgia June 30, 2020

# CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION December 31, 2019

	Primary Government					
	Governmental	Business Type				
	Activities	Activities	Total			
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,551,372	\$ 747,937	\$ 12,299,309			
Receivables						
Property taxes	29,381	-	29,381			
Sanitation	-	13,587	13,587			
Due from other governments	89,214	-	89,214			
Due from other funds	-	-	-			
Prepaid expenses	28,297	-	28,297			
Non-depreciable assets	3,461,263	-	3,461,263			
Depreciable assets, net	7,481,402	114,959	7,596,361			
Total assets	22,640,929	876,483	23,517,412			
Deferred outflows						
Deferred pension outflows	95,517	18,875	114,392			
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	\$ 22,736,446	\$ 895,358	\$ 23,631,804			
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$ 89,440	\$ 69,681	\$ 159,121			
Accrued expenses	6,375	1,456	7,831			
Compensated absenses	19,521	-	19,521			
Net pension liability	396,085	78,268	474,353			
Total liabilities	511,421	149,405	660,826			
Deferred inflows						
Deferred pension inflows	337	67	404			
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS	511,758	149,472	661,230			
NET POSITION						
Investment in capital assets	10,942,665	114,959	11,057,624			
Restricted for capital projects	4,693,932	-	4,693,932			
Unrestricted	6,588,091	630,927	7,219,018			
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 22,224,688	\$ 745,886	\$ 22,970,574			
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$ 22,736,446	\$ 895,358	\$ 23,631,804			

# CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position Program Revenues Operating Capital Primary Government Charges for Grants and Grants and Governmental Business-type Contributions Functions/Programs Expenses Services Contributions Activities Activities Total Primary government Governmental activities 1,069,022 General government 1,444,885 \$ 313,907 \$ 2,200,000 1,069,022 \$ \$ Streets 2,579,566 2,092,509 2,092,509 487,057 313,907 Total governmental activities 1,931,942 4,779,566 3,161,531 3,161,531 Business-type activities (148, 188)Sanitation 626,901 478,713 (148, 188)Total business-type activities 626,901 478,713 (148, 188)(148, 188)Total Primary government 2,558,843 792,620 4,779,566 3,161,531 (148, 188)3,013,343 General revenues Taxes 1,053,580 1,053,580 Property tax Motor vehicle tax 153,814 153,814 Franchise tax 418,352 418,352 Beer & wine tax 238,598 238,598 Insurance premium tax 340,755 340,755 Other tax 73,249 73,249 Unrestricted investment income 8,140 8,140 Miscellaneous 11,853 11,853 (163,219)163,219 Transfers 2,135,122 Total general revenues and transfers 163,219 2,298,341 5,296,653 Change in net position 15,031 5,311,684 Net position, beginning 16,928,035 730,855 17,658,890 Net position, ending 745,886 22,970,574

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

22,224,688

# CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND December 31, 2019

	General Fund				SPLOST Fund		Capital Projects Fund		Totals Governmental Funds	
ASSETS		-								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,933,536	\$	2,416,191	\$	2,201,645	\$	11,551,372		
Receivables										
Property taxes		29,381		-		-		29,381		
Receivable from other funds		-		-		-		-		
Due from other governments		-		89,214		-		89,214		
Prepaids		28,297						28,297		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	6,991,214	\$	2,505,405	\$	2,201,645	\$	11,698,264		
LIABILITIES										
Accounts payable	\$	76,322	\$	13,118	\$	-	\$	89,440		
Accrued expenses		6,375		-		-		6,375		
Payable to other funds				_		-		_		
Total Liabilities		82,697		13,118				95,815		
Deferred Inflows										
Unavailable revenues		20,325						20,325		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS		103,022		13,118				116,140		
FUND BALANCE										
Nonspendable for prepaids		28,297		-		-		28,297		
Restricted for:										
Capital projects		-		2,492,287		2,201,645		4,693,932		
Unassigned		6,859,895		-		-		6,859,895		
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$	6,888,192	\$	2,492,287	\$	2,201,645	\$	11,582,124		
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCE	\$	6,991,214	\$	2,505,405	\$	2,201,645	\$	11,698,264		

# CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION December 31, 2019

Total Fund Balance for Governmental Fund

\$ 11,582,124

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 \$2,266,082

10,942,665

Deferred inflows and outflows related to the net pension obligation is not a current asset or liability:

Deferred outflows 95,517
Deferred inflows (337)

Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Balances at

December 31, 2019 are:

Compensated absences (19,521) Net pension liability (396,085)

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

20,325

Net position of governmental activities

\$ 22,224,688

# CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	General Fund				Capital Projects Fund		Total Governmental Funds	
REVENUES								
Taxes	\$	2,263,563	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,263,563
Licenses, Permits, & Fees		313,907		-		-		313,907
Intergovernmental		754,561		1,825,005		-		2,579,566
Contributions and donations		-		-		2,200,000		2,200,000
Other Income		18,348				1,645		19,993
TOTAL REVENUE		3,350,379		1,825,005		2,201,645		7,377,029
EXPENDITURES								
Current Operations								
General Government		1,322,846		-		-		1,322,846
Streets		318,126		-		-		318,126
Capital Outlays		735,699		1,609,845				2,345,544
Total Expenditures		2,376,671		1,609,845				3,986,516
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over (under) Expenditures		973,708		215,160		2,201,645		3,390,513
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers		(163,219)		_		-		(163,219)
Net Change in Fund Balance		810,489		215,160		2,201,645		3,227,294
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		6,077,703		2,277,127				8,354,830
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	6,888,192	\$	2,492,287	\$	2,201,645	\$	11,582,124

# 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, 2019

\$ 3,227,294

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 2,368,334
Depreciation (281,370)

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	(29,187)
Compensated absences	(3,203)

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

14,785

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 5,296,653

# CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND

December 31, 2019

	S	anitation	 Totals
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS		_	 
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	747,937	\$ 747,937
Accounts receivable		13,587	13,587
Prepaid expenses		_	 
Total current assets		761,524	 761,524
Capital Assets			
Vehicles		535,355	535,355
		535,355	535,355
Less accumulated depreciation		(420,396)	 (420,396)
Total capital assets		114,959	114,959
TOTAL ASSETS		876,483	 876,483
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS			
Deferred pension outflows		18,875	18,875
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	\$	895,358	\$ 895,358
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$	69,681	\$ 69,681
Accrued expenses		1,456	 1,456
Total current liabilities		71,137	71,137
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Net pension liability		78,268	 78,268
Total non-current liabilities		78,268	78,268
DEFERRED INFLOWS			
Deferred pension inflows		67	 67
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS		149,472	149,472
NET POSITION			
Investment in capital assets		114,959	114,959
Unrestricted		630,927	 630,927
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	745,886	\$ 745,886
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$	895,358	\$ 895,358

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

# CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	S	anitation	Totals		
OPERATING REVENUES					
Charges for services	\$	477,638	\$	477,638	
Penalties & forfeitures		654		654	
Other income		421		421	
Total operating revenues		478,713		478,713	
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Personal services & benefits		296,897		296,897	
Purchased/contracted services		248,272		248,272	
Supplies		15,265		15,265	
Depreciation		66,467		66,467	
Total operating expenses		626,901		626,901	
Operating income (loss)		(148,188)		(148,188)	
TRANSFERS					
Transfers		163,219		163,219	
Total transfers		163,219		163,219	
Change in net position		15,031		15,031	
Total net position - beginning of year		730,855		730,855	
Total net position - end of year	\$	745,886	\$	745,886	

# CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Receipts from customers \$ Payments to suppliers Payments to employees	6	465,654
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(228,354)
rayments to employees		(291,360)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(54,060)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Operating subsidies and transfers from other funds		163,219
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities		163,219
Net cash provided by (used in) holicapital inflancing activities		103,219
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		109,159
Balances - beginning of year		638,778
Balances - end of year \$	ò	747,937
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided		
by operating activities:		
Operating income (loss) \$	:	(148,188)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided		(110,100)
by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense		66,467
Change in assets and liabilities:		00,107
Accounts receivables		(13,587)
Deferred pension outflows		(1,801)
Accounts payables		35,183
Accrued expenses		165
Deferred pension inflows		(10,795)
Net pension liability		17,968
Prepaid expenses		528
Net cash provided by operating activities \$	<u>`</u>	(54,060)

#### 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.

### 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 two Capital Projects Funds are for SPLOST activities and beautification, parks and recreation. The SPLOST fund accounts for all financial resources of SPLOST projects such as roads, streets, bridges and recreational facilities. The capital projects fund accounts for all financial resources of donations received from former Mayor James Wilbanks as stated in his Last Will and Testament.

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 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.

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.

#### 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, 2019 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.

#### 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, 2019.

# J. Long-Term Obligations

The City has no long-term obligations as of December 31, 2019.

#### 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 resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both 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, 2019 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, 2019, the book balance of checking and savings accounts, and non-negotiable certificates of deposits in all banks was \$12,299,309 and the bank balance was \$12,232,274. Of the bank balance, \$500,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$11,732,274 was covered by collateral held by the banks in the City's name.

Investments – There were no investments at December 31, 2019.

### 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, 2019, 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, 2019, accounts receivable consisted of the following:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
General fund						
Taxes receivable	\$	29,381	\$	-	\$	29,381
Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax		89,214		-		89,214
Proprietary fund						
Sanitation receivable				13,587		13,587
		118,595		13,587		132,182
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts						
	\$	118,595	\$	13,587	\$	132,182

#### 5. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the General Fund transferred \$163,219 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, 2019 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	12/31/18	Additions	Deletions	12/31/19
Governmental activities				
Not being depreciated				
Construction in progress	\$ 83,273	\$ 1,941,944	\$ -	\$ 2,025,217
Land	1,408,646	27,400		1,436,046
Subtotal	\$ 1,491,919	\$ 1,969,344	\$ -	\$ 3,461,263
Depreciable capital assets				
Buildings	\$ 1,644,553	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,644,553
Infrastructure	6,171,426	390,767	-	6,562,193
Furniture & equipment	540,354	8,223	-	548,577
Vehicles	245,147	-	-	245,147
Land improvements	747,014			747,014
Subtotal	\$ 9,348,494	\$ 398,990	\$ -	\$ 9,747,484
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	\$ 390,682	\$ 41,114	\$ -	\$ 431,796
Infrastructure	790,057	156,098	-	946,155
Furniture & equipment	378,923	40,029	-	418,952
Vehicles	177,156	25,454	-	202,610
Land improvements	247,894	18,675		266,569
Subtotal	\$ 1,984,712	\$ 281,370	\$ -	\$ 2,266,082
Net capital assets	\$ 8,855,701	\$ 2,086,964	\$ -	\$ 10,942,665

# 6. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION – CONTINUED

	Balance 12/31/18		Additions Deletions		etions	Balance 12/31/19		
Business-type activities  Depreciable capital assets				_				
Vehicles	\$	535,355	\$		\$		\$	535,355
Subtotal	\$	535,355	\$	-	\$		\$	535,355
Accumulated depreciation Vehicles	\$	353,929	\$	66,467	\$	_	\$	420,396
Subtotal	\$	353,929	\$	66,467	\$		\$	420,396
Net capital assets	\$	181,426	\$	(66,467)	\$	-	\$	114,959

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental activities	
General government	\$ 125,272
Streets	156,098
Business-type activities	
Sanitation	66,467_
	\$ 347,837

# 7. FUND DEFICITS

No fund had a deficit fund balance or net position balance at December 31, 2019.

#### 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, 2019, 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, 2019, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation report, there were 19 participants consisting of the following:

Active Employees (vested)	3
Active Employees (non-vested)	8
Terminated (vested)	4
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 2019, the actuarially determined contribution rate was 16.42% of covered payroll.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City's recommended contribution was \$87,438 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, 2019 was \$64,784.

### 10. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GMA ADMINISTERED – CONTINUED

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows and Deferred Outflows of</u> Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2019, the City reported a liability of \$474,353 for its net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2019 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2019. The changes in the Net Pension Liability for the year ended March 31, 2019 (the measurement date) were as follows:

	Total	Fiduciary	Net		
	Pension	Net	Pension		
	<u>Liability</u> <u>Position</u>		Liability		
Balances at March 31, 2018	\$ 1,563,381	\$ 1,197,929	\$ 365,452		
Changes for the year:					
Service cost	25,292	-	25,292		
Interest	113,780	-	113,780		
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	70,235	-	70,235		
Contributions - Employer	-	64,784	(64,784)		
Net investment income	-	41,401	(41,401)		
Benefit payments, including refunds of					
employee contributions	(143,205)	(143,205)	-		
Administrative expense	-	(5,779)	5,779		
Other					
Net Changes	66,102	(42,799)	108,901		
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ 1,629,483	\$ 1,155,130	\$ 474,353		

# 10. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GMA ADMINISTERED – CONTINUED

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows and Deferred Outflows of</u> Resources Related to Pensions - Continued

For the plan year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Service cost	\$ 25,292
Interest on The Pension Liability (TPL)	113,780
Administrative expenses	5,779
Expected return on assets	(86,687)
Deferred inflows:	
Expensed portion of current year period differences	
between expected and actual experience in TPL	14,047
Expensed portion of current year period assumption changes	-
Expensed portion of current year period differences	
between projected and actual investment earnings	9,058
Current year recognition of deferred inflows and	
outflows established in prior years	 18,074
Total expense	\$ 99,343

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 Deferred Outflows Inflow				
December 31, 2020	\$ 68,412	\$ (21,041)			
December 31, 2021	52,206	(21,041)			
December 31, 2022	23,104	(10,756)			
December 31, 2023	23,104				
	\$ 166,826	\$ (52,838)			

### 10. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GMA ADMINISTERED – CONTINUED

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows and Deferred Outflows of</u> Resources Related to Pensions - Continued

Outstanding balances on deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	 Outflows	In	Inflows	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 102,972	\$	-	
Changes of assumptions	11,420		-	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings				
on pension plan investments	 		(404)	
Total	\$ 114,392	\$	(404)	

# **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2019 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 two years for males and one 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, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 through June 30, 2019.

### 10. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GMA ADMINISTERED – CONTINUED

# <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows and Deferred Outflows of</u> Resources Related to Pensions - Continued

The long-term rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block 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, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

		Long-term
	Target	<b>Expected Real</b>
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Domestic equity	45%	6.40%
International equity	20%	7.40%
Global fixed income	5%	3.03%
Domestic fixed income	20%	1.75%
Real estate	10%	5.10%
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

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows and Deferred Outflows of</u> 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:

	1%	1% Decrease Current Rate		1%	Increase	
	(	(6.50%)	(7.50%)		(8.50%)	
		_		_		_
Net Pension Liability	\$	639,296	\$	474,353	\$	335,025

# 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, 2019, compensated absences activity was as follows:

	Balance					Balance		
	12/31/2018		Additions		Retired		12/31/2019	
Compensated Absences	\$	16,318	\$	3,203	\$		\$	19,521

#### 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 Year End									
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Pension Liability										
	Φ 25.202	A 25.501	A 15 200	A 20.202	A 22.544					
Service cost	\$ 25,292	\$ 25,581	\$ 17,299	\$ 30,203	\$ 22,541					
Interest	113,780	109,168	108,373	109,707	101,240					
Differences between expected and										
actual experience	70,235	69,986	29,474	(48,584)	80,867	(Historical in	formation prior t	o implementation	of GASB 67/68 is	not required)
Changes in assumptions	-	-	(2,249)	-	(31,938)					
Benefit payments	(143,205)	(145,619)	(139,659)	(77,424)	(49,493)					
Other		22,839								
Net changes in total pension liability	66,102	81,955	13,238	13,902	123,217					
Total pension liability - beginning	1,563,381	1,481,426	1,468,188	1,454,286	1,331,069					
Total pension liability - ending	\$ 1,629,483	\$ 1,563,381	\$ 1,481,426	\$ 1,468,188	\$ 1,454,286					
Plan Fiduciary Net Position										
Contributions - employer	\$ 64,784	\$ 60,199	\$ 78,438	\$ 71,899	\$ 82,704					
Net investment income	41,401	139,351	132,826	3,083	95,100					
Benefit payments	(143,205)	(145,619)	(139,659)	(77,424)	(49,493)	(Historical in	formation prior t	o implementation	of GASB 67/68 is	not required)
Administrative expense	(5,779)	(5,644)	(5,809)	(3,658)	(3,203)		•	•		• /
Net change in fiduciary net position	(42,799)	48,287	65,796	(6,100)	125,108					
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	1,197,929	1,149,642	1.083,846	1,089,946	964,838					
Plan fiduciary net position - ending	\$ 1,155,130	\$ 1,197,929	\$ 1,149,642	\$ 1,083,846	\$ 1,089,946					
	, , , , , , ,	, , , , , ,	, , , , ,	, ,,,,,,,	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					
Net Pension Liability										
Net pension liability	\$ 474,353	\$ 365,452	\$ 331,784	\$ 384,342	\$ 364,340					
Plan's fiduciary net position as a	+,		7 222,731	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	7 001,010					
percentage of total pension liability	70.89%	76.62%	77.60%	73.82%	74.95%					
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 525,363	\$ 443,405	\$ 418,583	\$ 372,661	\$ 646,458	(Historical int	formation prior t	o implementation	of GASB 67/68 is	not required)
1 2 1 2	φ 545,505	φ 445,405	φ 410,303	φ 3/2,001	φ 040,438	(HIStorical III	ormanon prior t	o mpiememation	OI CASD U7/06 IS	not required)
Net pension liability as a percentage	00.200/	92.420/	70.269	102 120/	EC 2001					
of covered payroll	90.29%	82.42%	79.26%	103.13%	56.36%					

# CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION INFORMATION

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

#### 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 Projected Unit Credit

Amortization Method Closed level dollar for remaining unfunded liability

Remaining Amortization Period 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:**

Asset Valuation Method

Net Investment Rate of Return 7.50%

Projected Salary Increases 2.75% plus service based merit increases

Cost of Living Adjustments 0.00%

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 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, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts							
	Original		Final					
	Budget		Budget		Actual		Variance	
TAXES								
Property Taxes	\$	933,000	\$	1,013,000	\$	1,038,795	\$	25,795
Motor Vehicle & TAVT Taxes		121,000		121,000		153,814		32,814
Mobile Home Taxes		100		200		603		403
Franchise Taxes		330,000		405,000		418,352		13,352
Beer & Wine Taxes		232,000		233,000		238,598		5,598
Insurance Premium Taxes		320,000		338,495		340,755		2,260
Real Estate Transfer Taxes		30,000		30,000		32,400		2,400
Financial Institution Taxes		37,000		37,000		37,370		370
Penalties		2,000		2,000		2,876		876
Total Taxes	\$	2,005,100	\$	2,179,695	\$	2,263,563	\$	83,868
LICENSES, PERMITS, & FEES								
Business Licenses	\$	142,000	\$	119,000	\$	142,726	\$	23,726
Liquor Licenses		55,300		55,300		63,850		8,550
Building Permits		85,000		84,500		107,331		22,831
Total Licenses, Permits, & Fees	\$	282,300	\$	258,800	\$	313,907	\$	55,107
INTERGOVERNMENTAL								
Grants - CDBG	\$	-	\$	667,928	\$	667,928	\$	-
Grants - LMIG		-		86,633		86,633		
Total Intergovernmental	\$		\$	754,561	\$	754,561	\$	-
OTHER INCOME								
Municipal Fines	\$	10,000	\$	10,000	\$	10,784	\$	784
Interest Income		7,000		7,000		6,495		(505)
Other		1,000		739		1,069		330
Total Miscellaneous Income	\$	18,000	\$	17,739	\$	18,348	\$	609
TOTAL REVENUES	\$	2,305,400	\$	3,210,795	\$	3,350,379	\$	139,584

# 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, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts							
	Original		Final					
	Budget		Budget		Actual		Variance	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT								
Personal Services & Benefits	\$	749,572	\$	759,649	\$	715,642	\$	44,007
Purchased / Contracted Services		559,900		560,300		463,428		96,872
Supplies		91,250		87,650		51,057		36,593
Other		287,478		536,652		92,719		443,933
Total General Government	\$	1,688,200	\$	1,944,251	\$	1,322,846	\$	621,405
STREETS								
Personal Services & Benefits	\$	210,200	\$	200,200	\$	177,262	\$	22,938
Purchased / Contracted Services		141,000		132,000		113,262		18,738
Supplies		35,000		34,000		27,602		6,398
Capital Outlay		111,000		736,928		735,699		1,229
Total Streets	\$	497,200	\$	1,103,128	\$	1,053,825	\$	49,303
OTHER FINANCING USES								
Transfers	\$	120,000	\$	163,416	\$	163,219	\$	197
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$	2,305,400	\$	3,210,795	\$	2,539,890	\$	670,905
Net change in Fund Balance						810,489		
Fund Balance - Beginning						6,077,703		
Fund Balance - Ending					\$	6,888,192		

### CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA

# NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

### 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, 2019

# CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES WITH SPECIAL OPTION SALES TAX REVENUE

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Original	Revised	Revised Expenditures			<b>_</b>	
	Estimated	Estimated	Prior	Current		of	
Project	Cost	Cost	Years	Year	Total	Completion	
2014 SPLOST							
Roads, Streets, Bridges	1,068,137	1,685,280	226,683	1,458,597	1,685,280	100%	
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	2,944,239	1,217,366	1,458,597	2,675,963		
2017 SPLOST							
Administrative Facilities	718,115	718,115	-	15,240	15,240	2%	
Public Safety Fac & Equip	170,980	170,980	2,185	3,528	5,713	3%	
Recreational Facilities	244,145	244,145	11,964	7,755	19,719	8%	
Roads, Streets, Bridges	3,514,507	3,514,507	-	-	-	0%	
Water & Sewer	237,390	237,390	-	124,725	124,725	53%	
	4,885,137	4,885,137	14,149	151,248	165,397		
	\$ 7,212,233	\$ 7,829,376	\$ 1,231,515	\$ 1,609,845	\$ 2,841,360		

The 2009 SPLOST activity was removed from the schedule of project expenditures because the program was closed prior to 2019.

# CITY OF DACULA, GEORGIA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROJECT COST SCHEDULE

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

		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
Tanner Road	14.218	667,928	667,928	1,235,165	1,903,093	-
		\$ 667,928	\$ 667,928	\$ 1,235,165	\$ 1,903,093	\$ -

# 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, 2019, 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 30, 2020.

# **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.

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. McAlister, CPA, PC

Suwanee, Georgia June 30, 2020