

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA

Annual Financial Report

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

Prepared by:

Department of Finance



TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report

Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council Town of Tyrone, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Tyrone, Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town'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 from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Tyrone, Georgia, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the budgetary comparison of the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the required supplementary information on pages 47 through 53, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

The Town of Tyrone, Georgia, has not presented the 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Tyrone, Georgia's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules and the schedule of projects financed with special purpose local option sales tax are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund financial statements and the schedule of projects financed with special purpose local option sales tax are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules and the schedule of projects financed with special purpose local option sales tax are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

We also have previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, the Town of Tyrone, Georgia's basic financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019. In our report dated December 18, 2019, we expressed unmodified opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information. That audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Tyrone's basic financial statements as a whole. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules related to the 2019 financial statements are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements.

The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules related to the 2019 financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and related directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 2019 basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of those basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the 2019 combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements from which they have been derived.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

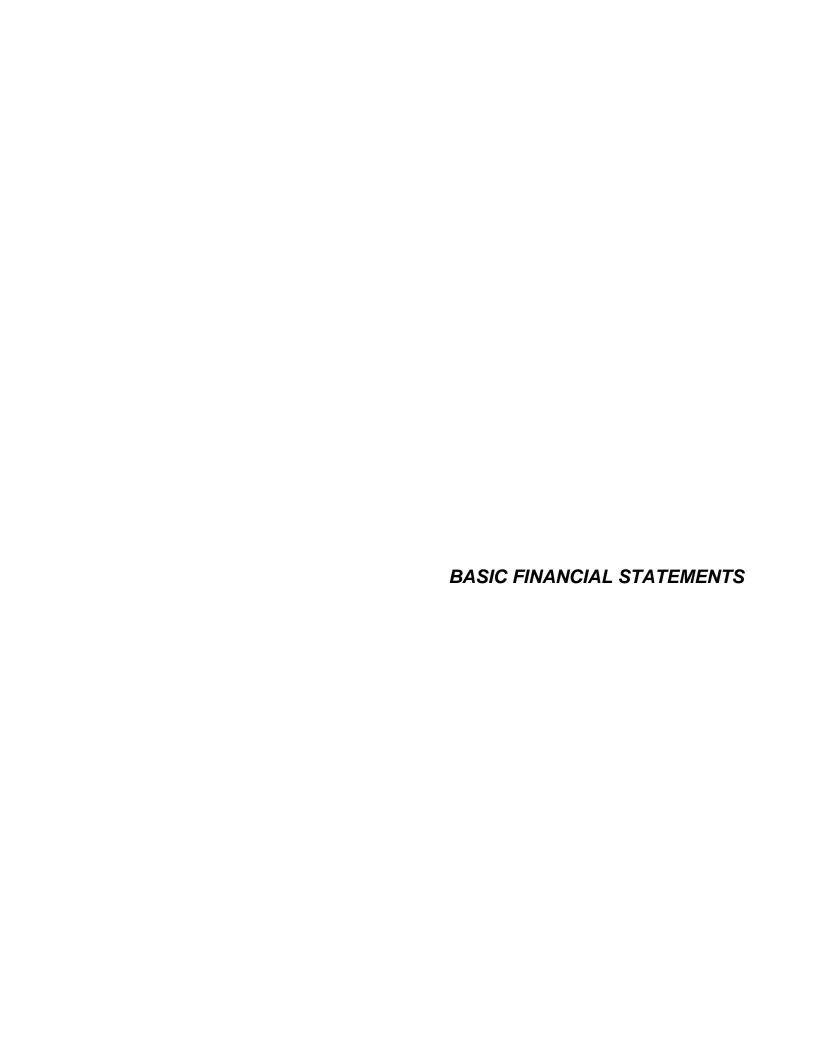
Rushton & Company, LLC

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 18, 2020, on our consideration of the Town of Tyrone, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Tyrone, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Certified Public Accountants

Gainesville, Georgia December 18, 2020





TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2020

	Primary Government						
	Go	vernmental	siness-type				
		Activities		Activities		Total	
ASSETS							
Current assets							
	¢	0 202 226	¢	2 222 050	ď	11 526 105	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	9,303,336	\$	2,232,859	\$	11,536,195	
Restricted assets		1 224 720		0		1 224 720	
Cash and cash equivalents Investments		1,324,730 241,761		0		1,324,730 241,761	
		241,701		U		241,701	
Receivables (net)		07.050		20.274		404.220	
Accounts		67,958		36,371		104,329	
Taxes		185,460		0		185,460	
Intergovernmental		290,722		0		290,722	
Prepaid items		157,820		0		157,820	
Total current assets		11,571,787		2,269,230		13,841,017	
Noncurrent assets							
Capital assets							
Non-depreciable		5,913,174		491,697		6,404,871	
Depreciable (net)		8,226,483		2,010,704		10,237,187	
Total noncurrent assets		14,139,657		2,502,401		16,642,058	
Total assets		25,711,444		4,771,631		30,483,075	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURSES							
Pension contributions subsequent							
to measurement date		56,674		0		56,674	
Pension assumption changes		2,296		0		2,296	
Pension experience differences		71,279		0		71,279	
Total deferred outflows of resources		130,249		0		130,249	
LIABILITIES							
Current liabilities							
Accounts payable		261,289		39,957		301,246	
Retainage payable		305,796		0		305,796	
Accrued salaries and payroll liabilities		20,540		440		20,980	
Compensated absences		66,717		0		66,717	
Accrued interest payable		8,723		0		8,723	
Due to others		135,000		0		135,000	
Capital lease payable		37,700		0		37,700	
Bonds payable		216,000		0		216,000	
Notes payable		149,542		0		149,542	
Total current liabilities		1,201,307		40,397		1,241,704	
Noncurrent liabilities							
Compensated absences		7,413		0		7,413	
Net pension liability		198,656		0		198,656	
Capital lease payable		21,672		0		21,672	
Bonds payable		4,179,000		0		4,179,000	
Notes payable		1,813,520		0		1,813,520	
Total noncurrent liabilities		6,220,261		0		6,220,261	
Total liabilities		7,421,568		40,397		7,461,965	

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2020

	Primary Government								
	G	overnmental Activities		isiness-type Activities		Total			
Pension assumption changes Pension experience differences Pension investment return differences	\$			0 0		21,591 30,212 12,616			
Total deferred inflows of resources		64,419		0		64,419			
NET POSITION									
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:		8,693,445		2,502,401		11,195,846			
Capital outlay		2,292,407		0		2,292,407			
Public Safety		32,393		0		32,393			
Unrestricted		7,337,461		2,228,833		9,566,294			
Total net position	\$	18,355,706	\$	4,731,234	\$	23,086,940			

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

				ı	Progra	m Revenues	3			
	Expenses		Charges for Expenses Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions		Net (Expense) Revenue	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS		•								
Primary government										
Governmental activities										
General Government	\$	888,675	\$	8,932	\$	0	\$	58,364	\$	(821,379)
Judicial		175,385		0		0		0		(175,385)
Public Safety		1,573,478		145,725		1,002		34,909		(1,391,842)
Public Works		1,078,229		0		0		2,187,361		1,109,132
Culture and Recreation		641,429		24,705		19,015		122,302		(475,407)
Housing and Development		221,886		157,079		0		0		(64,807)
Interest on long-term debt		111,668		0		0		0		(111,668)
Total governmental					'					
activities		4,690,750		336,441		20,017		2,402,936		(1,931,356)
Business-type activities										
Sewer Utility		498,089		403,525		0		454,548		359,984
Sanitation		0		0		0		0		0
Total business-type								,		
activities		498,089		403,525		0		454,548		359,984
Total primary government		5,188,839		739,966		20,017		2,857,484		(1,571,372)

	Primary Government									
	Governmental Business-Type Activities Activities					Total				
Change in net position										
Net (expense) revenue	\$	(1,931,356)	\$	359,984	\$	(1,571,372)				
General revenues										
Taxes										
Property		1,514,527		0		1,514,527				
Sales		1,691,597		0		1,691,597				
Franchise		612,238		0		612,238				
Insurance premium		525,730		0		525,730				
Occupational		107,274		0		107,274				
Alcoholic beverage		94,152		0		94,152				
Intangibles		28,720		0		28,720				
Other		7,079		0		7,079				
Interest and investment earnings		148,893		0		148,893				
Other		34,010		0		34,010				
Gain on sale of capital assets		118,805		0		118,805				
Transfers		(397,577)		397,577		0				
Total general revenues and transfers		4,485,448		397,577		4,883,025				
Change in net position		2,554,092		757,561		3,311,653				
Net position - beginning	_	15,801,614		3,973,673		19,775,287				
Net position - ending	\$	18,355,706	\$	4,731,234	\$	23,086,940				

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA **BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS** June 30, 2020

		General	20	17 SPLOST	Co	on-major) onfiscated Assets	Total
ASSETS	-				-		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	7,129,071	\$	2,144,963	\$	29,302	\$ 9,303,336
Restricted assets							
Cash and cash equivalents		1,324,730		0		0	1,324,730
Investments		241,761		0		0	241,761
Receivables (net)							
Accounts		67,958		0		0	67,958
Taxes		185,460		0		0	185,460
Intergovernmental		0		289,742		980	290,722
Prepaid items		157,820		0		0	157,820
Due from other funds		8,874		0		0	 8,874
Total assets	\$	9,115,674	\$	2,434,705	\$	30,282	\$ 11,580,661
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	\$	131,735	\$	127,593	\$	1,961	\$ 261,289
Retainge payable		279,580		26,216		0	305,796
Accrued salaries and payroll liabilities		20,540		0		0	20,540
Due to others		135,000		0		0	135,000
Due to other funds		0		8,874		0	 8,874
Total liabilities		566,855		162,683		1,961	 731,499
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable revenues - property taxes		7,168		0		0	 7,168
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable:							
Prepaid items		157,820		0		0	157,820
Restricted for:							
Capital Outlay		1,048,806		2,272,022		0	3,320,828
Public Safety		4,072		0		28,321	32,393
Unassigned		7,330,953		0		0	 7,330,953
Total fund balances		8,541,651		2,272,022		28,321	 10,841,994
Total liabilities, deferred inflows		:			_		
of resources, and fund balances	\$	9,115,674	\$	2,434,705	\$	30,282	\$ 11,580,661

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF **GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE** STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2020

Total fund balance - total governmental funds		\$ 10,841,994
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position	ion are different because:	
Some assets are not financial resources and, therefore, are not report These are:	ted in the funds.	
Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation		14,139,657
Long term assets (receivables) are not available to pay current period are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds. These are: Property taxes	expenditures and, therefore,	7,168
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are apperiods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. These are:	plicable to future	
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$ 56,674	
Pension assumption changes	2,296	
Pension experience differences	71,279	
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Pension assumption changes	(21,591)	
Pension experience differences	(30,212)	
Pension investment return differences	(12,616)	65,830
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and These are:	I are not reported in the funds.	
Net pension liability	(198,656)	
Notes payable	(1,963,062)	
Interest payable	(8,723)	
Capital lease	(59,372)	
Bonds payable	(4,395,000)	
Compensated absences	(74,130)	 (6,698,943)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 18,355,706

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES **GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

	General	20	17 SPLOST	•	on-major) onfiscated Assets	Total
REVENUES	 Conorai		0. 200.		7.00010	
Taxes	\$ 4,551,663	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 4,551,663
Licenses and permits	194,524		0		0	194,524
Fines, fees and forfeitures	128,812		0		0	128,812
Charges for services	44,922		0		0	44,922
Intergovernmental	142,161		1,722,970		980	1,866,111
Interest and investment	148,103		22,490		790	171,383
Contributions	7,157		0		0	7,157
Other	 34,010		0		0	 34,010
Total revenues	5,251,352		1,745,460		1,770	6,998,582
EXPENDITURES						
Current						
General Government	4,148,188		0		0	4,148,188
Judicial	175,519		0		0	175,519
Public Safety	1,537,922		0		54,562	1,592,484
Public Works	755,595		0		0	755,595
Culture and Recreation	468,280		0		0	468,280
Housing and Development	222,946		0		0	222,946
Debt service	214,475		228,479		0	442,954
Capital outlay	 0		458,748		0	 458,748
Total expenditures	7,522,925		687,227		54,562	 8,264,714
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures	 (2,271,573)		1,058,233		(52,792)	 (1,266,132)
Other financing sources (uses)						
Transfers out	0		(397,577)		0	(397,577)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	4,395,000		0		0	4,395,000
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	214,331		0		0	 214,331
Total other financing sources (uses)	4,609,331		(397,577)		0	 4,211,754
Net change in fund balances	2,337,758		660,656		(52,792)	2,945,622
Fund balances, July 1	 6,203,893		1,611,366		81,113	 7,896,372
Fund balances, June 30	\$ 8,541,651	\$	2,272,022	\$	28,321	\$ 10,841,994

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN **FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS** TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Capital outlays Depreciation Capital outlays S 3,966,390 Depreciation S 3,966,390 Depreciation Cost of assets disposed Related accumulated depreciation Contributions of capital assets from developers increase net position in the statement of activities, but do not appear in the governmental funds because they are not financial resources. Cost of assets contributed Cost of assets contributed S27,195 Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. These include recognition of unavailable deferred inflows. Governmental funds report pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense. Pension contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense. Pension contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions is suing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized in the governmental funds until due, but is recognized in the statement of activities as it accrues. Debt principal payments Net change in interest payable Compensated absences (4,206,586) Change in net position of governmental activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 2,945,622
the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Capital outlays Depreciation Signature of activities, the gain/loss on the disposal of assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale of capital assets increases financial resources. Cost of assets disposed Related accumulated depreciation Related accumulated depreciation Gost of assets from developers increase net position in the statement of activities, but do not appear in the governmental funds because they are not financial resources. Cost of assets contributed Sovernmental funds the governmental funds report pension of unavailable deferred inflows. Cost of assets contributed Sovernmental funds report pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense. Pension contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense. Pension contributions Cost of benefits earned of employee contributions Tost of benefits earned net of employee contributions. Pension contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions Tost of benefits earned net of employee contributions Tost of benefits earned net of employee contributions Pension contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions Tost of benef	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are differ	rent because:	
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Related accumulated depreciation 4,620 (95,526) Contributions of capital assets from developers increase net position in the statement of activities, but do not appear in the governmental funds because they are not financial resources. Cost of assets contributed 527,195 Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. These include recognition of unavailable deferred inflows. (2,161) Governmental funds report pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense. Pension contributions 76,715 Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions (47,583) The proceeds of debt issuance provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized in the governmental funds until due, but is recognized in the statement of activities as it accrues. Debt proceeds (4,395,000) Debt principal payments 194,836 Net change in interest payable (6,422) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences (10,166) (10,166)	in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale of capital assets inc		
Contributions of capital assets from developers increase net position in the statement of activities, but do not appear in the governmental funds because they are not financial resources. Cost of assets contributed 527,195 Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. These include recognition of unavailable deferred inflows. (2,161) Governmental funds report pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense. Pension contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions (47,583) The proceeds of debt issuance provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position, interest on long-term debt is not recognized in the governmental funds until due, but is recognized in the statement of activities as it accrues. Debt proceeds (4,395,000) Debt principal payments 194,836 Net change in interest payable (4,206,586) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences (10,166) (10,166)	Cost of assets disposed	(100,146)	
Cost of assets contributed Cost of assets contributed S27,195 Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. These include recognition of unavailable deferred inflows. Governmental funds report pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense. Pension contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions (47,583) The proceeds of debt issuance provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized in the governmental funds until due, but is recognized in the statement of activities as it accrues. Debt proceeds (4,395,000) Debt principal payments 194,836 Net change in interest payable (4,206,586) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences (10,166) (10,166)	Related accumulated depreciation	4,620	(95,526)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. These include recognition of unavailable deferred inflows. (2,161) Governmental funds report pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense. Pension contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions (47,583) The proceeds of debt issuance provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized in the governmental funds until due, but is recognized in the statement of activities as it accrues. Debt proceeds (4,395,000) Debt principal payments Net change in interest payable (6,422) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences (10,166) (10,166)	·		
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of activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense. Pension contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions (47,583) 29,132 The proceeds of debt issuance provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized in the governmental funds until due, but is recognized in the statement of activities as it accrues. Debt proceeds (4,395,000) Debt principal payments 194,836 Net change in interest payable (6,422) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences (10,166) (10,166)	·	·	(2,161)
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions (47,583) 29,132 The proceeds of debt issuance provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized in the governmental funds until due, but is recognized in the statement of activities as it accrues. Debt proceeds (4,395,000) Debt principal payments 194,836 Net change in interest payable (6,422) (4,206,586) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences (10,166) (10,166)	of activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributi		
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions (47,583) 29,132 The proceeds of debt issuance provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized in the governmental funds until due, but is recognized in the statement of activities as it accrues. Debt proceeds (4,395,000) Debt principal payments 194,836 Net change in interest payable (6,422) (4,206,586) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences (10,166) (10,166)	Pension contributions	76.715	
The proceeds of debt issuance provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized in the governmental funds until due, but is recognized in the statement of activities as it accrues. Debt proceeds (4,395,000) Debt principal payments 194,836 Net change in interest payable (6,422) (4,206,586) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences (10,166) (10,166)	Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions	•	
Debt principal payments Net change in interest payable (4,206,586) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences (10,166) (10,166)	issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reliabilities in the statement of net position. In addition, interest on long-term	Repayment of debt educes long-term debt is not recognized	29,132
Net change in interest payable (6,422) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences (10,166) (10,166)	Debt proceeds	(4,395,000)	
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences (10,166)			
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences (10,166)	Net change in interest payable	(6,422)	(4 206 586)
·	·	f current financial	(4,200,300)
Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 2,554,092	Compensated absences	(10,166)	 (10,166)
	Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 2,554,092

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA **GENERAL FUND** STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE **BUDGET (GAAP) AND ACTUAL**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

		dget		Variance with Final
	Original	Final	Actual	Budget
REVENUES	ф. 4.047.570	ф. 4.04 7. 570	Φ 4.554.000	Φ 004.000
Taxes	\$ 4,217,570	\$ 4,217,570	\$ 4,551,663	\$ 334,093
Licenses and permits	187,400	187,400	194,524	7,124
Fines, fees and forfeitures	150,050	150,050	128,812	(21,238)
Charges for services	57,666	57,666	44,922	(12,744)
Intergovernmental	128,000	128,000	142,161	14,161
Interest and investment	70,000	70,000	148,103	78,103
Contributions	7,590	7,590	7,157	(433)
Other	59,000	59,000	34,010	(24,990)
Total revenues	4,877,276	4,877,276	5,251,352	374,076
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General Government				
Administration	5,601,634	5,601,634	3,974,256	1,627,378
Finance	210,091	210,091	173,932	36,159
Judicial				
Municipal Court	240,592	240,592	175,519	65,073
Public Safety				
Public Safety	1,436,986	1,436,986	1,308,969	128,017
Public Safety Administration	237,984	237,984	228,953	9,031
Public Works				
Public Works	3,179,377	3,179,377	755,595	2,423,782
Culture and Recreation				
Library	247,171	247,171	219,986	27,185
Parks and Recreation	338,031	338,031	237,186	100,845
Founders Day	17,509	17,509	11,108	6,401
Housing and Development	,	,	,	-,
Planning and Zoning	249,024	249,024	222,946	26,078
Debt Service	,	,	,	,-,-
General Administration	191,351	191,351	191,351	0
Public Safety	23,124	23,124	23,124	0
Public Works	139,000	139,000	0	139,000
Total expenditures	12,111,874	12,111,874	7,522,925	4,588,949
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	(7,234,598)	(7,234,598)	(2,271,573)	4,963,025
over (under) experialities	(1,204,090)	(1,234,390)	(2,271,373)	4,903,023
Other financing sources (uses)				
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	5,620,000	5,620,000	4,395,000	1,225,000
Proceeds from sale of capital assets				(214,331)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	0	0	214,331	(214,331)
Total other financing sources (uses)	5,620,000	5,620,000	4,609,331	1,010,669
Net change in fund balances	(1,614,598)	(1,614,598)	2,337,758	3,952,356
Fund balances, July 1	1,614,598	1,614,598	6,203,893	4,589,295
Fund balances, June 30	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8,541,651	\$ 8,541,651

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION **PROPRIETARY FUNDS** June 30, 2020

	Business-T		
		(Non-major)	
100570	Sewer	Sanitation	Totals
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,182,778	\$ 50,081	\$ 2,232,859
Accounts receivable (net)	36,371	0	36,371
Total current assets	2,219,149	50,081	2,269,230
Noncurrent assets			
Capital assets			
Non-depreciable	491,697	0	491,697
Depreciable (net)	2,010,704	0	2,010,704
Total noncurrent assets	2,502,401	0	2,502,401
Total assets	4,721,550	50,081	4,771,631
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	39,957	0	39,957
Accrued salaries and payroll liabilities	440	0	440
Total current liabilities	40,397	0	40,397
NET POSITION			
Investment in capital assets	2,502,401	0	2,502,401
Unrestricted	2,178,752	50,081	2,228,833
Total net position	\$ 4,681,153	\$ 50,081	\$ 4,731,234

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, **AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities				
	Sewe	•	(Non-major) Sanitation		Totals
OPERATING REVENUES					
Charges for sales and services	\$ 40	3,525 \$	0	\$	403,525
Total operating revenue	40	3,525	0		403,525
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Costs of sales and services	26	6,838	0		266,838
Personal services	7	6,250	0		76,250
Depreciation	15	5,001	0		155,001
Total operating expenses	49	8,089	0		498,089
Operating income (loss)	(9	4,564)	0		(94,564)
Transfers in (out)					
Transfers in	39	7,577	0		397,577
Net income (loss) before capital contributions	30	3,013	0		303,013
Capital contribution	45	4,548	0		454,548
Change in net position	75	7,561	0		757,561
Net position, July 1	3,92	3,592	50,081		3,973,673
Net position, June 30	\$ 4,68	1,153 \$	50,081	\$	4,731,234

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS **PROPRIETARY FUNDS**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities					
			(Non-major) Sanitation			
		Sewer				Totals
Cash flows from operating activities:						
Receipts from customers	\$	399,063	\$	0	\$	399,063
Payments to suppliers		(247,441)		0		(247,441)
Payments to employees		(78,033)		0		(78,033)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		73,589		0		73,589
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:						
Receipts of capital contributions		454,548		0		454,548
Receipts from other funds		397,577		0		397,577
Payments for acquisition of capital assets		(397,577)		0		(397,577)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities		454,548		0		454,548
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		528,137		0		528,137
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1		1,654,641		50,081		1,704,722
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	\$	2,182,778	\$	50,081	\$	2,232,859
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	Φ.	(04.504)	•	0	Φ.	(04.504)
Operating income (loss)	\$	(94,564)	\$	0	\$	(94,564)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
Depreciation expense		155,001		0		155,001
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(4,462)		0		(4,462)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		19,397		0		19,397
Increase (decrease) in accrued salaries and other payroll liabilities		(1,783)		0		(1,783)
Total adjustments		168,153		0		168,153
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	73,589	\$	0	\$	73,589

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUNDS June 30, 2020

100770	Municipal Escrow Agency Fund	<u>t</u>
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26,734	=
LIABILITIES Due to other agencies	\$ 26,734	

1. Description of Government Unit

The Town of Tyrone was incorporated on August 18, 1911. The Town operates under a council/mayor form of government and provides the following services: public safety, recreation, planning and zoning, and general and administrative services. In addition, the Town operates public utilities for sewer for the incorporated and immediate surrounding areas.

The Town is governed by an elected five-member council.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Description of Government-wide 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 primary government and its component units. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

B. Reporting Entity

As required by generally accepted accounting principles, the financial statements of the reporting entity include those of the Town of Tyrone (the primary government) and material component units. The component units discussed below are included in the Town's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational and financial relationship with the Town. In conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, as set forth in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity, the financial statements of component units have been included either as blended or discretely presented component units.

Blended component units are separate legal entities that meet the component unit criteria described above and whose governing body is the same or substantially the same as the Town Council or the component unit provides service entirely to the Town.

The activity and assets of the following component unit were blended in the Town's General Fund financial statements. Component unit financial statements are available at the office of Town Hall, 950 Senoia Rd., Tyrone, Georgia 30290.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Reporting Entity, continued

Town of Tyrone Public Facilities Authority – The Town of Tyrone Public Facilities Authority was created by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia (Ga. Laws 1979 p. 3938 et. seq., as amended). Pursuant to the Act, the Authority has the power to (a) acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to hold, lease and dispose of real and personal property for its corporate purposes, (b) acquire, construct, purchase, own, equip, operate, extend, improve, lease and sell any "project" (as defined in the Act) and (c) issue revenue bonds for the purpose of paying the costs of any project, for use by Town of Tyrone. The Authority is governed by a three member Board of Directors appointed by the Town of Tyrone Mayor and Council and provides services entirely to the Town. Through an installment sale agreement, the Town is also responsible for the repayment of the debt of the Authority.

C. Basis of Presentation – Government-wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the government's enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

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

D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds, including its fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category—governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary—are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - The general operating fund of the Town is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

<u>D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement</u> <u>Presentation, continued</u>

2017 SPLOST Fund – Accounts for long-term projects financed by the passage of the Fayette County, Georgia 2017 special purpose local option sales tax.

The Town reports the following major proprietary fund:

Sewer Fund – This fund accounts for the provision of sewer services to the residents of the Town and some residents of Fayette County. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in this fund, including, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, financing and related debt service, and billing and collection.

Additionally, the Town reports the following fund types:

Governmental Fund Types

Special Revenue Funds - This fund type is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally or donor restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

Fiduciary Fund Types

Agency Funds – Agency Funds are custodial in nature and do not present results of operations or have a measurement focus. Agency funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. These funds are used to account for assets that are held either for the Town or for others. The Town has an agency fund to account for the activity of the Municipal Court.

Proprietary Fund Types

Enterprise Funds – These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. These funds are self-supporting in nature where the costs, including depreciation, of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis are financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

<u>D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement</u> <u>Presentation, continued</u>

During the course of operations the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due to/from other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities (i.e., the governmental funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities (i.e., the enterprise funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activities column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the business-type activities column.

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting, continued

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. 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.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end).

Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting, continued

The proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The agency fund has no measurement focus but utilizes the accrual basis of accounting for reporting its assets and liabilities.

F. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

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. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

Certain indirect costs have been included as part of program expenses reported for the various functional activities.

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

G. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Town Council adopts an annual budget for all governmental fund types, prior to July 1, except for the Capital Projects Fund. The Capital Projects Fund is budgeted by Town Council when capital projects are approved. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The budget is legally enacted by the passage of a resolution.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

G. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting, continued

In April each year, the departments submit their budget requests to the Finance Director. The Finance Department compiles a complete Town-wide budget and submits the proposed budget to the Town Manager for review. Meetings are held between the Town Manager, Finance Director, and department heads in April to review the proposed budget. The Town Manager then submits the proposed budget to the Town Council in the May Council meeting.

During June, the Mayor and Council conduct a public hearing to discuss the proposed budget and to obtain input from the citizens of the Town of Tyrone. This hearing is publicized in the local newspaper at least two weeks before the hearing. The final proposed budget is then adopted by the Town Council on or before June 30 during a regular Council meeting, which is also open to the public.

The level of legal budgetary control (the level at which expenditures may not exceed appropriations) is the department level. Changes may be made within an operating budget by departmental request through the Town Manager except for equipment requests under \$5,000, which must be approved by the Town Manager, and equipment requests over \$5,000 and changes in personal services budgets, which must be approved by the Town Council. All operating budget transfers between departments and all changes to Capital Projects budgets must be approved by Town Council. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year.

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) at the legal level of budgetary control, which is the department level. Expenditures may not exceed the appropriations within a fund. Budgets, as reported in the financial statements, are as originally passed by ordinance and subsequently amended. During the year, several supplementary appropriations are made as needed. The results are increases and decreases to the appropriations within the funds. All annual appropriations lapse at year-end.

The Town does not use the encumbrance system of accounting.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

H. Cash and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents, as reported in the statement of cash flows, includes amounts in demand deposits, amounts with fiscal agents and investments with an original maturity at three months or less. Investments are reported at fair value with accrued interest shown under a separate caption on the balance sheet. Reinvested interest on certain debt service and capital project investments is included in the investment accounts.

The Town measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair vaule hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and,
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

I. Intergovernmental Receivables

Receivables for state, federal, and local governments are recorded as revenue for the period of the allocation or as earned based on expenditures made for which reimbursement is due.

J. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2020 are recorded as prepaid items. The costs of governmental fund-type prepaid items are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

K. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (i.e., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

K. Capital Assets, continued

GASB Statement No. 34 required the Town to report and depreciate new infrastructure assets effective with the beginning of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004. Infrastructure assets include roads, bridges, underground pipe (other than related to utilities), traffic signals, etc. These infrastructure assets are likely to be the largest asset class of the Town. Prior to July 1, 2003, neither their historical costs nor related depreciation had historically been reported in the financial statements. For entities the size of the Town of Tyrone, retroactive reporting of infrastructure assets was not required.

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their acquisition value.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets ranging as follows:

	Useful Life	Capitalization		
	in Years	Threshold		
Buildings	30-50	\$	5,000	
Infrastructure	10-30	\$	5,000	
Intangibles	15	\$	5,000	
Improvements other than buildings	10-30	\$	5,000	
Library collections	4-20	\$	5,000	
Vehicles & equipment	7-20	\$	5,000	
Utility system	20-50	\$	5,000	

All land will be valued and capitalized.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add value or materially extend the life of the asset are charged to operations as incurred. Costs of major additions and improvements are capitalized.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

L. 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 a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The Town reports deferred outflows of resources related to their defined benefit pension plans.

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 an 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 government has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The Town also reports deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources related to their defined benefit pension plans. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

M. Compensated Absences

It is the Town's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation benefits which will be paid to the employees upon separation from Town service. Accumulated unpaid vacation pay amounts are accrued when incurred by the Town in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements. The liability of the proprietary funds is recorded as an expense and a liability of those funds as the benefits accrue to the employees. In governmental fund types, a liability is recorded only if the benefit has matured and is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

N. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as prepaid bond insurance, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Issuance costs are recognized during the current period.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types, bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are recognized during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as an other financing source. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, even if withheld from the actual net proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

O. Capital Contributions

Federal, state and local government assistance in the form of grants that are permanent in nature and restricted for the construction or acquisition of specific property and equipment is recorded as an asset and as non-operating revenue.

P. Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

The Town implemented GASB No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, in fiscal year 2011. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report the following classifications of fund balance:

Nonspendable – includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not spendable in form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. All amounts reported as nonspendable at June 30, 2020 by the Town are nonspendable in form. The Town has not reported any amounts that are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

P. Fund Balances – Governmental Funds, continued

Restricted – includes amounts restricted by external sources (creditors, laws of other governments, etc.) or by constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

Committed – includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes. Committed fund balance is reported pursuant to resolutions passed by the Town Council, the Town of Tyrone's highest level of decision making authority, which include the language "committed for the purpose of". Commitments may be modified or rescinded only through adoption of a subsequent resolution. A resolution committing amounts must be adopted prior to the end of the fiscal year; however, the amount to be committed must be determined as soon as information is available.

Assigned – includes amounts that the Town intends to use for a specific purpose, but do not meet the definition of restricted or committed fund balance. Under the Town Council's adopted policy, amounts may be assigned by the Finance Director, under the authorization of the Town Council. Amounts appropriated to eliminate a projected deficit in the subsequent fiscal year's budget shall constitute assignments and are documented by adoption of the Town's annual operating budget. Equity amounts reported in special revenue funds, capital project funds, debt service funds, or permanent funds not otherwise classified as nonspendable, restricted, or committed shall constitute assignments of fund balance.

Unassigned – includes amounts that do not fall into one of the above four categories. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. The General Fund is the only fund that should report a positive amount in this category of fund balance.

For the purposes of fund balance classification, the Town considers restricted amounts spent first when an expenditure is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available. Furthermore, when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted classifications of fund balance can be used, committed amounts are spent first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Q. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

R. Fund Balance Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

S. Restricted Assets and Restricted Net Position

Restricted net position is equal to the excess of the restricted assets funded from operations over the liabilities to be paid with restricted assets which are due in one year or less. Restricted assets exclude bond proceeds for calculation of reserve.

T. Comparative Data and Reclassifications

Comparative total data of the prior period has been presented in the accompanying individual fund financial statements in order to provide an understanding of changes in the Town's financial position and operations. Certain 2019 amounts have been reclassified to conform with the 2020 presentation.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

U. Pensions

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

3. Deposit and Investment Risk

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned. The Town's policy follows the State of Georgia requirement that all deposits be federally insured or fully collateralized.

Interest Rate Risk

The Town limits investment maturities to no greater than five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific cash flow greater than five years, as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk

State of Georgia law limits investments to include certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, direct and agency obligations of the United States, obligations of the State of Georgia, pooled investment programs of the State of Georgia, and no-load mutual funds of direct obligations of the United States.

The Town further limits its investment choices by imposing the following parameters:

- No more than 20% of the portfolio may be invested in investments with maturities greater than 12 months, and the weighted average maturity of the portfolio shall never exceed one year.
- No more than 20% of the overall portfolio may be invested in the securities of a single issuer, except for securities of the U.S. Treasury.

3. Deposit and Investment Risk (continued)

- No more than 20% of the portfolio may be invested in each of the following categories of securities: commercial paper, negotiable certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances, and any other obligation that does not bear the full faith and credit of the United States government or which is not fully collaterialized or insured.
- At least 20% of the portfolio shall be invested in overnight instruments or in marketable securities which can be sold to raise cash in one day's notice.

The Town participates in the State of Georgia Local Government Investment Pool (Georgia Fund 1). Assets in this pool are invested in the Georgia Fund 1, created by OCGA 36-83-8, which is a stable net asset investment pool that follows Standard and Poor's criteria for AAAf rated money market funds. However, Georgia Fund 1 operates in a manner consistent with Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and is considered to be a 2a-7 like pool. The pool is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The pool's primary objectives are safety of capital, investment income, liquidity and diversification while maintaining principal (\$1.00 per share value). Net asset value is calculated weekly to ensure stability. The pool distributes earnings (net of management fees) on a monthly basis and determines participant's shares sold and redeemed based on \$1.00 per share. Georgia Fund 1 is managed by the Georgia Office of the State Treasurer. The investment policies of Georgia Fund 1 are established by the Georgia State Depository Board.

The Georgia Fund 1 is rated AAAf by Standard and Poor's. The weighted average maturity at the end of the current fiscal year was 38 days. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's balance in Georgia Fund 1 was \$712,365.

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The Town's investments consist of negotiable certificates of deposits. All of the Town's investments are level 1 inputs.

Concentration of Credit Risk

No more than 20 percent of the overall portfolio may be invested in the securities of a single issuer, except for securities of the U.S. Treasury.

3. Deposit and Investment Risk (continued)

Foreign Currency Risk

The Town has no investments denominated in a foreign currency.

4. Accounts Receivable

Net accounts receivable at June 30, 2020 consist of the following:

Primary Government:

Major Funds

General Fund \$ 67,958

Enterprise Funds

Sewer <u>36,371</u>

Total Primary Government \$\\ \\$ 104,329

5. Intergovernmental Receivables

Intergovernmental receivables at June 30, 2020 consist of the following:

Primary Government:

Major Funds

2017 SPLOST Fund Fayette County, Georgia \$ 289,742

Nonmajor Funds

Confiscated Assets Special Revenue Fund US Department of Justice 980

Total Primary Government \$ 290,722

6. Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable as of June 30, 2020 include property taxes for seven years as follows:

Amount
\$ 12,206
3,662
1,686
1,618
846
550
256
20,824
(5,762)
15,062
26,020
\$ 41,082

Property tax rates are set by the Town Council each year and are limited by statutory or constitutional provision. Property values are assessed as of January 1st each year. Property taxes for fiscal year 2020, based upon the assessments of January 1, 2019, were billed on September 15, 2019 and due on November 15, 2019. Tax liens are issued 90 days after the due date. The tax rate of 2.889 mills for fiscal year 2020 was levied on August 22, 2019.

Other Taxes

\$144,378 of local option sales tax is included in taxes receivable.

7. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

A summary of interfund receivables and payables as of June 30, 2020 is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund		Amount
General	2017 SPLOST	\$	8,874

Interfund balances at June 30, 2020, consisted of the following amounts and represents charges for services or reimbursable expenses. These remaining balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods or services are provided or reimburseable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting period, and (3) payments between funds are made. The Town expects to repay all interfund balances within one year.

Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements and "internal balances."

A summary of interfund transfers is a follows:

Transfer Out Fund	nsfer Out Fund Transfer In Fund						
2017 SPLOST	Sewer	\$	397,577				

Interfunds transfers were used to transfer unrestricted revenues from payor funds to subsidize operations in payee funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, to transfer Town matching funds in accordance with grant agreements, to transfer funds to Capital Projects Funds for capital projects in accordance with budgetary authorizations, and to move capital assets between governmental activities and business-type activities. Transfers are eliminated in the government-wide financial statements if the interfund transfer is withing the governmental fund group or business-type fund group.

8. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the primary government for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	_	Beginning Balance	_	Increases		Decreases		Ending Balance
Governmental activities			•		-		,	
Non-depreciable assets								
Land	\$	2,240,676	\$	0	\$	(95,526)		\$ 2,145,150
Construction in progress		317,503		3,815,744		(399,323)		3,733,924
Easements		34,100	_	0		0		34,100
Total non-depreciable assets		2,592,279		3,815,744		(494,849)	ı	5,913,174
Depreciable assets								
Buildings		2,545,540		0		0		2,545,540
Infrastructure		5,207,474		926,518		0		6,133,992
Improvements other than buildi	ng	2,031,395		0		0		2,031,395
Library collections		687,441		13,638		(4,620)		696,459
Furnishings, vehicles,		1 01C CEE		427.000		0		0.050.660
machinery and equipment	_	1,916,655	_	137,008	_	0		2,053,663
Total depreciable assets		12,388,505	_	1,077,164		(4,620)	·	13,461,049
Accumulated depreciation		(000,070)		(50, 400)		0		(750.045)
Buildings		(693,879) (1,360,640)		(56,436)		0		(750,315) (1,630,550)
Infrastructure Improvements other than buildi	naı	(1,360,640)		(269,910) (87,124)		0 0		
Library collections	ng:	(405,329)		(33,438)		4,620		(1,332,556) (434,147)
Furnishings, vehicles,		(403,329)		(33,430)		4,020		(434, 147)
machinery and equipment		(934,098)		(152,900)		0		(1,086,998)
Total accumulated depreciation		(4,639,378)		(599,808)		4,620	_	(5,234,566)
Total depreciable assets, net	_	7,749,127	_	477,356	_	0	_	8,226,483
Governmental activities		1,149,121	_	477,330			_	0,220,403
capital assets, net	¢	10,341,406	Ф	4,293,100	\$	(494,849)	\$	14,139,657
capital assets, fiet	Ψ	10,541,400	Ψ	4,293,100	Ψ	(434,043)	Ψ	14,139,031
Business-type activities								
Non-depreciable assets								
Construction in progress	\$	94,120	\$	397,577	\$	0	\$	491,697
Depreciable assets		,	<u>+</u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	,
Infrastructure		1,123,066		0		0		1,123,066
Intangibles		3,015,889		0		0		3,015,889
Equipment		67,391		0_		0_		67,391
Total depreciable assets		4,206,346		0		0		4,206,346
Accumulated depreciation		· · · · ·					_	
Infrastructure		(545,541)		(32,863)		0		(578,404)
Intangibles		(1,485,798)		(113,339)		0		(1,599,137)
Equipment		(9,302)		(8,799)		0		(18,101)
Total accumulated depreciation		(2,040,641)		(155,001)		0		(2,195,642)
Total depreciable assets, net		2,165,705		(155,001)		0		2,010,704
Business-type activities		,,		(,)			_	, ,
capital assets, net	\$	2,259,825	\$	242,576	\$	0	\$	2,502,401
	_		_				_	

8. Capital Assets (continued)

Primary Government

Governmental activities	
General Government	\$ 24,652
Public Safety	107,346
Public Works	276,790
Culture and Recreation	 191,020
Total depreciation expense for governmental activities	\$ 599,808
Business-type activities Sewer	\$ 155,001

9. Capital and Operating Lease Agreements

V---

The Town has entered into an agreement for the lease of certain equipment. The terms of the agreement meets the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risk of ownership to the lessee. The balance of the lease at June 30, 2020 is \$59,372 for the governmental activities. The assets are included in furnishings, vehicles, machinery and equipment for governmental activities. Amortization of leased equipment under capital leases is included with depreciation expense.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2020:

rear Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities			
2021	\$	41,461		
2022		23,124		
Total minimum lease payments		64,585		
Less amounts representing interest		(5,213)		
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	59,372		

Total assets leased under capital leases are classified as follows:

	(Governmental Activities						
	<u></u>		Acc	cumulated				
		Cost	De	preciation				
Public safety vehicles	\$	150,906	\$	28,109				

10. Long-Term Liabilities

Notes from Direct Borrowings

On September 18, 2014, the Town entered into an agreement with the Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank for the Downtown Tyrone Rehabiliation project. The Town borrowed \$2,465,000 due at the completion of the project in monthly installments of principal and interest through January 1, 2031; interest at 2.48% (\$1,819,078 outstanding).

On September 18, 2014, the Town entered into an agreement with the Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank for the Tyrone Road Safety Improvement project. The Town borrowed \$165,000 due at the completion of the project in 180 monthly installments of principal and interest; interest at 2.48% (\$143,984 outstanding).

The outstanding notes from direct borrowings contain a provision that in an event of default, the lender may declare the notes immediately due and payable.

Annual debt service requirements for notes payable are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	F	Principal		ı	nterest		Total
2021	\$	149,542	_	\$	43,088		\$ 192,630
2022		167,057			43,085		210,142
2023		171,247			38,894		210,141
2024		175,543			34,899		210,442
2025		179,946			30,196		210,142
2026-2030		969,744			80,965		1,050,709
2031-2033		149,983	_		2,263		152,246
Totals	\$	1,963,062	=	\$	273,390	:	\$ 2,236,452

10. Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

Bonds from Direct Placements

Bonds from direct placements have been issued for the governmental activities and were comprised of the following individual issue for the current fiscal year:

On November 21, 2019, the Town of Tyrone Public Facilities Authority issued Town of Tyrone Public Facilities Authority Revenue Bond (Town of Tyrone Project), Series 2019, in an original principal amount of \$4,395,000. The bond was issued for the purpose of (a) financing or reimbursing the acquisition and construction of a town municipal complex and (b) paying the costs of issing this bond. The bonds are due in annual principal payments on December 1 beginning December 1, 2020 with semi-annual interest payments (2.09%) due on June 1 and December 1, commencing June 1, 2020. The bond is secured by an installment sale agreement between the Authority and the Town. If necessary, the Town will levy an ad valorem property tax within the 15 mill limitation currently in effect (or such higher rate as may be hereafter authorized by applicable law), which may be levied upon all property in the Town subject to such tax. Upon the occurrence and continuance of any event of default, the owner of the bond may take action and pursue any remedy available under the laws of the State, including without limitation, bringing an action for specific performance regarding ad valorem tax as noted above. However, the owner of the bond shall not have the right to accelerate the principal of the bond.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for bonds from direct placement are as follows:

Year Ending			
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 216,000	\$ 89,598	\$ 305,598
2022	223,000	85,011	308,011
2023	227,000	80,308	307,308
2024	232,000	75,512	307,512
2025	237,000	70,611	307,611
2026-2030	1,261,000	275,868	1,536,868
2031-2035	1,398,000	137,041	1,535,041
2036-2037	601,000	12,634	613,634
Totals	\$ 4,395,000	\$ 826,583	\$ 5,221,583

10. Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities of the Town for year ended June 30, 2020:

	Beginning Balance A			Additions	Deductions			Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	
Governmental activities										
Capital lease obligations Notes from direct	\$	94,898	\$	0	\$	35,526	\$	59,372	\$	37,700
borrowings		2,122,372		0		159,310		1,963,062		149,542
Bonds from direct placements		0		4,395,000		0		4,395,000		216,000
Compensated absences	_	63,964	_	74,130		63,964	_	74,130		66,717
Total governmental activities	\$	2,281,234	\$	4,469,130	\$	258,800	\$	6,491,564	\$	469,959

Total interest expense in the governmental activities for the fiscal ended June 30, 2020 was \$111,668.

11. Restricted, Committed, and Assigned Fund Balances

The following is a summary of restricted, committed, and assigned fund balances of the governmental funds for fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

		General	2 General SP			Nonmajor Confiscated Assets		Total overnmental Funds
Restricted for:								
Public Safety								
Fire services and equipment	\$	2,012	\$	0	\$	0	\$	2,012
Police equipment		2,060		0		28,321		30,381
Capital Outlay		1,048,806		2,272,022		0		3,320,828
	\$	1,052,878	\$	2,272,022	\$	28,321	\$	3,353,221
	_		_		_		_	

12. Pension Plan

Plan Description. The Town is a participating member of the Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System (GMEBS), a state-wide agent, multiple-employer retirement system, administered by the Georgia Municipal Association. This is a defined benefit pension plan, which provides retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Officials are not covered under the plan. The Commission has established provisions, which assign the authority to the Commission council members to establish and amend the benefit provisions of the plan.

Control over the operation and administration of the plan is vested with GMEBS along with custody of the plan assets. The plan provides that the Town has no liability with respect to payments or benefits or otherwise under the plan except to pay over to GMEBS such actuarially determined contributions as are required to meet minimum funding standards of the Public Retirement Systems Standards Law and provide benefits thereunder. If terminated, the plan provides that if there are funds remaining after the satisfaction of all liabilities, such funds shall not revert to the Town but shall be allocated to employees. All employees are eligible for immediate participation.

There are no loans to any of the Town officials or other "party-in-interest," and there are no prohibited transactions. The plan assets do not include any securities or investments in the Town of Tyrone. The funds are managed by independent money managers.

The annual report and more detailed information regarding the plan can be obtained from the Plan Administrator, the Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System.

At January 1, 2020, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, there were 75 participants consisting of the following:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	11
Terminated vested participants entitled to	
but not yet receiving benefits	32
Active participants	32
Total number of participants	75

12. Pension Plan (continued)

Benefits Provided. The plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full-time employment. Participants with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 65 with no reduction in benefit. Participants with ten years of total service are eligible to retire at age 55 with no reduction in benefit. Officials are not covered under the plan. Participants are eligible for early retirement with reduced benefits based on the early retirement reduction table at age 55 after 5 years of service. The benefit formula is 1.25% to 2.00% with a five year vesting schedule.

Contributions. Employees make no contributions to the plan. The Town is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to fund the plan in compliance with the minimum funding standards of the Public Retirement Systems Standards Law. This funding policy, as specified by ordinance, has been the same since the inception of the plan. The Town's actuarially determined contribution rate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 was \$76,795 or 4.44% of covered payroll.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. At June 30, 2020, the Town reported a net pension liability of \$198,656. The net pension liability was measured as of September 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Town recognized pension expense in the amount of \$47,583. For the Governmental Activities, the net pension liability is liquidated by the General Fund.

At June 30, 2020, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the plan from the following sources:

	Ou	eferred tflows of sources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	71,279	\$	(30,212)	
Changes of assumptions		2,296		(21,591)	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings					
on pension plan investments		0		(12,616)	
Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date		56,674		0	
Totals	\$	130,249	\$	(64,419)	

12. Pension Plan (continued)

The \$56,674 of deferred outflows of resources resulting from the Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net position liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30	
2021	\$ (22,150)
2022	(11,233)
2023	22,570
2024	 19,969
Totals	\$ 9,156

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the January 1, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.25%

Projected salary increases 2.25% plus service based merit increases

Cost of living adjustments 2.10% for terminations on or after November 1, 2003

N/A otherwise

Net investment rate of return 7.375%

Healthy mortality rates were based on the sex-distinct Pri-2012 head-count weighted Healthy Retiree Mortality Table with rates multiplied by 1.25. Disabled mortality rates were based on the sex-distinct Pri-2012 head-count weighted Disabled Retiree Mortality Table with rates multiplied by 1.25. Active participant mortality rates were based on the sex-distinct Pri-2012 head-count weighted Employee Mortality Table.

The mortality and economic actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2019.

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

12. Pension Plan (continued)

by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The difference between the resulting rate and the rate on the ongoing basis is a margin for adverse deviation.

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:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	45%	6.41%
International equity	20%	6.96%
Real estate	10%	4.76%
Global fixed income	5%	3.06%
Domestic fixed income	20%	1.96%
Cash	0%	
Total	100%	

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.375 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from employer will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the 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 Plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

12. Pension Plan (continued)

Changes in Net Pension Liability

	Total Pension Liability			n Fiduciary et Position	Net Pension Liability		
	(a)		(b)			(a) - (b)	
Balances at 9/30/18	\$	2,290,872	\$	2,234,453	\$	56,419	
Changes for the year:						·	
Service cost		55,586		0		55,586	
Interest		173,255		0		173,255	
Differences between expected							
and actual experience		78,756		0		78,756	
Contributions—employer		0		81,528		(81,528)	
Net investment income		0		67,598		(67,598)	
Benefit payments, including refunds							
of employee contributions		(72,787)		(72,787)		0	
Administrative expense		0		(12,554)		12,554	
Other		(28,788)		0		(28,788)	
Net changes		206,022		63,785		142,237	
Balances at 9/30/19	\$	2,496,894	\$	2,298,238	\$	198,656	
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability			92.04%				
Covered payroll		-	\$	1,433,265			
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll				13.86%			

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Asset/Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (6.375 percent) or one percentage-point higher (8.375 percent) than the current rate:

	Discount	Ne	t Pension
	Rate	Liab	oilty (Asset)
1% decrease	6.375%	\$	567,701
Current discount rate	7.375%		198,656
1% increase	8.375%		(102,209)

Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System financial report.

Other Plan

In addition to the plan above, various Town employees are covered under the Peace Officers' Annuity and Benefit Fund of Georgia. Further information regarding this plan can be obtained from the plan's annual report. This plan is immaterial to the Town's financial statements.

13. Joint Ventures

Under Georgia law, the Town, in conjunction with other cities and counties in the ten county Atlanta, Georgia area, is a member of the Atlanta Regional Commission and is required to pay annual dues thereto. During its year ended June 30, 2020, the Town's membership dues were paid by Fayette County, Georgia. Membership in an 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 the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of an RC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from Atlanta Regional Commission, 40 Courtland Street, NE Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2538.

14. Risk Management

Material estimates have been made by management about the life of depreciated capital assets.

Management has used a conservative approach on these estimates.

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; injuries to employees; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Town has joined together with other municipalities in the state as part of the Georgia Interlocal Risk Management Agency Property and Liability Insurance Fund and the Georgia Municipal Association Group Self-Insurance Workers Compensation Fund, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for member local governments.

As part of these risk pools, the Town 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 funds, and to 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 Town is also obligated to allow the pool's agents and attorneys to represent the Town in investigation, settlement discussions and all levels of litigation arising out of any claim made against the Town within the scope of loss protection furnished by the funds.

The funds are to defend and protect the members of the funds against liability or loss as prescribed in the member government contract and in accordance with the worker's compensation law of Georgia. The funds are to pay all cost taxed against members in any legal proceeding defended by the members, all interest accruing after entry of judgment, and all expenses incurred for investigation, negotiation or defense.

14. Risk Management (continued)

Settled claims in the past three years have not exceeded the coverages.

Management estimates liabilities for unpaid claims based on the probability of losses exceeding the occurrence limits and the reasonableness of estimating those losses. At June 30, 2020, the Town has no losses that are probable or estimable and accordingly has not recognized any liability.

In January 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) as a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern," which continues to spread throughout the world and has adversely impacted global commercial activity and contributed to significant declines and volatility in financial markets. The coronavirus outbreak and government responses are creating disruption in global supply chains and adversely impacting many industries. The outbreak could have a continued material adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to the ultimate material adverse impact of the coronavirus outbreak. Nevertheless, the outbreak presents uncertainty and risk with respect to the Town, its performance, and its financial results.

15. Risk Pools

The Town participates in the State of Georgia Local Government Investment Pool. Assets in this pool are invested in Georgia Fund 1, created by OCGA 36-83-8, which is a stable net asset investment pool that follows Standard and Poor's criteria for AAAf rated money market funds. However, Georgia Fund 1 operates in a manner consistent with Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and is considered to be a 2a-7 like pool. The pool is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The pool's primary objectives are safety of capital, investment income, liquidity and diversification while maintaining principal (\$1.00 per share value). Net asset value is calculated weekly to ensure stability. The pool distributes earnings (net of management fees) on a monthly basis and determines participant's shares sold and redeemed based on \$1.00 per share. Georgia Fund 1 is managed by the Georgia Office of the State Treasurer. The investment policies of Georgia Fund 1 are established by the Georgia State Depository board.

16. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

The Town has active construction projects as of June 30, 2020. At fiscal year end, the Town's commitments with contractors are as follows:

Project	Amol	to Date		cemaining commitment
Sewer System Expansion	\$	195,353	\$	1,518,746
Municipal Complex		2,795,802		1,658,317
	\$	2,991,155	\$	3,177,063

Contingencies

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division has reclassified the Pendleton Lake Dam as a Catergory 1 structure. This reclassification will require the Town to seek additional permitting with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and develop an inspection and maintenance plan. Cost of permitting and this plan has been estimated to cost \$2,160,000. The project has not began as of the date of this report.

17. Material Budget Violations

The following Special Revenue Fund had expenditures in excess of appropriations by more than three percent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Confiscated Assets \$ 50,792

In the future, actual expenditures will be compared to budgeted expenditures and budget amendments will be made when appropriate.

18. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to June 30, 2020, the Town received \$392,922 of funding as part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act"), which was enacted March 27, 2020. These funds were reimbursements to the Town for expenditures related to public safety and various items during the COVID-19 pandemic.



TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) AND RELATED RATIOS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)

		Fiscal Year End	
	2020	2019	2018
Total pension liability Service cost Interest Differences between expected and actual experience Changes of assumptions Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions Other changes	\$ 55,586 173,255 78,756 0 (72,787) (28,788)	\$ 56,454 166,510 (60,423) 0 (70,697)	\$ 57,367 153,845 30,531 5,741 (67,106) 0
Net change in total pension liability	206,022	91,844	180,378
Total pension liability - beginning	2,290,872	2,199,028	2,018,650
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 2,496,894	\$ 2,290,872	\$ 2,199,028
Plan fiduciary net position Contributions - employer Net investment income Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions Administrative expense	\$ 81,528 67,598 (72,787) (12,554)	\$ 76,527 202,115 (70,697) (12,032)	\$ 75,163 267,219 (67,106) (12,860)
Net change in fiduciary net position	63,785	195,913	262,416
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	2,234,453	2,038,540	1,776,124
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 2,298,238	\$ 2,234,453	\$ 2,038,540
Net pension liability (asset) - ending : (a) - (b)	\$ 198,656	\$ 56,419	\$ 160,488
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	92.04%	97.54%	92.70%
Covered payroll	\$ 1,433,265	\$ 1,302,777	\$ 1,305,716
Net pension liabilty as a percentage of covered payroll	13.86%	4.33%	12.29%

Note: Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation. Therefore, only six years are reported.

Fiscal Year End								
	2017		2016		2015			
\$	52,847 149,236 (76,436) 0 (65,238)	\$	49,332 141,847 (30,392) 0 (65,672)	\$	48,292 136,273 (46,186) 0 (56,285) (5,466)			
	60,409		95,115		76,628			
	1,958,241		1,863,126		1,786,498			
\$	2,018,650	\$	1,958,241	\$	1,863,126			
\$	71,484 178,451 (65,238) (7,486)	\$	76,884 17,602 (65,672) (8,354)	\$	81,141 160,444 (56,285) (6,621)			
	177,211		20,460		178,679			
_	1,598,913		1,578,453	_	1,399,774			
\$	1,776,124	\$	1,598,913	\$	1,578,453			
\$	242,526 87.99%	\$	359,328 81.65%	\$	284,673 84.72%			
\$	1,138,501	\$	1,192,988	\$	1,181,282			

30.12%

21.30%

24.10%

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)

	Fiscal Year End					
		2020		2019	_	2018
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$	76,795 (76,795)	\$	81,982 (81,982)	\$	74,709 (74,709)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Covered payroll	\$	1,729,102	\$	1,639,749	\$	1,571,670
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		4.44%		5.00%		4.75%

Note: Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation. Therefore, only six years are reported.

Fiscal Year End							
 2017		2015					
\$ 75,314 (75,314)	\$	70,208 (70,208)	\$	79,109 (79,109)			
\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0			
\$ 1,512,512	\$	1,358,223	\$	1,405,585			

5.17%

5.63%

4.98%

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

June 30, 2020

(Unaudited)

1. Valuation Date

The actuarially determined contribution rate was determined as of January 1, 2020, with an interest adjustment to the fiscal year. Contributions in relation to this actuarially determined contribution rate will be reported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021.

2. 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 = N/A

Asset valuation method = 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.

Net investment rate of return = 7.375%

Projected salary increases = 2.25% plus service-based merit increases

Cost of living adjustments = 2.10% for terminations on or after November 1, 2003 N/A otherwise

Retirement age for inactive vested participants = 65

Mortality = Healthy mortality rates were based on the sex-distinct Pri-2012 head-count weighted Healthy Retiree Mortality Table with rates multiplied by 1.25. Disabled mortality rates were based on the sex-distinct Pri-2012 head-count weighted Disabled Retiree Mortality Table with rates multiplied by 1.25. Active participant mortality rates were based on the sex-distinct Pri-2012 head-count weighted Employee Mortality Table.

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)

3. Changes in Benefits

There were no changes in benefit provisions in the last two fiscal years.

4. Changes of Assumptions

Amounts reported for the fiscal year ending in 2020 and later reflect the following assumption changes based on an actuarial study conducted in November and December 2019:

- The mortality table for healthy retirees and beneficiaries was changed from the sexdistinct RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table, set forward two years in age for males and one year for females to the sex-distinct Pri-2012 head-count weighted Healthy Retiree Mortality Table with rates multiplied by 1.25.
- The mortality table for disabled participants was changed from the sex-distinct RP-2000
 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table to the sex-distinct Pri-2012 head-count weighted
 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table with rates multiplied by 1.25.
- The mortality table for active participants, terminated vested participants, and deferred beneficiaries was changed from the sex-distinct RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table, set forward two years in age for males and one year in age for females to the sexdistinct Pri-2012 head-count weighted Employee Mortality Table.
- Future mortality improvement is based on projecting generationally from 2012 using 60% of the sex-distinct Scale SSA2019. Previously future mortality improvements were not explicitly projected.
- The prior retirement assumption was based on the Plan's normal retirement eligibility. If normal retirement eligibility was only available on or after age 65, the prior assumption was 60% at ages 65 to 69 and 100% at age 70 and older. If normal retirement eligibility was available prior to age 65, the rates were 10% at ages 55 to 59, 20% at age 60, 25% at age 61, 35% at age 62, 40% at age 63, 45% at age 64, 50% at ages 65 to 69, and 100% at ages 70 and older as long as a participant was at least eligible for early retirement.
- The new assumption relates to when a given participant is eligible for normal retirement (either regular normal retirement or alternative normal retirement). Retirement rates do not apply if a participant is not eligible for either early retirement or normal retirement. The retirement rates where normal retirement is available on or after age 65 are 5% at ages 55 to 59, 7% at ages 60 and 61, 20% at age 62, 10% at ages 63 and 64, 35% at age 65, 25% at ages 66 to 71, and 100% at ages 72 and older.

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)

4. Changes of Assumptions, continued

- Where normal retirement is available to a given participant at age 62, 63, or 64, the new retirement rates are 3% when first eligible for early retirement through age 60, 10% at ages 61 to 64, 35% at age 65, 25% at ages 66 to 71, and 100% at ages 72 and older. In addition, in the first year a participant is eligible for normal retirement, the rate is increased by 30%.
- Where normal retirement is available at age 60 or 61, the new retirement rates are 3% when first eligible for early retirement through age 59, 10% at ages 60 to 64, 35% at age 65, 25% at ages 66 to 71 and 100% at ages 72 and older. In addition, in the first year a participant is eligible for normal retirement, the rate is increased by 20%.
- Where normal retirement is available prior to age 60, the new retirement rates are 3% when first eligible for early retirement through the year prior to normal eligibility, 10% from normal retirement eligibility through age 59, 20% at age 60, 25% at age 61, 35% at age 62, 40% at age 63, 45% at age 64, 50% at age 65, 25% at ages 66 to 71 and 100% at ages 72 and older. In addition, in the first year a participant is eligible for normal retirement, the rate is increased by 10%.
- The turnover rates were changed from the greater of age-based rates and select rates for the first five years of service followed by age-based rates thereafter to service-based rates only.
- The disability rates were changed to 50% of the rates in the prior age-based table.
- The inflation assumption was decreased from 2.75% and 2.25%.
- The salary increase assumption was changed from a service-based salary scale starting at 8.25% for the first two years of service with an ultimate rate of 3.25% at ten years of service to a service-based scale starting at 8.50% for the first two years of service with an ultimate rate of 3.00% at fifteen years of service.
- The investment return assumption was decreased from 7.50% to 7.375%.
- The cost-of-living assumption for terminations on or after November 1, 2003 was decreased from 2.75% to 2.10%.

GENERAL FUND
GENERAL FUND The general operating fund of the Town is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
The general operating fund of the Town is used to account for all financial
The general operating fund of the Town is used to account for all financial
The general operating fund of the Town is used to account for all financial
The general operating fund of the Town is used to account for all financial

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA GENERAL FUND COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEETS June 30, 2020 and 2019

		2020		2019
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	7,129,071	\$	5,069,644
Restricted assets				
Cash		1,324,730		2,906
Investments		241,761		1,011,460
Receivables (net)				
Accounts		67,958		86,154
Taxes		185,460		178,911
Prepaid items		157,820		152,682
Due from other funds		8,874		8,874
Total assets	\$	9,115,674	\$	6,510,631
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Accounts	\$	131,735	\$	221,590
Retainages	·	279,580	•	0
Escrow liability		0		11,251
Accrued salaries and payroll liabilities		20,540		64,543
Unearned revenue		0		25
Due to others		135,000		0
Total liabilities		566,855		297,409
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		7,168		9,329
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable:		4== 000		450.000
Prepaid items		157,820		152,682
Restricted for:		4 0 40 000		44005
Capital Outlay		1,048,806		14,385
Public Safety		4,072		2,036
Unassigned		7,330,953		6,034,790
Total fund balances		8,541,651		6,203,893
Total liabilities, deferred inflows				
of resources, and fund balances	\$	9,115,674	\$	6,510,631

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA GENERAL FUND

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE June 30, 2020 and 2019

		2020	 2019
REVENUES			
Taxes	\$	4,551,663	\$ 4,364,402
Licenses and permits		194,524	192,973
Fines, fees and forfeitures		128,812	185,129
Charges for services		44,922	58,989
Intergovernmental		142,161	134,461
Interest		148,103	92,400
Contributions		7,157	3,629
Other		34,010	 38,791
Total revenues		5,251,352	 5,070,774
EXPENDITURES			
Current			
General Government		4,148,188	1,103,861
Judicial		175,519	167,813
Public Safety		1,537,922	1,579,917
Public Works		755,595	1,339,256
Culture and Recreation		468,280	546,780
Housing and Development		222,946	 187,329
Total Current		7,308,450	 4,924,956
Debt Service			
General Government		191,351	0
Public Safety		23,124	 23,669
Total Debt Service	_	214,475	23,669
Total expenditures		7,522,925	 4,948,625
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures		(2,271,573)	122,149
Other financing sources (uses) Transfers in (out)			
Confiscated Assets Fund		0	(10 105)
Sanitation Fund		0	(12,185) 448,189
2017 SPLOST Fund		0 0	20,369
Issuance of long-term debt		4,395,000	20,309
Proceeds from capital leases			84,143
Proceeds from sale of assets		0 214,331	
Froceeus Ironi sale or assets		214,331	 8,894
Total other financing sources (uses)		4,609,331	 549,410
Net change in fund balances		2,337,758	671,559
Fund balances, July 1		6,203,893	5,532,334
Fund balances, June 30	\$	8,541,651	\$ 6,203,893

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

		2019				
	Final					
	Budget	Actual	Variance	Actual		
REVENUES						
Taxes						
General property taxes	4.400.000	Φ 4.050.000	Φ 00.000	Φ 4 470 404		
Property tax	\$ 1,162,920	\$ 1,256,800	\$ 93,880	\$ 1,170,181		
Motor vehicle tax	221,000	259,888	38,888	225,590		
Total general property taxes	1,383,920	1,516,688	132,768	1,395,771		
Local option sales tax	1,600,000	1,691,597	91,597	1,704,636		
Intangible tax	19,000	28,720	9,720	18,741		
Franchise tax	557,000	612,238	55,238	569,155		
Insurance premium tax	500,000	525,730	25,730	497,281		
Beer and wine tax	59,150	62,487	3,337	61,243		
Occupational tax	93,500	107,124	13,624	109,810		
Transfer tax	5,000	7,079	2,079	7,765		
Total taxes	4,217,570	4,551,663	334,093	4,364,402		
Licenses and Permits						
Building permits	152,200	161,779	9,579	157,079		
Other	35,200	32,745	(2,455)	35,894		
Total licenses and permits	187,400	194,524	7,124	192,973		
Fines, fees and forfeitures	150,050	128,812	(21,238)	185,129		
Charges for Services						
Founders day	12,000	4,195	(7,805)	7,373		
Recreation fees	25,000	19,892	(5,108)	36,135		
Rents and royalties	8,390	10,390	2,000	8,640		
Other	12,276	10,445	(1,831)	6,841		
Total charges for services	57,666	44,922	(12,744)	58,989		
Intergovernmental	128,000	142,161	14,161	134,461		
3						
Interest	70,000	148,103	78,103	92,400		
Contributions	7,590	7,157	(433)	3,629		
Other	59,000	34,010	(24,990)	38,791		
Total revenues	\$ 4,877,276	\$ 5,251,352	\$ 374,076	\$ 5,070,774		

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

	2020						2019		
		Final							
		Budget		Actual	Variance			Actual	
EXPENDITURES									
Current									
General Government									
Administration	Φ.	000 004	•	074 004	Φ.	0.047	Φ.	057.400	
Personal services	\$	280,281	\$	271,964	\$	8,317	\$	257,188	
Contractual services		180,619		123,085		57,534		116,450	
Materials and supplies		287,850		126,244		161,606		130,144	
Payments to other agencies		29,235		29,235		0		29,235	
Capital outlay		4,823,649		3,423,728		1,399,921		398,044	
Total Administration		5,601,634		3,974,256	_	1,627,378		931,061	
Finance									
Personal services		150,775		136,100		14,675		131,024	
Contract services		54,516		35,698		18,818		38,342	
Materials and supplies		4,800		2,134		2,666		3,434	
Total Finance		210,091	_	173,932	_	36,159	_	172,800	
Total General Government		5,811,725		4,148,188		1,663,537		1,103,861	
Judicial									
Municipal Court									
Personal Services		127,361		119,163		8,198		111,622	
Contractual services		105,581		50,897		54,684		53,205	
Materials and supplies		7,650		5,459		2,191		2,986	
Total Municipal Court		240,592		175,519		65,073		167,813	
Public Safety									
Public Safety									
Personal services		1,091,220		1,025,899		65,321		976,660	
Contractual services		138,238		120,406		17,832		117,490	
Materials and supplies		94,800		71,330		23,470		78,582	
Payments to other agencies		35,000		20,355		14,645		26,716	
Capital outlay		77,728		70,979		6,749		184,375	
Total Public Safety		1,436,986		1,308,969		128,017		1,383,823	
Public Safety Administration									
Personal services		227,084		224,175		2,909		188,184	
Contract services		6,700		1,873		4,827		4,247	
Materials and supplies		4,200		2,905		1,295		3,663	
Total Public Safety Administration		237,984		228,953		9,031		196,094	
Total Public Safety		1,674,970		1,537,922		137,048		1,579,917	

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

	2020					2019		
	Final							
		Budget		Actual		Variance		Actual
Public Works								
Public Works								
Personal services	\$	279,797	\$	272,539	\$	7,258	\$	236,542
Contractual services		673,310		400,393		272,917		788,510
Materials and supplies		29,270		19,562		9,708		23,997
Capital outlay		2,197,000		63,101		2,133,899		290,207
Total Public Works		3,179,377		755,595	_	2,423,782		1,339,256
Culture and Recreation								
Library								
Personal services		178,721		174,447		4,274		167,576
Contractual services		13,150		10,557		2,593		11,448
Materials and supplies		55,300		34,982		20,318		43,449
Total Library		247,171		219,986		27,185		222,473
Parks and Recreation								
Personal services		95,096		90,672		4,424		76,705
Contractual services		122,400		90,870		31,530		85,428
Materials and supplies		84,555		55,644		28,911		49,843
Capital outlay		35,980		0		35,980		99,776
Total Parks and Recreation		338,031		237,186		100,845		311,752
Founders Day								
Personal services		4,870		3,654		1,216		3,752
Contractual services		10,039		5,291		4,748		7,175
Materials and supplies		2,600		2,163		437		1,628
Total Founders Day		17,509		11,108		6,401		12,555
		222 744		400.000		404.404		- 40 - TOO
Total Culture and Recreation		602,711		468,280	_	134,431		546,780
Housing and Development								
Planning and Zoning								
Personal services		67,474		72,758		(5,284)		63,717
Contractual services		173,950		148,232		25,718		119,577
Materials and supplies		7,600		1,956		5,644		4,035
Total Planning and Zoning	_	249,024		222,946		26,078		187,329
Total Housing and Development		249,024		222,946		26,078		187,329

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

	2020							2019
		Final Budget	Actual Variance			Actual		
Debt Service				_				
General Administration	\$	191,351	\$	191,351	\$	0	\$	0
Public Safety		23,124		23,124		0		23,669
Public Works		139,000		0		139,000		0
Total Debt Service		353,475		214,475		139,000		23,669
Total expenditures	\$	12,111,874	\$	7,522,925	\$	4,588,949	\$ 4	1,948,625



SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally or donor restricted, or committed by adoption of a resolution by the Town Council to expenditure for specified purposes.
Confiscated Assets Fund - Used to account for the cash received either from a cash confiscation or cash received from a sale of capital assets acquired from a drug raid.

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA CONFISCATED ASSETS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEETS June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020		2019		
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	29,302	\$	92,711	
Intergovernmental receivable		980		0	
Total assets	\$	30,282	\$	92,711	
LIABILITIES Accounts payable	\$	1,961	\$	11,598	
FUND BALANCES Restricted for Public Safety		28,321		81,113	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	30,282	\$	92,711	

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA CONFISCATED ASSETS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

(With comparative actual amounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019)

			2019	
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance	Actual
REVENUES				
Fees, fines and forfeitures	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 655
Intergovernmental	650	980	330	992
Interest	400	790	390	957
Total revenues	1,050	1,770	720	2,604
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Public Safety				
Contract services	1,600	6,895	(5,295)	21,325
Materials and supplies	2,170	1,960	210	19,543
Capital outlay	0	45,707	(45,707)	92,477
Total expenditures	3,770	54,562	(50,792)	133,345
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	(2,720)	(52,792)	(50,072)	(130,741)
Other financing sources (uses) Transfers in (out)				
General Fund	0	0	0	12,185
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	0	0	0	21,176
Total other financing sources (uses)	0	0	0	33,361
· ,				
Net change in fund balances	(2,720)	(52,792)	(50,072)	(97,380)
Fund balances, July 1	2,720	81,113	78,393	178,493
Fund balances, June 30	\$ 0	\$ 28,321	\$ 28,321	\$ 81,113



	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
Capital projects funds are used to account for financial acquisition or construction of specifical those	
acquisition or construction of specifical	ly planned projects (other than financed by proprietary funds). Used to account for long-term
acquisition or construction of specifical those to the second Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Fund –	ly planned projects (other than financed by proprietary funds). Used to account for long-term
acquisition or construction of specifical those to the second Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Fund –	ly planned projects (other than financed by proprietary funds). Used to account for long-term
acquisition or construction of specifical those to the second Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Fund –	ly planned projects (other than financed by proprietary funds). Used to account for long-term

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA 2017 SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEETS June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,144,963	\$ 1,372,258
Intergovernmental receivable	 289,742	 292,732
Total assets	\$ 2,434,705	\$ 1,664,990
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 127,593	\$ 44,750
Retainage payable	26,216	0
Due to other funds	 8,874	 8,874
Total liabilities	162,683	53,624
FUND BALANCES		
Restricted for Capital Outlay	 2,272,022	1,611,366
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 2,434,705	\$ 1,664,990

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA 2017 SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

	 2020	2019
REVENUES	_	_
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,722,970	\$ 1,721,909
Interest	 22,490	 13,126
Total revenues	 1,745,460	 1,735,035
EXPENDITURES		
Capital outlay		
General Government	0	11,355
Public Works	458,748	654,347
Culture and Recreation	0	25,723
Debt service		
Public Safety	18,337	18,336
Public Works	 210,142	210,142
Total expenditures	687,227	 919,903
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	 1,058,233	 815,132
Other financing sources (uses)		
Transfers in (out)		
General Fund	0	(20,369)
Sewer Fund	(397,577)	(94,120)
Cowor i una	 (001,011)	 (04,120)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (397,577)	 (114,489)
Net change in fund balances	660,656	700,643
Fund balances, July 1	1,611,366	 910,723
Fund balances, June 30	\$ 2,272,022	\$ 1,611,366



ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The funds are self-supporting in nature where the costs, including depreciation, of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis are financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

<u>Sewer Fund</u> - Used to account for activities connected with the development, operation and maintenance of sewer services in the Town of Tyrone.

<u>Sanitation Fund</u> - Used to account for activities connected with the collection and disposal of residential, commercial, industrial and institutional solid waste in the Town of Tyrone.

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA SEWER ENTERPRISE FUND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,182,778	\$ 1,654,641
Accounts receivable (net)	36,371	31,909
Total current assets	2,219,149	1,686,550
Capital assets		
Non-depreciable	491,697	94,120
Depreciable (net)	2,010,704	2,165,705
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	2,502,401	2,259,825
Total assets	4,721,550	3,946,375
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	39,957	20,560
Accrued salaries and payroll liabilities	440	2,223
Total liabilities	40,397	22,783
NET POSITION		
Investment in capital assets	2,502,401	2,259,825
Unrestricted	2,178,752	1,663,767
Total net position	\$ 4,681,153	\$ 3,923,592

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA SEWER ENTERPRISE FUND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

		2020		2019
OPERATING REVENUES	•	400 505	•	000 004
Charges for sales and services	\$	403,525	\$	366,281
Total operating revenues		403,525		366,281
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Costs of sales and services		266,838		285,453
Personal services		76,250		67,211
Depreciation		155,001		149,481
Total operating expenses		498,089		502,145
Operating income (loss)		(94,564)		(135,864)
Transfers in (out)				
2017 SPLÒST Fund		397,577		94,120
Net income (loss) before capital contributions		303,013		(41,744)
Capital contributions	_	454,548		0
Change in net position		757,561		(41,744)
Net position, July 1		3,923,592		3,965,336
Net position, June 30	\$	4,681,153	\$	3,923,592

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA SEWER ENTERPRISE FUND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

	 2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:	 _	
Receipts from customers	\$ 399,063	\$ 362,400
Payments to suppliers	(247,441)	(299,962)
Payments to employees	 (78,033)	 (66,708)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	 73,589	(4,270)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Receipts of capital contributions	454,548	0
Receipts from other funds	397,577	94,120
Payments for acquisitions of capital assets	 (397,577)	 (135,520)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	454,548	 (41,400)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	528,137	(45,670)
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1	 1,654,641	1,700,311
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	\$ 2,182,778	\$ 1,654,641
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Operating income (loss)	\$ (94,564)	\$ (135,864)
	, , ,	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	155,001	149,481
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(4,462)	(3,881)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	19,397	(14,509)
Increase (decrease) in accrued salaries and other payroll liabilities	 (1,783)	 503
Total adjustments	168,153	131,594
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 73,589	\$ (4,270)

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA SANITATION ENTERPRISE FUND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION June 30, 2020 and 2019

	 2020	 2019
ASSETS		
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 50,081	\$ 50,081
Total assets	\$ 50,081	\$ 50,081
LIABILITIES		
NET POSITION		
Unrestricted	\$ 50,081	\$ 50,081
Total net position	\$ 50,081	\$ 50,081

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA SANITATION ENTERPRISE FUND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020		2019	
OPERATING REVENUES Sanitation fees	\$	0	\$	3,874
Total operating revenues		0		3,874
OPERATING EXPENSES Personal services		0_		64
Total operating expenses		0		64
Operating income (loss)		0		3,810
Transfers in (out) General Fund		0		(448,189)
Change in net position		0		(444,379)
Net position, July 1		50,081		494,460
Net position, June 30	\$	50,081	\$	50,081

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA SANITATION ENTERPRISE FUND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	 2019
Cash flows from operating activities:	 _	_
Receipts from customers	\$ 0	\$ 770
Payments to suppliers	0	(464)
Payments to employees	 0	(805)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	 0	 (499)
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:		
Payments to other funds	 0	(448,189)
Net cash provided (used) by non-capital financing activities	 0	 (448,189)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	0	(448,688)
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1	50,081	 498,769
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	\$ 50,081	\$ 50,081
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash		
<pre>provided (used) by operating activities: Operating income (loss)</pre>	\$ 0	\$ 3,810
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss		
to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	0	152
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	0	(464)
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	0	(3,256)
Increase (decrease) in accrued salaries and other payroll liabilities	 0	 (741)
Total adjustments	 0	 (4,309)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 0	\$ (499)



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Agency funds are used to account for assets held by the Town as an agent to be expended in accordance with the conditions of its agency capacity.

<u>Municipal Escrow Agency Fund</u> - Used to account, on a temporary basis, for fines collected by the Municipal Court that are ultimately transmitted to the General Fund or another agency.

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA MUNICIPAL ESCROW AGENCY FUND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILTIES June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020		2019		
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	26,734	\$	17,201	
LIABILITIES Due to other agencies	\$	26,734	\$	17,201	

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA MUNICIPAL ESCROW AGENCY FUND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

	Balance July 1		Additions		Deletions		Balance June 30	
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	17,201	\$	240,049	\$	(230,516)	\$	26,734
LIABILITIES Due to other agencies	\$	17,201	\$	240,049	\$	(230,516)	\$	26,734







Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council Town of Tyrone, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Tyrone, Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Tyrone, Georgia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 18, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or 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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, listed below, that we consider to be a significant deficiency:

Comment 2020-001

Condition: The size of the Town's accounting and administrative staff precludes certain internal controls that would be preferred if the staff were large enough to provide optimum segregation of duties. As a result, there is not adequate segregation of duties between authorization, custody, record keeping, and reconciliation in certain operational functions of the Town.

Criteria: Segregation of duties is a key internal control whereby the authorization, custody, record keeping, and reconciling duties are separated among several persons.

Cause: Segregation of duties could be improved if the size of the Town's accounting and administrative staff were large enough to provide optimum segregation of duties.

Comment 2020-001, continued

Effect: Failure to properly segregate duties exposes the Town to a greater risk of loss due to fraud.

Recommendation: Segregation of duties should be implemented to the extent practical and accounting records should be reviewed by responsible officials on a regular basis.

Management Response: Management concurs with this finding. The size of the Town's accounting and administrative staff precludes certain internal controls that would be preferred if the staff were large enough to provide optimum segregation of duties. Town management will work to continually improve and implement as many procedures as possible to improve internal controls. This action was taken immediately upon receipt of the comment from our auditors.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Tyrone, Georgia's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described below:

Comment 2020-002

Condition: The Town experienced a material excess of expenditures over appropriations in the Confiscated Assets Special Revenue Fund.

Criteria: OCGA Code Section 36-81-3 requires local governments to operate under an approved annual budget for the General Fund, special revenue funds, and debt service funds.

Effect: Failure to maintain expenditures within the balanced budget for the Special Revenue Fund as required by OCGA Code Section 36-81-3 places the Town in violation of state law.

Cause: The Town did not make the necessary amendments to increase appropriations for expenditures during the year for the Special Revenue Fund.

Recommendation: Town staff should review the budget to actual comparisons and recommend any necessary budget revisions to the Mayor and Town Council per OCGA Code Section 36-81-3.

Management Response: Management concurs with this finding. Town staff will review the budget to actual comparisons and recommend any necessary budget revisions to the Mayor and Town Council per OCGA Code Section 36-81-3.

The Town of Tyrone, Georgia's Response to Findings

The Town of Tyrone, Georgia's response to the findings identified in our audit is described above. The Town of Tyrone, Georgia's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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 Town of Tyrone, Georgia'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 Town's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Certified Public Accountants

Rushton & Company, LLC

Gainesville, Georgia December 18, 2020

TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS FINANCED WITH SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

			Expenditures			
	Estimat		Prior	Current	_	
Project	Original	Current	Years	<u>Year</u>	Total	
2017 SPLOST						
Roads and Streets - LMIG						
Matching Funds \$	425,000	\$ 425,000	\$ 104,597	\$ 96,680	\$ 201,277	
Debt Services Reduction	,	,		,	,	
(GTIB Project Loans)	2,350,000	2,350,000	410,627	210,142	620,769	
Sanitary Sewer Connection/	, ,	, ,	·		·	
Expansion	1,700,000	1,700,000	519,120	397,577	916,697	
Sidewalks/Paths Expansion						
(Commerce, Spencer,						
Palmetto, Swanson) Roads	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	
Miniature Roundabout at						
Palmetto/Spencer/Arrowwood	350,000	350,000	13,320	0	13,320	
Handley Park Phase IV Fields						
and Facilities	325,000	325,000	28,637	0	28,637	
Dorothea Redwine Park Multiuse)					
Redevelopment	350,000	350,000	0	0	0	
FDR and Repaving of Powers						
Court/Senoia Road	550,000	550,000	274,572	12,830	287,402	
Replacement of Culverts on						
Dogwood & Pendelton Trails	625,000	625,000	66,483	349,238	415,721	
Installation of SR74 North On-Ra	amp/					
Senoia Road Extension	400,000	400,000	2,306	0	2,306	
Mill, Patch and Paving of						
Briarwood and Farr Roads	900,000	900,000	280,404	0	280,404	
Gateway and Streetscape						
Improvements (Lighting,						
Signage, Landscape)	150,000	150,000	0	0	0	
Town Hall Renovations/ADA						
Compliance Improvements	275,000	275,000	11,355	0	11,355	
Purchase of Public Safety						
Patrol Vehicles	125,000	125,000	36,672	18,337	55,009	
\$	9,025,000	\$ 9,025,000	\$ 1,748,093	\$ 1,084,804	\$ 2,832,897	

^{*} Estimated cost represents the portion of these projects to be financed with Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax. Actual costs that are in excess of these amounts have been financed through alternative funds.

