CITY OF CLAYTON CLAYTON, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

CITY OF CLAYTON ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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Jack P. Green, Jr.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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December 19, 2018

MEMBER
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GEORGIA SOCIETY OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S OPINION

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the government activities, the business-type activities and each major fund, and the remaining fund information of the City of Clayton, Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 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

My responsibility is to express opinions of these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my 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 I 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 purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, I 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

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinions.

Opinions

In my opinion, the basic 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, and the remaining fund information of the City of Clayton, Georgia as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted Management's Discussions 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 it 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. My opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States also requires that the Schedule of Changes in the City's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios, the Schedule of City Contributions on pages 32-33 and budgetary comparison information on pages 34-35 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by 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. I have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United State of America, which consisted of inquires of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge I obtained during by audit of the basic financial statements. I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide me with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurances.

Other Reporting Required by Governmental Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued my report dated December 19, 2018, on my consideration of the City of Clayton's internal control over financial reporting and my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of my audit.

Jack P. Green, Jr. CPA

Toccoa, Georgia

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF CLAYTON STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2018

<u>ASSETS</u>	(Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total		omponent Unit Downtown Development Authority
Cash	\$	766,276	\$	2,239,717	\$	3,005,993	\$	7,744
Cash Restricted		17,221		•	-	17,221	•	7,744
Accounts Receivable		5,057		77,875		82,932		
Internal Balances		1,590,823		(1,590,823)				
Capital Assets								
Land		-		449,292		449,292		
Construction in Progress		-		1,382,452		1,382,452		
Depreciable Assets, Net		286,027		5,325,410	-	5,611,437		
Total Assets	\$	2,665,404	\$	7,883,923	\$	10,549,327	_\$_	7,744
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOUR	RCES							
Pension Related Items	\$	732,774	_\$	362,463	_\$_	1,095,237	\$	
<u>LIABILITIES</u>							·	
Accounts Payable	\$	153,473	\$	101,048	đ٧	254 524	•	
Police Escrowed Funds	4	3,108	ф	101,048	\$	254,521	\$	-
Deposits		5,100		147,324		3,108		
Treated Water Reserve				147,324		147,324		
Construction Loan		_		- 		(15 500		
Compensated Absences				615,582		615,582		
Long-Term Debt				15,220		15,220		
Due Within One Year		66,018		184,378		250.207		
Due Beyond One Year		-		1,109,810		250,396		
Net Pension Liability,				1,109,010		1,109,810		
Due in more than one Year		311,598		154,130		465,728		
Total Liabilities	\$	534,197	\$	2,327,492	s	2,861,689	s	
				-,021,102		2,001,007	4	-
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCE	ES							
Pension Related Items	<u> </u>	346,103	\$	171,198	\$	517,301	D	
	**************************************			171,170	Ф	317,301	\$	-
NET POSITION								
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$	220,009	\$	5,247,384	\$	5,467,393	•	
Restricted for Debt			Ψ	₽9 ₽77,304 	Φ	3,407,393	\$	-
Restricted for Economic Development		749		-		740		-
Unrestricted		2,297,120		E00 212		749		
				500,312	·	2,797,432		7,744
Total Net Position	\$	2,517,878	\$	5,747,696	\$	8,265,574	\$	7,744

CITY OF CLAYTON STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

			1	Progra	Program Revenues			Z	Net (Expenses) Revenue & Changes in Net Position	Revenu	ie & Changes	in Net	Position	Unit
			,		Operating		Capital			:				Downtown
Functions/Programs	Expenses	گ گ	Charges for Services	s S	Grants and Contributions	9 5	Grants and Contributions	ტ ~	Government Activities	Bus _	Business-Type Activities		Total	Development Authority
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT Covernment Activities						<u> </u>				_				
General Government	\$ 452,846	69	90,196	69		6/9		69	(362,650)	- 6 9	t	69	(362,650)	
	191,788		, '		1		•		(191,788)	_	ı		(191,788)	
	1,038,193		500,843		,		1		(537,350)	_			(537,350)	
Streets and Sanitation	397,667		37,407		14,465		i		(345,795)	-			(345,795)	
Economic Development	45,852		1			•	ī		(45,852)		1		(45,852)	
Total Government Activities Business-Type Activities	S 2,126,346	es.	628,446	69	14,465	64		69	(1,483,435)	↔ —	١	↔	(1,483,435)	
Water and Wastewater	3,110,405		2,909,091		,		42,032		1		(159,282)		(159,282)	
	23,681		45,880		1		1		1	- —	22,199		22,199	
Total Primary Government	\$ 5,260,432	€9	3,583,417	es.	14,465	es.	42,032	69	(1,483,435)	Sep.	(137,083)	s	(1,620,518)	
14	\$ 2,495			69	10,239									\$ 7,744
	General Revenues													
	Taxes:													
	Property							69	754,962	69 -	ı	€⁄3	754,962	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Intangible and Transfer	Transfe	er.						8,116		1		8,116	
	Franchise								242,051	-	f		242,051	
	Accommodations	S		-3 18					112,616		i		112,616	
	Beer, Wine and Alcohol	Alcoh	loi						188,179		•		188,179	
-	Motor Vehicle								28,767		•		28,767	
	Insurance Premium	ium							142,958		1		142,958	
	Unrestricted Investment Earnings	stment	Earnings						772		3,684		4,456	
	Miscellaneous			"				į	23,550		518,535		542,085	
	Total General Revenues	evenue	es	-	_			69	1,501,971	S	522,219	S	2,024,190	\$
	Change in Net Position	t Positi	ion					69	18,536	ક્ત	385,136	64	403,672	\$ 7,744
	Transfers									_	ı		1	
	Change in Position after Transfers	sition a	ıfter Transfe	LS				6/3	18,536	69	385,136	69		\$ 7,744
	Net Position Beginning of Year	ginning	g of Year						2,499,342		5,362,560		- 1	
	Net Position End of Year	d of Ye	ar	-				69	2,517,878	æ	5,747,696	6 9	8,265,574	3 7,744

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

CITY OF CLAYTON BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

JUNE :	50, ZUI8					
		General	В	lotel		
		Fund	M	Iotel		Total
ASSETS						
Cash	\$	765,527	\$	749	\$	766,276
Cash Restricted		17,221		-		17,221
Accounts Receivable		5,057		-		5,057
Due from Water and Sewer Fund		281,094				281,094
Due from City Complex Fund		1,309,729		-		1,309,729
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	2,378,628	\$	749	\$	2,379,377
LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable	\$	153,473	\$	-	\$	153,473
Police Escrowed Funds	Ų	3,107	Ψ	_	Ų	3,107
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-\$	156,580	\$	-	\$	156,580

FUND BALANCES	_	4444	ø.			44440
Restricted Police Funds	\$	14,113	\$	= 40	\$	14,113
Restricted for Economic Development		m 		749		749
Unassigned		2,207,935	-	F 40	_	2,207,935
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$	2,222,048	\$	749		2,222,797
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		2,378,628	\$	749		2,379,377
Adjustments to the Statement of Net Position						
Fund Balance			\$ 2	,222,797		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not						
current financial resources and therefore are not						
reported in the governmental funds		•		286,027		
The deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and the net pension liability related to the City's pension plan are not expected to be liquidated with						
expendable available financial resources and, therefore are not reported in the funds.						
				75,072		
Liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds but are reported on the government-wide statement of act assets						
reported on the government-wide statement of net assets			,	(66,018)		
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)			\$ 2	,517,878		
, ,						

CITY OF CLAYTON STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		General Fund	W. C.	Hotel Motel	Go	Total overnment Funds
REVENUES						
Taxes	\$	1,365,033	\$	112,616	\$	1,477,649
Intergovernmental		14,465		-		14,465
Licenses and Permits		90,196		~		90,196
Fines and Forfeitures		500,843		-		500,843
Charges for Services		37,407				37,407
Miscellaneous		24,309		12		24,321
TOTAL REVENUES	\$	2,032,253	\$	112,628	\$	2,144,881
EXPENDITURES						
CURRENT:						
General Government	\$	440,599	\$	_	\$	440,599
Judicial		191,788		-		191,788
Police		920,760		-		920,760
Streets and Sanitation		380,059		-		380,059
Economic Development		-		45,852		45,852
Debt Service Principal		31,416		-		31,416
Debt Service Interest		3,256				3,256
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$	1,967,878	\$	45,852	_\$	2,013,730
EXCESS REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	\$	64,375	\$	66,776	\$	131,151
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES USES						
Transfers		66,764		(66,764)		
Transfers		00,704		(60,764)		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	\$	131,139	\$	12	\$	131,151
FUND BALANCE, JULY 1, 2017		2,090,909		737		2,091,646
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2018	<u>\$</u>	2,222,048	\$	749	\$	2,222,797
Adjustments to the Statement of Activities						
Net Change in Fund Balance					\$	131,151
Governmental funds report capital outlays as experactivities, the cost of those assets are allocated over depreciation expense this is the difference between outlays in the current period.	their	estimated usef	ul lives	and as		
Depreciation Expense Capital Outlays						(53,120)
Expenses reported in the statement of activities that use of current financial resources and therefore, ar governmental funds. Deferred Outflow \$ 54,157 D Libility \$ -59,443.	e not 1	reported as exp				(90,911)
Repayment of debt principle is an expenditure in trepayment reduces liabilities in the statement of ne	•		ıds, bu	t the		31,416
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	s (Exh	ibit 2)			\$	18,536

CITY OF CLAYTON STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

ASSETS	-	Vater and	G''	T-U Clow		Totals
CURRENT ASSETS	***	ewater Fund	\$	Hall Complex 127,452	\$	2,239,717
Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$	2,112,265 77,875	3	127,432	Ф	77,875
Accounts Receivable	\$	2,190,140	\$	127,452	\$	2,317,592
Total Current Assets	3	2,190,140	3	127,432	Ф.	2,017,092
NONCURRENT ASSETS						
Capital Assets				400 400		440.000
Land	\$	41,100	\$	408,192	\$	449,292
Construction in Progress		1,382,452				1,382,452
Other Capital Assets, Net		4,356,418		968,992		5,325,410
Total Noncurrent Assets		5,779,970		1,377,184		7,157,154
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	7,970,110	\$	1,504,636	\$	9,474,746
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Pension Related Items		362,463	\$	<u> </u>	\$	362,463
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable	\$	101,048	\$		\$	101,048
Customer Deposits		147,324		No.		147,324
Current Portion Long-Term Debt		184,378		-		184,378
Construction Loan		615,582		-		615,582
Compensated Absences		15,220				15,220
Due to General Fund		281,094		1,309,729		1,590,823
Total Current Liabilities	\$	1,344,646	\$	1,309,729	\$	2,654,375
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES						
Bonds Payable	\$	1,109,810	\$	-	\$	1,109,810
Net Pension Liability		154,130				154,130
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	\$	1,263,940	\$	-	\$	1,263,940
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	2,608,586	\$	1,309,729	\$	3,918,315
DEEDDAND BUT ONG OF DECOMBEE						
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$	171,198	\$	_	\$	171,198
Pension Related Items	<u> </u>	1/1,170				171,170
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$	3,870,210	\$	1,377,184	\$	5,247,394
Unrestricted	,	1,682,579	<u> </u>	(1,182,277)		500,302
Total Net Position	\$	5,552,789	\$	194,907	\$	5,747,696

CITY OF CLAYTON STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSE AND FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		Vater and Vastewater Fund	<u>C</u>	City Hall omplex	 Total
OPERATING REVENUES					
Charges for services	\$	2,909,091	\$	-	\$ 2,909,091
Rents		<u>-</u>		45,880	45,880
-Total-Operating Revenues	<u>_\$</u>	2,909,091	\$	45,880_	\$ 2,954,971
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Water Purchases	\$	1,129,681	\$	-	\$ 1,129,681
Water Distribution		808,065		-	808,065
Wastewater Collection		341,581		-	341,581
Wastewater Treatment		398,083		-	398,083
Depreciation		380,261		23,681	 403,942
Total Operating Expenses	\$	3,057,671	\$	23,681	\$ 3,081,352
Operating Income	\$	(148,580)	\$	22,199	\$ (126,381)
Non Operating Revenue (Expenses)					
Interest Income	\$	3,641	\$	43	\$ 3,684
Grants		42,032		-	42,032
Release of Reserves		507,081		-	507,081
Other Revenue		8,244		3,210	11,454
Interest Expense		(52,734)			 (52,734)
Total Non Operating Revenue	\$	508,264		3,253	\$ 511,517
Change in Net Position Before Transfers Transfers	\$	359,684	\$	25,452 -	\$ 385,136
Change in Net Position After Transfers	\$	359,684	\$	25,452	\$ 385,136
Net Position Beginning		5,193,105		169,455	 5,362,560
Net Position Ending	\$	5,552,789	\$	194,907	\$ 5,747,696

CITY OF CLAYTON STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		Water and Vastewater Fund		City Hall Complex		Total
CASH FLOWS FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES						•
Receipts from Customer	\$	2,492,896	\$	45,880	\$	2,538,776
Payments to Suppliers		(2,056,064)		-		(2,056,064)
Payments to Employees		(456,954)		-		(456,954)
NET-CASH PROVIDED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES		<u> </u>	- <u>-\$</u> -	45,880-	\$	
CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Interest Earned	\$.	3,641	\$	43	\$	3,684
CASH FOR NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Decrease Due from General Fund	\$	(104,740)		(3,248)	\$	(107,988)
NET CASH PROVIDED FOR NONCAPITAL FINANCING	\$	(104,740)		(3,248)	\$	(107,988)
NET CASH FROVIDED FOR NONCAFITAL FINANCING	Ф	(104,740)	-	(3,246)	Ψ	(107,200)
CASH FLOWS FOR CAPITAL RELATED FINANCING						
Interest Expense	\$	(52,734)	\$	-	\$	(52,734)
Decrease in Notes Payable		(177,957)		-		(177,957)
Increase in Construction Loans		160,362		w		160,362
Grants		42,032		-		42,032
Constructions in Progress		(390,807)		-		(390,807)
Other Revenue		8,243		3,210		11,453
Release of Reserves		507,081				507,081
NET CASH FOR CAPITAL RELATED FINANCING	\$	96,220	<u> </u>	3,210	\$	99,430
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$	(25,001)	\$	45,885	\$	20,884
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		2,137,266_		81,567		2,218,833
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$	2,112,265	\$	127,452	\$	2,239,717
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Amounts						
Provided by Operating Activities						
Operating Income	\$	(148,580)	\$	22,199	\$	(126,381)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to						,,,,,
Net Cash Provided For Operating Activities						
Depreciation	\$	380,261	\$	23,681	\$	403,942
Decrease in Accounts Receivable		8,532		-		8,532
Increase in Accounts Payable		101,048		-		101,048
Increase in Compensated Absences		748		-		748
Decrease in Treated Water Reserve		(446,276)		h		(446,276)
Net Pension Liability		2,623		-		2,623
Deferred Inflows for Pension Items		14,689		-		14,689
Deferred Outflow for Pension Items		45,284		_		45,284
Increase in Customer Deposits		21,549		-		21,549
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS	\$	128,458	\$	23,681	\$	152,139
NET CASH PROVIDED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	(20,122)	\$	45,880	\$	25,758

CITY OF CLAYTON STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PENSION TRUST FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

Assets

Investments

\$	733,954
\$	be
	н
_\$	-
_\$	733,954

CITY OF CLAYTON STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION PENSION TRUST FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Investment Income	\$ 44,568
Less: Managaement/Admin. Fees	 -
Net Investment Income	\$ 44,568
Employer Contribution	120,000
Deductions	
Benefit Payments (Gross)	 (281,958)
Changes in Net Position	\$ (117,390)
Net Position Beginning of Year	851,344

733,954

Net Position End of the Year

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Narrative Profile

The City of Clayton operates under a mayor-council form of Government. The city's combined financial statements include the accounts of all the city operations.

The financial statements of the City of Clayton have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

A. Reporting Entity

As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. The criteria for including organizations as component units within the City's reporting entity, as set forth in section 2100 of GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, includes whether:

- -the organization is legally separate
- -the City holds the corporate powers of the organization
- -the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's board
- -the City is able to impose its will on the organization
- -the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the City
- -there is a fiscal dependency by the organization on the City

The Downtown Development Authority of the City of Clayton is a corporate and political body created and existing under the laws of the State of Georgia The Authority was established for the general purpose of promoting the economic and general welfare through the revitalization of downtown Clayton. The governing board of the Authority is appointed by the City Commission. The Authority did not adopt an annual budget. The Authority is reported as a component unit of the City. Additional information on the Authority can be obtained from the City.

Related organizations:

The Clayton Housing Authority administers Federal funding and/or other financing for improvement of housing conditions in the City. The five citizens who serve as the Governing Board are appointed by the City Commission. The City has no significant influence over the management, budget, or policies of the Clayton Housing Authority. The Authority reports independently.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

In June 1999, GASB issued Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements — and Management's Discussion and Analysis — for State and Local Governments. The statement, known as the "Reporting Model" statement, affects the way the City prepares financial information. State and local governments traditionally have used a financial reporting model substantially different from the one used to prepare private sector financial reports. GASB Statement No. 34 establishes new requirements and a new reporting model for the annual financial reports of state and local governments. The Statement was developed to make annual reports easier to understand and more useful to the people who use governmental financial information to make decisions.

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the City as a whole) and fund financial statements. While the previous model emphasized fund types (the total of all funds of a particular type), in the new reporting model the focus is on either the City as a whole or major individual funds (within the fund financial statements). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements (within the basic financial statements) categorize primary activities as either

governmental or business type. In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, both the governmental and business-type activities columns (a) are presented on a consolidated basis by column, and (b) are reflected, on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which incorporates long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The City generally first uses restricted assets for expenses incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted assets are available. The City may defer the use of restricted assets based on a review of the specific transaction. The government-wide Statement of Activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category (recreation, public-safety, streets-and-sanitation, etc.) which is otherwise-being-supported by-general-government revenues (property, certain intergovernmental revenues, fines, permits and charges, etc.). The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants, and contributions.

The program revenues must be directly associated with the function (public safety, public works, recreation, etc.) or a business-type activity. The operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

The governmental funds major fund statements in the fund financial statements are presented on a current financial resource and modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. Since the governmental funds are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statement's governmental column, reconciliation is presented which briefly explains the adjustment necessary to reconcile funds based on financial statements with the governmental column of the government-wide presentation.

The focus of the revised model is on the City as a whole and the fund financial statements, including the major individual funds of the governmental and business-type categories. Each presentation provides valuable information that can be analyzed and compared (between years and between governments) to enhance the usefulness of the information.

Management's Discussion and Analysis – GASB Statement No. 34 requires that financial statements be accompanied by a narrative introduction and analytical overview of the government's financial activities in the form of "management's discussion and analysis" (MD&A). This analysis is similar to analysis the private sector provides in their annual reports. (MD&A is not included in this report).

Government-Wide Financial Statements — The government-wide financial statements include a statement of Net Position and a statement of activities. These statements report financial information for the City as a whole but do not include the fiduciary funds nor component unites that are fiduciary in nature,

The reporting model includes financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not just current assets and liabilities (such as cash and accounts payable) but also capital assets and long-term liabilities (such as buildings and other capital assets, and general obligation debt). Accrual accounting also reports all of the revenues and cost of providing services each year, not just those received or paid in the current year or soon thereafter.

Schedule of Net Position – The Schedule of Net Position is designed to display the financial position of the primary government (government and business-type activities). Governments will report all capital assets in the government-wide Schedule of Net Position and will report depreciation expense-the cost of "using up" capital assets-in the Schedule of Activities. The Net Position of a government

will be broken down into three categories 1) net investment in capital assets, net of related debt: 2) restricted: and 3) unrestricted.

Schedule of Program Activities — The new government-side statement of activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each of the government's functions. The expense of individual functions is compared to the revenues generated directly by the function (for instance, through user charges or intergovernmental grants).

Budgetary Comparison Schedules — Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in one way or another in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments, and have a keen-interest in following-the actual financial-progress-of-their-governments-over the course of the year. Many governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons. Under the new reporting model, governments will continue to provide budgetary comparison information in their annual reports. An important change, however, is a requirement to add the government's original budget to the current comparison of final budget and actual results.

In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds. The operation of each fund is considered to be an independent fiscal and separate accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other financial resources together with all related liabilities and residual equities balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objective in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

1. Governmental Funds

Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed.

General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City and is always classified as a major fund. This fund is used to account for all financial transactions and resources except those required to be accounted or in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, state and federal distributions, licenses, permits, charges for service, and interest income.

The Hotel-Motel Fund is set up to report transactions related to the 5% Hotel-Motel Tax. This fund is classified a major fund.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary Funds are used to account for activities that are similar to those found in the private sector. All assets, liabilities, equities, revenues, expense, and transfers relating to the government's business activities are accounted for through proprietary funds. The measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. Operating revenues include charges for services. Subsidies and grants to proprietary funds, which finance either capital or current operations, are recorded as non-operating revenue when earned. Operating expenses include cost of service as well as, materials, contracts, personnel, and depreciation. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 20, the City has elected to follow GASB statements issued after November 30, 1989, rather than the Financial Accounting Standards Board, in accounting for proprietary funds.

The City's proprietary funds are classified as enterprise funds. The following are the City's major enterprise funds.

Water and Sewerage System Enterprise Fund – This major enterprise fund is used to account for the operations of the area wide water treatment and distribution system and wastewater collection and treatment primarily within the City limits and two other municipalities.

City Hall Complex Enterprise Fund – This major enterprise fund is used to manage and account for the operations of the buildings and land attached to City Hall. The city departments that use the City-Hall-pay-rent-to-retire-the-debt-service and-maintain-the-City-Hall-Complex.—Outside nonprofit and governmental agencies also rent space in the City Hall Complex.

3. Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on Net Position. The City's fiduciary funds include its single employer pension trust fund. The pension trust fund is the "City of Clayton Employees Retirement Plan".

4. Policy of Using Restricted Resources

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

C. Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are include on the balance sheet in the fund statements. Long-term assets and long-term liabilities are included in the government-wide statements. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

The government-wide statements of Net Position and statements of activities, all proprietary funds and fiduciary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these activities are included on the balance sheet. Proprietary fund-type operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total assets.

The fund financial statements of the General Fund and Hotel Motel Fund are maintained and reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they become measurable and available. With respect to real and personal property tax revenue and other local taxes, the term "available" is limited to collection within sixty days of the fiscal year-end. Levies made prior to the fiscal year-end but which are not available are deferred. Interest income is recorded as earned. Federal and State reimbursement-type grants are recorded as revenue when related eligible expenditures are incurred. Expenditures, other than accrued interest on long-term debt, are recorded when the fund liability is incurred.

The statements of Net Position, statements of activities, and financial statements of the proprietary funds and the fiduciary funds are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when liabilities are incurred without regard to receipt or disbursement of cash.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The City Commission annually adopts budgets for the General Fund of the Primary Government. All appropriations are legally controlled at the departmental level for the General Fund. On June 30, 2017, the City Commission adopted the original budget, this budget was not amended.

Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the department level. Transfers within departments may be approved by the City Clerk. Transfers between departments may be approved by the City Commission. A supplementary-budget-appropriation-would-be-necessary-to-support expenditures in excess of the annual appropriated budget.

The budgets are integrated into the accounting system, and the budgetary, as presented in financial statements for all funds with annual budgets, compare the expenditures with the amended budgets. All budgets are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund presents actual expenditures in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States on a basis consistent with the legally adopted budgets as amended. Unexpended appropriations on annual budgets lapse at the end of each fiscal year. Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services.

Encumbrance accounting – under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditures are recorded to reserve that portion other applicable appropriation is not utilized by the City of Clayton.

E. Cash and Investments

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits. State statutes include certificates of deposit and bank money market accounts within its definition of investments and this is the manner in which they are presented on the balance sheet. State statutes authorize the City to invest only in obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, or bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State of Georgia and of its agencies and instrumentalities, or certificates of deposit of banks which have deposits insured by the FDIC with any uninsured cash flows, the City considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

F. Receivables

All receivables are reported at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible

G. Short-Term Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the balance sheet.

H. Inventories

It is the City's policy to expense parts as they are purchased. No inventory is recorded due to lack of materiality.

I. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are recognized as expenses during the benefiting period in proprietary funds.

J. Capital Assets

Capital outlays are recorded as expenditures of the General Fund and as assets in the government-wide financial statements to the extent of the City's capitalization threshold is met. The City capitalizes asset purchase valued at \$5,000 or more. Depreciation is recorded on general capital assets on a government-wide basis. Capital outlays of the Proprietary Fund are recorded as capital assets and depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis on both the funds basis and the government-wide basis. All capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date donated.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings20-40 yearsUtility Plant and15-30 yearsEquipments5-10 years

Maintenance, repairs, and minor equipment are charged to operations when incurred. Expenditures that materially change capacities or extend useful lives are capitalized. Upon sales or retirement of land, buildings, and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, if applicable, are eliminated from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations.

K. Ad Valorem Taxes

The City levied property taxes on November 20, 2017 the due date for these taxes was January 20, 2018 and the lien date was the following June 20. Taxes are collected through the year. Receivables are recorded when the tax is levied.

The total 2017 property assessment is \$ 234,859, real property and personal property. The 2017 property was taxed at 8.18 mills on 40 % of appraised value and the tax due before errors and omissions was \$ 747,599.

L. Long-Term Obligations

The City reports long-term debt of governmental funds at face value in the Government-wide Statement of Net Position. Long-term debt is not reported for governmental activities in the fund financial statements. Long-term debt and other obligations financed by proprietary funds are reported as liabilities in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

M. Fund Equity/Net Position

In the Government-wide Financial Statements, Net Position is classified in the following categories: Net Investment in Capital Assets, - This category groups all capital assets into one component of Net Position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balance of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of these assets reduce this category. Restricted Net Position - This category presents external restrictions imposed by bond ordinances. Unrestricted Net Position - This category represents the Net Position of the City, which are not restricted for any project or other purpose.

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 current assets and current liabilities. 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 purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are classified as follows:

- Nonspendable- Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., items that are not expected to be converted to cash) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted- Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their
 use either through enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions
 imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.
- Committed- Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City Council through the adoption of a resolution. The City Council also may modify or rescind the commitment.
- 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. Through resolution, the City Council has authorized the City's finance committee or the City's finance director to assign fund balances.
- Unassigned-Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. The city reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the general fund. Negative unassigned fund balances may be reported in all funds.

Flow Assumptions- When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the 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:

- Committed
- Assigned
- Unassigned

Net Position-Net Position represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net Position invested in capital assets, net of related debt, consists of capital assets, 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 are reported as restricted as described in the fund balance section above. All other Net Position are reported as unrestricted.

The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted Net Position are available.

N. Internal Activity

Interfund transactions are reflected as either loans, services provided, reimbursements or transfers. Loans are reported as receivables and payables as appropriate, are subject to elimination upon consolidation and are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of Interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances." Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not available financial resources.

Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements are when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental or proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide presentation.

O. Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

P. Program Revenues

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.

Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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 enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales, services and rent. The City also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

R. Accumulated unpaid vacation and other employee benefit amounts

Accumulated unpaid vacation and other employee benefit amounts are accrued when incurred in proprietary funds (using the accrual basis of accounting). Such amounts are not accrued in governmental funds (using the modified accrual basis of accounting).

S. Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets and liabilities, the separate financial statement elements, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources until then. Deferred outflows and inflows relate to the recording of charges in the net pension liability and changes in the actuarial estimates which are recognized over time rather than in the year of occurrence.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

State statutes include certificates of deposit and bank money market accounts within its definition of investments and this is the manner in which they are presented on the balance sheet. To conform to GASB Statement No. 3 definitions of deposits and investments, however, these certificates of deposit and money market accounts have been reclassified from investments to deposits for the data presented below.

The City's cash and investment policy limits deposits to demand and money market accounts, and time deposits at local banks. The City's deposits shall be secured by Federal Depositary Insurance Corporation (FDIC) coverage and/or bank pledges. State statutes require bank's holding public funds to secure these funds by FDIC insurance, securities pledged at par value and surety bonds at face value in combined aggregate totaling not less than 110 percent of the public funds held. All bank balances of deposits as of June 30, 2018 are entirely insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or by its agent in the City's name.

Custodial Credit Risk-Deposits

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a Bank failure, the City's deposits may not be recovered.

NOTE 3 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2018 consist of:

General Fund Property Taxes	\$ 5,057
Water and Sewer Fund Service Fees	 77,875
Total	\$ 82,932

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in the governmental activities during the fiscal year:

		Balance 06/30/17	A	dditions	<u>D</u>	eletions		Balance 06/30/18
Other Capital Assets								
Buildings	\$	203,270	\$	-	\$		\$	203,270
Machinery & Equipment		642,416		**		56,368		586,048
Total Depreciable Assets	\$	845,686	\$	**	\$	56,368	\$	789,318
Less: Accumulated Depreciation								·
•		(506,539)		(53,120)		56,368	\$	(503,291)
Net Depreciable Assets	-\$-	339,147_	\$	(53,120)	-\$		- \$	286,027

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Total	-	53,120
Streets and Sanitation		5,082
Police	\$	48,038

The following is a summary of proprietary fund-type capital assets at June 30, 2018:

City Hall Complex	Balance <u>6/30/2017</u>		Additions		<u>Deletions</u>		Balance <u>6/30/2018</u>	
Land	\$	408,192	\$	-	\$	-	\$	408,192
Buildings Less: Accumulated Depreciation	\$	1,228,020 (235,347)	\$	(23,681)	\$		\$	1,228,020 (259,028)
	\$	992,673	\$	(23,681)	\$		\$	968,992

Water and Wastewater Fund	Balance 06/30/17		Additions		Deletions		Balance 06/30/18		
Non-Depreciable Assets									
Land & Improvements	\$	41,100	\$		\$	₩	\$	41,100	
Construction in Progress	\$	991,645	\$	390,807	\$	-	\$	1,382,452	
Other Capital Assets									
Utility Systems	\$	11,512,575	\$	_	\$	-	\$	11,512,575	
Machinery & Equipment		1,525,600		-		-		1,525,600	
Total Depreciable Assets	\$	13,038,175	\$	-	\$	100	\$	13,038,175	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	for:								
Utility Systems	\$	(7,333,737)	\$	(370,825)	S	<u>-</u> · ·	\$	(7,704,562)	
Machinery & Equipment		(967,760)		(9,435)		_		(977,195)	
Net Depreciable Assets	_\$_	4,736,678	_\$_	(380,260)	\$	_	\$	4,356,418	

Construction in Progress – The City has a project to renovate water and sewer lines. The total project is estimated to cost \$ 2,750,000 and will be will be paid for by GEFA grants, loans and City funds.

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

During normal operations, the City will occasionally pay for goods and services or transfer monies between the Funds. The Water Fund owes the General Fund \$ 281,094.

The City transfers surplus funds from the Hotel-Motel Excise Tax Fund to the General Fund each year. For the current year, the amount transferred was \$ 66,764.

In a previous year the City established the City Hall Complex Fund to better manage the land and buildings purchased for City Hall. To do this the General Fund transferred the land, buildings and improvements along with the related debt to the new City Hall Complex Fund. Currently, the City Hall Complex Fund owes the General Fund \$ 1,309,729 for these properties. The City Hall Complex Fund rents land and space in the City Hall Complex and the old City Hall to the departments of the City and outside nonprofit, governmental agencies and commercial enterprises, this rent will be used to pay off this interfund receivable and renovate other parts of the complex.

NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The City, as authorized by the City Commission, has established a single employer, non-contributory defined benefit pension plan (The City of Clayton Employees Retirement Plan), covering substantially all of the City's employees. The Plan is administered by R. Bruce Tanner Associates, Inc. and provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefits are provided by the Plan whereby retirees receive 2% (1.25% for service prior to July 1, 1988) of the Participant's Average Monthly Compensation multiplied by the Participants total number of Years of Service. The City Commission, in its role as the Plan sponsor, has the governing authority to establish and amend-from-time to time, the benefits-provided-and-the-contribution-rates-of-the-City-and-its-employees.—The-Plan issues an annual report on the Plan and is avalible from the City of Clayton, 837 Hwy 76 W. Clayton, Georgia.

Plan Membership

As of June 30, 2018, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, pension plan membership consisted of the following:

Inactive plan members of beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	4
Inactive plan members entitiled to but not receiving benefits	1
Active plan members	23
Total	28

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Plan are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Contributions from the employer are recognized when due and a formal commitment to provide the contributions has been made. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the Plan. Investment income is recognized by the Plan when earned. Gains and losses on sales and exchanges are recognized on the trade date.

There are no investments in, loans to. or leases with parties related to the Plan.

Contributions

The funding policy for the Plan, as adopted by the City Commission, is to contribute an amount equal to or greater than the actuarially recommended contribution rate. Section 47-20 of the Georgia Code sets forth the funding standards for state and local government pension plans. Employees are not allowed to make contributions to the Plan. The City is required to contribute the amounts necessary to finance the coverage of their employees though periodic contributions at actuarially determined rates. The actuarial determined contribution amount is the sum of the annual normal costs (determined under the entry age normal method) and the amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability as a level percentage of future payrol. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the City's contribution rate was 12.4 % of annual payroll. City contributions to the Plan were \$ 120,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Net Pension Liability

Effective July 1, 2014, the City implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68. Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB No. 27, as well as GASB Statement No.71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Sebsequent to the Measurement Date—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68, which significantly changed the City's accounting for pension amounts. The information disclosed below is presented in accordance with these new standards.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.25 %
Salary increased including inflation	3.00 %
Investment rate of return	6.50 %

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with sex-distinct rates, set forward two years for males and one year for females.

Cost of living adjustments were assumed to be 3.00% although the Plan allowance for annual cost of living adjustment is variable, as established by the City Commission, in an amount not to exceed 4%.

The long-term expected 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.

Long-term expected rate of return – The long-term expected rate of return on Plan investments was determined using a money-weighted rate of return. It is calculated by determining the rate of return that will set the present values of all cash flows and the end of year asset values equal to the value of the beginning of year assets. The money-weighted rate of return is equivalent to the internal rate of return (IRR) in other accounting situations. Assuming a money-weighted return is calculated over many periods the formula will tend to place a greater weight on the performance in periods when the account size is hightest.

Discount Rate — The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.5 %. This rate was determined by calculating the ratio of a three-year average of salary to employer contributions. The salary was the payroll of participants used in the report for each fiscal year, and was divided by employer contributions. This ratio was then projected for future years until all participants were retired. Based on these projections the plan's fiduciary net position will be able to make projected future benefit payments for plan members into the next decade and beyond. Therefore, the funding rate of 6.5 % can be used this year for GASB disclosure. This situation may not last. The most probable reason for requiring highter GASB disclosure would be failure to make a contribution, or a ressionary drop in asset values.

Sensitivity of the Actuarial Present Value of Benefits for Disclosure: The actuarial present value for disclosure was based on a $6.5\,\%$ discount rate. Shown below is a table of present values using a discount rate $1\,\%$ lower and $1\,\%$ higher than that used

		1%		Current		1%
		Decrease 5.50%		Discount Rate 6.5 %		Increase
						7.50%
City's Net Pension Liablilty	\$	1,133,865	\$	1,199,681	\$	1,273,428

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Actuarial calculatins reflect a long-term perspective. Calculations are based on the substantive plan in effect as of June 30, 2018.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability of the City. The changes in the components of the net pension liability of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 were as follows:

	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liabiity
Balances at 6/30/17	\$ 1,255,006	(b) \$ 851,344	(a) – (b) \$ 403,662
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	70,238		70,238
Interest	81,575		81,575
Differences between expected and actual	,		•
Experience	74,820	9+ W 9= 9+	74,820
Contributors—employer		120,000	(120,000)
Change of Assumption		mentend.	
Net Investment Income		44,567	(44,567)
Benefit Payments, including refunds of		•	` , ,
Employee contributions	(281,958)	(281,958)	new an
Administrative Expense		para was	Begun yu
Net Changes	\$(55,325)	\$ (117,391)	\$ 62,066
Balances at 6/30/18	<u>\$_1,199,681</u>	<u>\$ 733,953</u>	\$ <u>465,728</u>

The pensins plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability was 61.2 %

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

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the System recognized pension expense of \$ 66,014. At June 30, 2018, the System reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes of assumptions Net difference between projected	\$ 60,861 0	\$ 0 0		
And actual earnings Net Change	4,406 \$ 65,267	\$ 0 0		
Beginning Balance	\$ 1,063,132	\$ -433,356		
Expenses for Beginning Deferred Amounts	(33,162)	- 83,945		
Ending Balance	\$ 1,095,237	\$ -517,301		

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

Year Ended June 30:

2019	\$ (35,725)
2020	(35,723)
2021	(45,656)
2022	3,068
2023	20,255
Thereafter	 5,025

NOTE 7 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES-GRANT PROGRAMS

The City participated in Federal and State Grants. These programs are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives.

NOTE 8 – AGREEMENT WITH THE WATER AUTHORITY

The City has an agreement to purchase water from the Rabun County Water and Sewer Authority.

NOTE 9 - JOINT VENTURES

Under Georgia law, the City, in conjunction with other cities and counties in the northeast Georgia area, is a member of the Georgia Mountains Regional Commission (RC) and is required to pay annual dues thereto. Membership in an RC is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OGCA) Section 50-8-34, which provides for the organizational structure of the RC in Georgia. The RC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area.

OGCA 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:

Georgia Mountains Regional Commission P.O. Box 1720 Gainesville, GA 30503

NOTE 10 - WASTE WATER SERVICE AGREEMENTS

The City entered into an agreement with the Town of Tiger to treat wastewater with the fee based on the amount treated. The City also bills and performs other services for the Town of Tiger customers. The Town of Tiger has sold its wastewater system to the Rabun County Water and Sewer Authority. The agreements to treat wastewater will continue with the Authority.

On February 1, 2007 the City entered an agreement with Town of Mountain City, the City of Clayton will bill and collect all customer sewer bills for the Town of Mountain City and pay all USDA loans, sinking fund payments, utility bills and repair and maintain the system.

NOTE 11 - OTHER REQUIRED DISCLOSURES

Annual budgets were established for the General Fund, Hotel-Motel Fund and the Water and Wastewater Fund.

Enterprise Fund revenues are recognized when billed. In the General Fund, only property taxes are recognized when billed.

Debt reported in the proprietary funds is expected to be paid with the resources of those proprietary funds.

The Judicial and Police Departments along with Debt Sercice principal and interest expenditures exceeded approved appropriations which is a violation of Georgia law. The Hotel Motel Fund exceed the approved budget in Eonomic Development and Transfers. The City failed to amend the budgets for changes in debt along with fines and hotel motel tax collections during the year. The City will monitor these areas in the future.

NOTE 12 - LONG TERM DEBT

Water and Sewer Bonds were issued to build the sewer plant and extend sewer lines. Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds constitute special obligations of the City solely secured by a lien on and pledge of the net revenues of the water and sewer system.

The revenue bonds are collateralized by the revenue of the water and sewer system and various special funds established by the bond ordinance. The ordinance provide that the revenue of the system is to be used first to pay operating and maintenance expenses of the system and second to establish and maintain the revenue bond funds. Any remaining funds may be used for any lawful purposes.

Business-Type Activities	Balance 7/1/2017	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2018	Due Within One Year
Notes Payable	\$_1,472,145_	<u> </u>	\$ 177,957	\$ 1,294,188	\$ 184,378
Total	\$ 1,472,145	<u> </u>	\$ 177,957	\$ 1,294,188	\$ 184,378

Series 1997		June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
4.5% Water Revenue Bond					
Principal and Interest of					
\$ 1,365 Due Monthly		2019	\$7,090_	\$9,290	\$16,380
		2020	7,416	8,964	16,380
Current Portion	\$ 7,090	2021	7,757	8,623	16,380
Long Term	199,256	2022	8,113	8,267	16,380
·	206,346	2023	8,486	7,894	16,380
		2024	8,876	7,504	16,380
		2025	9,283	7,097	16,380
\$ 303,300 borrowed for		2026	9,710	6,670	16,380
Improvements in Water		2027	10,156	6,224	16,380
and Wastewater systems		2028	10,623	5,757	16,380
		2029	11,111	5,269	16,380
		2030	11,621	4,759	16,380
		2031	12,155	4,225	16,380
		2032	12,713	3,667	16,380
		2033	13,297	3,083	16,380
		2034	13,908	2,472	16,380
		2035	14,547	1,833	16,380
		2036	15,215	1,165	16,380
•		2037	14,269	601	14,870
			\$ 206,346	\$ 103,364	\$ 309,710

		June 30	P	rincipal	1	nterest
3.98% Water Revenue Bond						
Principal and Interest of \$ 18,074		2019	\$	55,068	\$	17,229
due quarterly		2020		57,293	,	15,004
		2021		59,607		12,690
Used to replace sewer line and		2022		62,015		10,282
water meters in 2005		2023		64,521		7,776
		2024		67,127		5,170
Current Portion	\$ 55,068	2025		69,838		2,458
Long Term	 398,191	2026		17,790		281
	\$ 453,259					
	 		\$	453,259	\$	70,890

June 30	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 77,294	\$ 15,911
2020	81,392	11,812
2021	85,707	7,497
4 2022	90,255	2,949
4		
8	\$ 334,648	\$ 38,169
		,
	2019 2020 2021	2019 \$ 77,294 2020 81,392 2021 85,707 4 2022 90,255

Highway US 76 East

		June 30	<u> P</u>	rincipal	<u>I</u> 1	iterest
		2019	\$	44,926	\$	1,397
		2020		45,152		1,172
GEFA Loan .5% Interest		2021		45,378		945
Principal and Interest of		2022		45,605		718
\$ 3,860 per month		2023		45,834		489
-		2024		46,063		260
Used to purchase and install screw press for		2025	·····	26,977		45
Waste Water Treatment			\$	299,935	\$	5,026
Current Portion	\$ 44,926					
Long Term	 255,009					
	 299,935					

CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS AND CONSTRUCTION LOANS

The Water and Sewer fund has a project to renovate water and sewer lines. The total project is estimated to cost \$ 2,750,000 and will be paid for by GEFA grants, loans and Ctiy Funds. The City has spent \$ 1,382,452 and borrowed \$ 615,582 on construction loans from GEFA. The City has been approved for an additional loan of \$ 2,409,738 thought the total amount may not be draw. At completion of the project the loans will be converted into long term loans.

	Balance			Balance	Due Within
Water and Wastewater	7/1/2017	Additions	Reductions	6/30/2018	One Year
Construction Loan	\$ 455,220	\$ 160,362	\$	\$ 615,582	\$ -

Government Activities	Balance 7/1/2017	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2018	Due Within One Year
Net Pension Liability	\$ 252,155	\$ 59,443	\$ -	\$ 311,598	\$ -
Capital Lease	\$ 97,434	<u> </u>	\$ 31,416	\$ 66,018	\$ 66,018

Lease Purchase

City has entered into an agreement to lease with the option to purchase three police cars. The purchase price of the vehicles is \$ 97,434 with annual lease payments of \$ 34,672.22 renewable on an annual basis. The amortization of this capital lease was \$ 9,785 and was included in the depreciation expense for the year. This was also the accumulated amortization for these assets. Future Minimum payments on this lease is as follows:

For the year ende	d:
6/30/19	\$ 32,466
6/30/20	33,552
6/30/21	-0-
TOTAL	\$ 66,018

NOTE 13 - THE CLAYTON HOUSING AUTHORITY

Although the City appoints the Governing Board, it does not exercise the other prerequisites for inclusion and thus, we are providing limited information which may be useful. The Clayton Housing Authority was established in 1950 and operates under various Federal Housing programs. The CHA services 98 rental units that are located in the City. The City has no obligation to, nor has it been requested to, nor has it electively provided any subsidy.

NOTE 14 - MOTEL-HOTEL TAX

The City collects a 5% hotel motel tax and is required to spend a portion of this for promoting tourism, conventions, and trade shows. Below is a summary of collections and expenditures:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Collections	\$ 112,616	
Tourism Promotion	45,852	40.72%

The City transfers unrestricted hotel-motel funds to the general fund.

NOTE 15 -- 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; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City has insurance with private insurance companies to protect against these risks. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior years, nor insurance settlements exceeding coverage within the past three years.

Pursuant to Title 34, Chapter 9, Article 5 of the official code of Georgia Annotated, the City of Clayton became a member of the Georgia Municipal Association Workers' Compensation Self Insurance Fund. The liability of the fund to the employees of any employer (City of Clayton) is specifically limited to such obligations as are imposed by applicable state laws against the employer for workers' compensation and/or employer's liability.

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

The Fund is to defend, in the name of and on behalf of the members, any suits or other proceedings which may at any time be instituted against them on account of injuries or death within the preview of the Workers' Compensation Law of Georgia, or on the basis of employer's liability, including suits or other proceedings, allegations or demands be wholly groundless, false or fraudulent. The fund is to pay all cost taxed against members in any legal proceeding defended by the members, all interest accruing after entry of judgment, and all expense incurred for investigation, negotiation or defense.

NOTE 16 - LITIGATION AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The City is in litigation with Rabun County concerning service delivery areas. There is no estimate of the outcome of this litigation.

CITY OF CLAYTON REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2018

Defined Benefit Pension Plan Schedule of Changes in the City's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

Total Pension Liability	2015	<u>2016</u>	2017	2018	
Service Cost	\$99,310	\$ 68,292	\$62,393	\$70,238	
Interest on Total Pension Liability	\$99,883	\$ 91,251	\$90,675	\$81,575	
Changes of Benefit Terms		-	-	-	
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experiences	-133,493	58,793	62,469	74,820	
Other	-287,743	14,622	6,666	-	
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Employee Contributions	<u>-448,005</u>	123,912	-316,422	-281,958	
Net Change In Total Pension Liability	(\$670,048)	(8,540)	(\$88,320)	(\$55,325)	
Total Pension Liability-Beginning	2,021,914	1,351,866	1,343,326	1,255,006	
Total Pension Liability-Ending (a)	\$1,351,866	(1,343,326)	<u>\$1,255,006</u>	<u>\$1,199,681</u>	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					. '
Contributions-Employer	331,500	112,000	\$120,000	120,000	
Net Investment Income	17,309	32,255	87,581	44,567	
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Employee Contributions	-448,005	-123,912	\$316,422	-281,958	
Administrative Expenses	-9,836	6,238	0	6,238	
Other	0	0	0	0	
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	0	0	0	0	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position-Beginning	-109,031	14,105	(\$108,841)	-117,390	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position-Ending (b)	1,055,111	946,080	<u>960,185</u>	851,344	
City's Net Pension Liability-Ending (a-b)	<u>\$946,080</u>	<u>\$960,185</u>	<u>\$851,344</u>	\$733,954	
Plan Fiduciary Net Positions As A Precentage of	\$405,786	<u>\$383,141</u>	\$403,662	\$465,728	
The Total Pension Liability	70.00%	71.50%	67.80%	61.20%	
Covered Employee Payroll	\$1,007,998	\$943,275	\$917,383	\$970,216	
City's Net Pension Liability As A Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	248.40%	246.20%	227.30%	208.30%	

Notes to Schedule

The schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated

CITY OF CLAYTON REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2018

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

YEAR	ACTUARIALLY	ACTUAL	% OF
BEGINNING-	DETERMINED	EMPLOYER	COVERED_
JULY 1	CONTRIBUTION	CONTRIBUTION	PAYROLL
2010	\$ 142,739	\$ 130,000	13.0%
2011	121,564	144,000	10.5%
2012	120,127	148,000	10.3%
2013	152,296	155,000	12.1%
2014	129,886	331,500	11.6%
2015	112,278	112,000	11.5%
2016	114,375	120,000	11.1%
2017	120,000	120,000	10.8%
2018	120,000	TBD	TBD

Notes to the Schedule of Employer Contributions

Methods and Assumptions for Acturarially Determined Contributions

Valuation Date	July 1, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Money-Weighted
Actuarial Asset Valuation Method	5 Year Smooth
Amortization Method	Level Percent
Single Equivalent Amortization Period	27 Year Closed
Actuarial Assemptions	
Investment rate of return	6.5 %
Projected salary increases	3.0 %
Expected annual inflation	3.25 %

CITY OF CLAYTON REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2018

	2018			
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$	120,000 120,000		
Contribution-deficiency-(excess)		<u> </u>		
Covered employee payroll		970,216		
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		12,4%		
Notes to the schedule				
Valuation Date Cost method	Jul Entry age n method	y 1, 2018 ormal cost		
Actuarial Asset Valuation Method	beginning o cash flow do plus the ass return, adju the amount exceeds or i market valu the year. Tl is adjusted,	arial value at f year and the uring the year umed investment asted by 10% of s that the value s less than the he at the end of he actuarial value if necessary, to 1% of market		
Assumed Rate of Return On Investments Projected Salary Increases Cost-of-living adjustment Amortization Method	Closed leve unfunded li			
Remaining Amortization Period	None Rema	ining		

EXHIBIT 10

CITY OF CLAYTON BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES GENERAL FUND JUNE 30, 2018

	UNE 30,	2018				
GENERAL FUND		Original				Variance Over
		Budget		Actual		(Under)
REVENUES						
Taxes	\$	1,307,500	\$	1,365,033	\$	57,533
Intergovernmental Revenues		-		14,465		14,465
Licenses and Permits		88,500		90,196		1,696
Fines and Forfeitures		595,000		500,843		(94,157)
Charges for Services		28,500		37,407		8,907
Miscellaneous		10,000		24,309		14,309
TOTAL REVENUES	\$	2,029,500	\$	2,032,253	\$	2,753
EXPENDITURES						
General Government	\$	568,200	\$	440,599	\$	(127,601)
Judicial		147,400		191,788		44,388
Police		912,900		920,760		7,860
Street and Sanitation		459,000		380,059		(78,941)
Debt Service Principal		_		31,416		31,416
Debt Service Interest		P		3,256		3,256
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		2,087,500	\$	1,967,878	\$	(119,622)
EXCESS REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	\$	(58,000)	\$	64,375	\$	122,375
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
Transfer In		55,000		66,764		11,764
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	\$	(3,000)	\$	131,139	\$	134,139
FUND BALANCE, JULY 1, 2017				2,090,909		
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2018				2,222,048		
						
TYOMES ALKOHOLE TO LAY						Variance
HOTEL/MOTEL TAX		Original				Over
D FOR FIDALITIES		Budget		Actual		(Under)
REVENUE Head/Matal Temps	ď	100.000	dr.	112 (20	Ф	12 (20
Hotel/Motel Taxes Interest Income	\$	100,000	\$	112,628	\$	12,628
EXPENDITURES				12		12
Economic Development		(45,000)		(45,852)		(952)
Economic Development		(43,000)		(43,632)		(852)
TRANSFERS	····	(55,000)		(66,776)		(11,776)
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	<u></u>	-		12		12
FUND BALANCE, JULY 1, 2017				737		
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2018			\$	749		

NOTE 1 - LEGAL COMPLIANCE - BUDGETS

The city is required by law to adopt a budget. The procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements are as follows:

- 1. Prior to July 1, the City Clerk submits to the City Commission a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted at City Hall to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. Prior to July 1, the Commission approves the budget.
- 4. The City Clerk is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within departments within any fund; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any department must be approved by the City Commission.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds.

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule presents Actual expenditures in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America on a basis consistent with the legally adopted budgets.

Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the departmental level in the general fund. The Enterprise Funds adopt a budget at the fund level. No eliminations have been made between funds.

The Judicial and Police Departments along with payments for Debt Service and Interest exceeded their approved budget.

Jack P. Green, Jr.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
GEORGIA SOCIETY OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

December 19, 2018

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

To the Mayor and City Council City of Clayton, Georgia

I have audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Governmental Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities and each major fund of the City of Clayton, Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the City of Clayton, Georgia's basic financial statements and have issued my report thereon dated December 19, 2018.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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 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 statement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or 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.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Jack P. Green, Jr., CPA

Toccoa, Georgia