BANKS COUNTY

HOMER, GEORGIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 $\,$

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CVI		DI	TTC
C.AI	пі		

Ind	ependent Auditor's Report	1-3
BA	SIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Government-Wide Financial Statements	
Exhibit 1	Statement of Net Position	4-5
Exhibit 2	Statement of Activities	6
	Fund Financial Statements Governmental Funds Financial Statements	
Exhibit 3	Balance Sheet	7
Exhibit 3A	Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to The Statement of Net Position	8
Exhibit 4	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds	9-10
	Proprietary Fund Financial Statements	
Exhibit 5	Statement of Net Position	11
Exhibit 6	Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position	12
Exhibit 7	Statement of Cash Flows	13
Exhibit 8	Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities	14
	Notes to the Financial Statements	15-48
	QUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OTHER THAN NAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	
	Budgetary Comparison Schedules	
Exhibit 9	General Fund	49

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pension Disclosures	
Exhibit 10	Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios	50
Exhibit 11	Schedule of Contributions	51
Notes	Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	52
OT	HER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
SCHEDULE	S s	
Cor	nbining Statements Non-major Governmental Funds	
Schedule 1	Combining Balance Sheet	53-54
Schedule 2	Combining Statements of Revenues Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	55-56
Schedule 3	Budgetary Comparison Schedules – Non-major Governmental Funds Public Transportation Special Revenue Fund	57
	Agency Funds	
Schedule 5	Combining Statement of Assets and Liabilities	58
Schedule 6	Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities	59-60
ОТІ	HER REPORTING SECTION	
Reporting bas	Auditor's Report on Compliance and on Internal Control over Financial sed on an Audit of Financial Statements performed in accordance with Auditing Standards	61-62
Independent A Internal Cont	Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on rol over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	63-64
Schedule of E	Exependitures of Federal Awards by Grant	65
Notes to the S	Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	66

67-68

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED **JUNE 30, 2019**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATE REPORTING SECTION

Schedule 7

Schedule of Projects Constructed with Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax

69-70

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Joseph Duncan, CPA Joe Kitchens, CPA



Members of American Institute and Georgia Society of Certified Public Accountants

Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board of Commissioners Banks County, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Banks County, Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County'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 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 did not audit the financial statements of the Banks County Health Department, which represent 17 percent, 11 percent, and 78 percent, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Banks County Health Department, is based solely on the report of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Banks County, Georgia as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America also requires that the Budget Comparison Schedule and the Schedule of Funding Progress on pages 49-51 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of the 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 statement, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Banks County, Georgia's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and supplemental budgetary comparison schedules, and state reporting section with the special purpose local option sales report are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for the purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and is also not a required part of the financials.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and the supplemental budgetary comparison schedules, the schedule of projects financed with special purpose local option sales tax, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other record used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 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 financial statements and schedules, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Governmental Auditing Standards

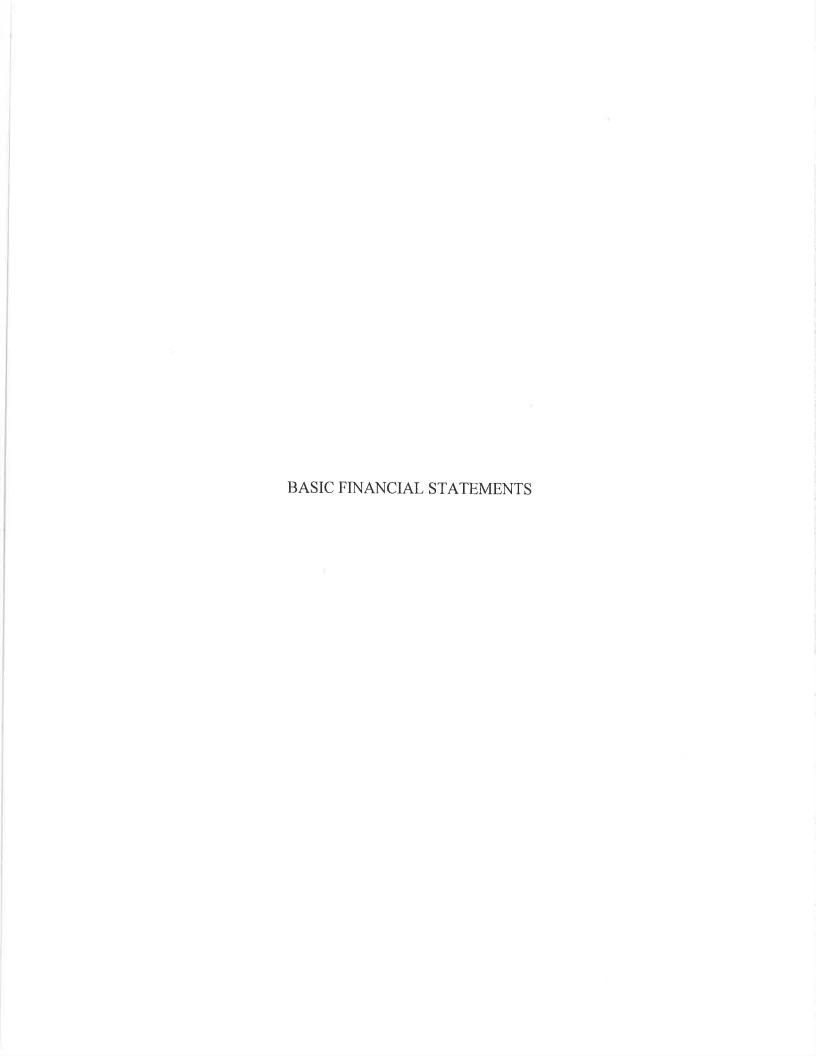
In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated November 30, 2019 on our consideration of the Banks County, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Banks County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Duncan & Kitchens, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

Clarkesville, Georgia

November 30, 2019



BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

		PR	IMA	RY GOVERNMI	ENT			СОМРО	NEN	NT UNITS
	GO	OVERNMENTAL]	BUSINESS-TYPI	C		- 61	INDUSTRIAL		BANKS COUNTY
		ACTIVITIES		ACTIVITIES		TOTAL	BUII	LDING AUTHORITY	H	EALTH DEPARTMENT
ASSETS									-	
Current Assets										S
Cash	\$	11,933,507	\$	3,888,324	\$	15,821,831	\$	55,861	\$	548,320
Receivables										
Taxes		386,099				386,099				
Accounts		1,690,694		149,473		1,840,167				23,297
Intergovernmental Receivable		86,592		(86,592)						
Prepaid Expenses		271,616		23,429		295,045				
Restricted Assets										
Cash		9,398,641				9,398,641				
Receivables-SPLOST		563,770				563,770				
Receivables TSPLOST		350,601				350,601				
Total Current Assets		24,681,520		3,974,634		28,656,154		55,861	=	571,617
Noncurrent Assets										
Land - Non Depreciable		444,464		3,439,480		3,883,944				
Construction in Progress		,		1,216,130		1,216,130				
Depreciable Assets, Net		20,372,659		24,241,126		44,613,785		2,690,527		
Total Noncurrent Assets	-	20,817,123	35	28,896,736	-	49,713,859	0)=	2,690,527	-	
TOTAL ASSETS	-	45,498,643	3	32,871,370	-	78,370,013	8=	2,746,388	_	571,617
	-	.,,	-	52,071,570	-	10,510,015	() -	2,740,300		371,017
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOUR	RCES									
Pension Related Items		94,175				94,175				134,146
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRE	D —		-			71,173	8=		_	154,140
OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$	45,592,818	\$	32,871,370	\$	78,464,188	\$	2,746,388	\$	705,763
			-	,-,-,-,-	-	70,101,100	· *=	2,7 10,500	—	703,703
LIABILITIES										
Current Liabilities										
Payables	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	13,254
Accounts		203,264		164,418	*	367,682	Ψ		Ψ	13,234
Accrued Payroll		269,376		24,056		293,432				
Payroll Taxes Payable		117,973		_ 1,000		117,973				
Accrued Health Insurance		108,566				108,566				
Accrued Vacation						100,500				22,799
Notes Payable - Current				214,165		214,165				22,199
Bonds Payable - Current				=1,,,,,,		211,103		74,462		
Total Current Liabilities	_	699,179	-	402,639	-	1,101,818		74,462	_	26.052
			_	102,037		1,101,010	,	74,402		36,053
Noncurrent Liabilities										
Net Pension Liability		223,554				223,554				287,279
Net OPEB Liability		•								150,678
Water Meter Deposits				216,987		216,987				130,076
Notes Payable				1,640,243		1,640,243				
Bonds Payable				-,,5		-,- 10,210		1,549,856		
Total Noncurrent Liabilties		223,554	=	1,857,230		2,080,784	-	1,549,856	_	437,957
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	922,733	-	2,259,869	-	3,182,602	_	1,624,318	-	
		,,,,,,	_	2,207,007	-	5,102,002	-	1,024,516		474,010

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	PR	IMARY GOVERNMENT	r	COMPO	DNENT UNITS
	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL BUILDING AUTHORIT	BANKS COUNTY Y HEALTH DEPARTMENT
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCE	ES				
Pension Related Items	39,391		39,391		89,410
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFEI	RRED			-	7,110
INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	962,124	2,259,869	3,221,993	1,624,318	563,420
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 20,817,123	\$ 27,042,328 \$	47,859,451	\$ 1,066,209	\$
Restricted for:					
Capital Outlay Projects	2,751,160		2,751,160		
Judicial Programs	94,910		94,910		
Public Safety Programs	54,722		54,722		
Public Works	29,288		29,288		
Unrestricted	20,883,491	3,569,173	24,452,664	55,861	142,343
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 44,630,694	\$ 30,611,501 \$	75,242,195	\$ 1,122,070	\$ 142,343

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

			Program Revenu	es		Net (Expense)	Revenue and C	Changes in Net Posit	ion
		_	Operating	Capital		imary Governm	ent	Comp	onent Units
E wation D	16	Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business-type		Industrial	Banks County
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total	Building Authorit	y Health Department
Primary Government Governmental Activities									
	£ 2064 007 €	2 (72 222	•	0					
Judicial Judicial	\$ 3,064,827 \$ 1,051,019		2	\$	\$ (392,504) \$	\$	()	\$	\$
Public Safety	, ,	773,454		0	(277,565)		(277,565)		
Public Works	9,687,491	1,050,997		844,623	(7,791,871)		(7,791,871)		
Health and Welfare	4,383,005			957,474	(3,425,531)		(3,425,531)		
Culture and Recreation	264,290	01.106		306,760	42,470		42,470		
	836,900	84,486			(752,414)		(752,414)		
Housing and Development	240,921				(240,921)		(240,921)		
Law Library	11,156	20.004			(11,156)		(11,156)		
Transportation	97,289	38,081	42,730		(16,478)		(16,478)		
Tourism and Promotion	274,076				(274,076)		(274,076)		
Intergovernmental	392,501				(392,501)		(392,501)		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,204	1.222.222			(1,204)		(1,204)		
Total Governmental Activities	20,304,679	4,619,341	42,730	2,108,857	(13,533,751)		(13,533,751)		
Dunings ton Autotates									
Business-type Activities Public Utilities	2 825 225	0.541.554							
	2,835,227	2,741,574		864,851		771,198	771,198	1	
Development Authority	859,912	535,504		400,000		75,592	75,592		
Total Business-type Activities	3,695,139	3,277,078		1,264,851		846,790	846,790		}
Total Primary Government \$	23,999,818 \$	7,896,419	\$ 42,730	\$ 3,373,708	(13,533,751)	846,790	(12,686,961)		,
Component Units:									
Industrial Building Authority \$	148,231 \$	151,779	•	\$				2.510	
Banks County Health Department	497,035	202,690	332,497	Ф				3,548	
Total Component Units \$		354,469		s	ss	s		2.510	38,152
The state of the s		224,402		,	⁷ =			\$ 3,548	\$ 38,152
	eral Revenues:								
Т	axes:								
	Property			:	-,,	\$	5,782,857		
	Local Option Sa				2,621,234		2,621,234		
	Special Purpose		Sales Tax		3,850,579		3,850,579		
	Transportation S	SPLOST			1,679,130		1,679,130		
	Beverage				229,786		229,786		
_	Other				1,775,889		1,775,889		
	ayments from Ba								120,000
	Inrestricted inves	tment earnings			58,885	6,413	65,298		
	ale of Property				26,615	752,000	778,615		
	ransfers- Net				81,000	(81,000)			
	otal General Rev		sfers		16,105,975	677,413	16,783,388		120,000
	nge in Net Positi				2,572,224	1,524,203	4,096,427	3,548	158,152
	Position - Begin		Original)		42,057,479	29,087,298	71,144,777	1,118,522	(62,389)
	rior Period Adjus		D		991		991		46,580
Net I	Position - Begin	ning of Year (Kestated)		42,058,470	29,087,298	71,145,768	1,118,522	(15,809)
Net F	Position - End o	f Year		\$	44,630,694 \$	30,611,501 \$	75,242,195	\$1,122,070	\$142,343_

EXHIBIT 3

	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FINDS	ronds	\$ 11,933,507 9,398,641	386,099	350,601 1,690,694 7,503,971	\$ 32,098,899	G	203,264 269,376 108,566	117,973 7,417,379 8,116,558	121,768	8,238,326		271,616	7,503,971	5,134,618 94,910 54,722 29.288	4,999,474	5,771,974 23,860,573	\$ 32,098,899
	NONMAJOR	FOINDS	2,211,777	10000	330,001	\$ 2,562,378	S	9							2,383,458 94,910 54,722 29,288		2,562,378	\$ 2,562,378
	CAPITAL	avo.	\$ 4,999,474			\$ 4,999,474	€	÷								4,999,474	4,999,474	\$ 4,999,474
JUNE 30, 2019	2017 SPLOST	100710	2,187,390	563,770		2,751,160									2,751,160		2,751,160	\$ 2,751,160
NOP	E-911 FUND		\$ 460,652			\$ 460,652	ID BALANCES	51,345 23,966	7,417,379		7,492,690						(7,032,038) (7,032,038)	\$ 460,652
	GENERAL		\$ 11,472,855	386,099	1,690,694 7,503,971	\$ 21,325,235	SOURCES AND FUND BALANCES \$		117,973	121,768	745,636		271,616	7,503,971			12.804.012 20,579,599	\$ 21,325,235
		ASSETS	Cash Restricted Cash	Taxes SPLOST TSPLOST	Accounts Due From Other Funds Prenaid Temes	TOTAL ASSETS	LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOU Payables \$	Accounts Accrued Payroll Health Insurance Payable	Payroll Taxes Payable Due to Other Funds TOTAL LIABILITIES	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	FUND BALANCES Nonspendable:	Prepaid expenditure Long Term Interfund	Receivable	Restricted: Capital outlay projects Judicial programs Public safety programs Public Works	Assigned to: Capital outlay projects	Unassigned TOTAL FUND BALANCES	TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

EXHIBIT 3A

Adjustments to the Statement of Net Position

Fund Balance	\$	23,860,573
Capital assets \$37,645,343, net of accumulated depreciation of (\$16,828,219) used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds		20,817,123
Long-term assets (receivables) are not available to pay current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the fund. These are deferred property taxes.		121,768
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds Pension Liability \$ (223,554)		(223,554)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are applicablt to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(39,391)
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not report in the funds.	0	94,175
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)	\$=	44,630,694

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

EXHIBIT 4

TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	\$ 5,817,010 2,621,234 3,814,733 1,679,130 2,29,786 1,774,149 125,358 773,455 2,151,587 3,654,433 94,731	67,835	2,823,146 1,047,976 8,351,510 2,279,283 262,769 828,184 240,921	11,156 97,289 274,076 525,073	1,204 4,111,987 392,501 21,247,075	1,556.366	879,114 (798,114) 26,615	1,663,981	22,196,592
NONMAJOR FUNDS	349,490 172,624 14,171	16,478 2,917,083	104,525	11,156 97,289 274,076	1,881,052	548,985	(419,114)	129,871	2,432,507
CAPITAL FUND	\$ 666,679 844,623 7,093 7,073	46,740 1,572,208	77,517 451,905 300,940 18,684 30,665		879,711	692,497	460,000	1,152,497	3,846,977
2017 SPLOST	3,148,054	3,169,754			2,230,935 392,501 2,623,436	546,318		546,318	2,204,842
E-911 FUND	350,378	350,378	1,143,826		1,143,826	(793,448)	(32,900)	(826,348)	(6,205,690)
GENERAL FUND	\$ 5,817,010 2,621,234 229,786 1,088,959 125,358 773,455 957,474 3,124,338 51,787	4,617	2,745,629 1,047,976 6,651,254 1,978,343 244,085 797,519 240,921	525,073	1,204	562,014	419,114 (346,100) 26,615	661,643	19,917,956
	Property Tax Property Tax Local Option Sales Tax Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Transportaion SPLOST Beverage Other License and Permits Fines & Forfeitures Grants Fees	Other TOTAL REVENUES EXPENDITIBES	rent: General Government Judicial Public Safety Public Works Health and Welfare Culture and Recreation Housing and Development	Law Library Transportation Tourism and Promotion Debt Service Principal Retirement	capital Expenditures Intergovernmental TOTAL EXPENDITURES	EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers from Other County Funds Transfers (to) Other County Funds Sale of Equipment Total Other Financing Sources (USES)	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING OF YEAR

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Activities	
ent of	
Statem	
the	
s to	
Adjustments	

Net Change In Fund Balance	€	1,663,981	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which Capital Outlays (\$1,817,027) exceeded Depreciation (\$1,369,273).		447,754	
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. These include recognition of unavailable deferred revenue.		(34,153)	
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		525,073	
Governmental funds report pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the statetment of activities, the cost of pension benefits earned, net of employer contributions is reported as pension expense: Cost of benefits net of employee contributions	1	(30,431)	
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2)	<i>⇔</i> '	\$ 2,572,224	

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

	PUBLIC UTILITIES	DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	TOTAL
ASSETS	·	<u> </u>	
Current Assets:			
Cash	\$ 2,892,159	\$ 996,165	\$ 3,888,324
Accounts Receivable	149,473	,	149,473
Prepaid Items	23,429		23,429
Total Current Assets	3,065,061	996,165	4,061,226
Non-current Assets:			
Capital Assets			
Land	1,362,945	2,076,535	3,439,480
Construction in Progress		1,216,130	1,216,130
Depreciable Assets, Net	23,131,787	1,109,339	24,241,126
Total Non-current Assets	24,494,732	4,402,004	28,896,736
TOTAL ASSETS	\$27,559,793	\$5,398,169	\$32,957,962
LIABILITIES Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$ 164,418	\$	\$ 164,418
Accued Payroll	24,056		24,056
Due to General Fund	86,592		86,592
Current Portion of Long-Term Notes	214,165		214,165
Total Current Liabilities	489,231	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	489,231
Non-current Liabilities			
Customer Deposits	216,987		216,987
Long-term Notes Payable	1,640,243		1,640,243
Total Non-current Liabilities	1,857,230		1,857,230
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,346,461	9	2,346,461_
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	22,640,324	4,402,004	27,042,328
Unrestricted Assets	2,573,008	996,165	3,569,173
	=======================================		
TOTAL NET POSITION	25,213,332	5,398,169	30,611,501
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITON	\$ 27,559,793	\$5,398,169_	\$32,957,962_

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES							
		PUBLIC	D	EVELOPMENT				
		UTILITIES	A	UTHORITY		TOTAL		
OPERATING REVENUES			_	 :	-			
Charges for Service	\$	2,741,574	\$	535,504	\$	3,277,078		
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES		2,741,574	-	535,504	=	3,277,078		
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Salaries		688,681		127,272		815,953		
Payroll Tax		51,360		127,272		51,360		
Training		4,870				4,870		
Bank Charges		19,033		15				
Employee Retirement		20,362		13		19,048		
Office		29,222				20,362		
Insurance						29,222		
Testing		137,486				137,486		
Engineering Services		16,884		206004		16,884		
Utilities		15,999		306,904		322,903		
		277,479				277,479		
Vehicle Expense		45,245				45,245		
Supplies		236,450				236,450		
Repairs & Maintenance		161,978				161,978		
Depreciation		1,037,571				1,037,571		
Telephone		22,876				22,876		
Professional Fees		1,752		25,721		27,473		
Uniforms		1,082				1,082		
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	-	2,768,330		459,912	(3,228,242		
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	325-	(26,756)	81	75,592	_	48,836		
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSE)								
Sale of Property				752,000		752,000		
Grant Expenditure				(400,000)		(400,000)		
Interest Income		5,636		777		6,413		
Interest Expense		(66,897)		///				
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)	\	(61,261)		352,777	-	(66,897)		
TO THE HOLV OF ENGLISH OF REVENUE (EAT ENDE)	_	(01,201)	Œ	332,111		291,516		
NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	10	(88,017)	-	428,369	:	340,352		
Capital Grants		53,183		400,000		453,183		
Capital Contributions		811,668		•		811,668		
Transfers In (Out)		(81,000)				(81,000)		
TOTAL TRANSFERS	_	783,851	-	400,000	_	1,183,851		
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		695,834		828,369		1,524,203		
TOTAL NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	8-	24,517,498	D-	4,569,800	_	29,087,298		
TOTAL NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$_	25,213,332	\$_	5,398,169	\$	30,611,501		

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	BUSINESS TYPE ACTIVITIES					
		PUBLIC UTILITIES		VELOPMENT UTHORITY		TOTAL
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	-		-		_	
Receipts from Customers	\$	2,741,574	\$	535,504	\$	3,277,078
Payments to Suppliers	4	(1,035,217)		(332,640)	Ψ	(1,367,857)
Payments to Employees		(688,681)		(127,272)		(815,953)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	1	1,017,676	=	75,592		1,093,268
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Transfer(to) from other funds		(81,000)				(91,000)
NET CASH USED BY NONCAPITAL AND RELATED		(81,000)	_		_	(81,000)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(81,000)				(81,000)
CACH ELOWGEDON CADIMAL AND DELAMED DIVINGIAGO			-		-	() /
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIV	IIII					
Capital Grants		53,183				53,183
Capital Contributions		811,668				811,668
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets		(849,626)				(849,626)
Principal Paid on Notes Payable		(183,988)				(183,988)
Interest Paid On Notes Payable		(66,897)				(66,897)
Sale of Property				752,000		752,000
NET CASH USED FOR CAPITAL AND RELATED					_	
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	(235,660)	_	752,000	-	516,340
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Interest Earned		5,636		777		6,413
NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	1	5,636	9	777	-	6,413
NET CASITINO VIDED ET INVESTINO ACTIVITIES		5,030		///		0,413
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		706,652		828,369		1,535,021
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		2,185,507	_	167,796)_	2,353,303
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$	2,892,159	\$	996,165	\$	3,888,324
	=	=======================================	∜=	770,105	Ψ=	3,000,321
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities						
Operating Income (Loss) Adjustments To Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) To Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	\$	(26,756)	\$	75,592	\$	48,836
Depreciation		1,037,571				1,037,571
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		1,037,371				1,03/,3/1
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable		(1,709)				(1.700)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable		10,643				(1,709)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Payroll		·				10,643
		(1,243)				(020)
Increase (Decrease) in Deposits NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	φ-	(830)	_	75 500	φ-	(830)
NET CASH FROVIDED DI OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ =	1,017,676	\$=	75,592	\$=	1,094,511

EXHIBIT 8

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS	AGENCY FUNDS
Cash	\$ 1,213,853
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,213,853
LIABILITIES	
Due to Other Governments	\$ 969,479
Unsettled Escrow	244,374
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 1,213,853

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Narrative Profile

Banks County (the "County") is a political subdivision of the State of Georgia. The County was incorporated in 1858 and is governed by an elected board of five County Commissioners. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present all the fund types of the County and its component units, entities for which the County is considered to be financially accountable.

The financial statements of the County have been prepared in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for the County's accounting and financial reporting policies. The more significant of the County's accounting policies are described below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the County is financially accountable. The County is financially accountable for an organization if the County appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the County is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the County is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the County is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to the organization; or the County is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units also may include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the County in that the County approves the budget, levies taxes or issues their debt.

The County's component units are presented either as "blended" or "discretely presented". If blended, it is reported as if it were a fund of the County throughout the year. It is included at both the government-wide and fund financial reporting levels.

Discretely presented component units are reported only at the government-wide financial reporting level. The component unit columns included on the government-wide financial statements identifies the financial data of the County's discretely presented component units. They are reported separately to emphasize that they are legally separate from the County.

A brief description of the blended component unit follows:

Development Authority of Banks County - The Development of Banks County was created in 1986. The members of the governing board of the Authority are appointed by the Board of Commissioners of Banks County. Although the County does not have the authority to approve or modify the budget of the Authority, the County provides financial support of the Authority. The objective of the Development Authority of Banks County is to enable economic development and to foster sustainable development in the County. Financial information can be obtained at the County's offices. The Authority is reported as an Enterprise fund. The Authority does not issue separate financial statements.

NOTE 1 – (Continued)

• The following component units are discretely presented in the reporting entity:

Banks County Industrial Building Authority - The Banks County Industrial Building Authority was created in 1973. The Banks County Industrial Building Authority consists of the chairman of the Banks County Commissioners, the Mayor of Homer as Ex-Officio, as well as three members appointed by the Banks County Commissioners. The Authority serves as a financial conduit for debt issued to construct the recreation

building. This Authority is reported as a component unit. The Authority does not issue separate financial statements.

Banks County Health Department – The Health Department provides health services to all citizens of Banks County. These services are offered free or at a nominal charge depending on the person's ability to pay. The County is responsible for a shared portion of the Health Department's annual operating budget. The County is also responsible for continuing the operation of the Health Department in the event of its failure.

Complete financial statements of this component unit may be obtained at the entity's administrative offices.

Banks County Health Department Homer, Georgia 30547

B. Basis of Presentation

The County's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position, a statement of activities and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

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 non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. The primary government and the discretely presented component units are presented separately with the financial statements with the focus on the primary government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the County. Individual funds are not displayed. The statements distinguish between governmental activities, generally supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions and business-type activities, which are generally financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The statement of net position presents the financial position of the governmental and business type activities of the County and it's discretely presented component units at year end.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the County's governmental activities, for identifiable activity of the business-type activities of the County and for each major component unit. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. The County does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the statement of activities.

NOTE 1 – (Continued)

The statement of activities reports the expenses of a given function offset by program revenues directly connected with the functional program. A function is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a distinct functional activity. 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. These revenues are subject to externally imposed restrictions to these program uses.

For identifying to which function program revenue pertains, the determining factor for *charges for services* is which function *generates* the revenue. For *grants and contributions*, the determining factor is to which functions the revenues are *restricted*.

Taxes and other revenue sources not properly included with the program revenues are reported as general revenues of the County. The comparison between direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function and each identifiable business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the County.

Fund Financial Statements – During the year, the County segregates transactions related to certain County functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the County at this more detailed level. Fund financial statements are provided for governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds.

Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported in separate columns with composite columns for Nonmajor funds. Fiduciary funds are presented by type.

Fund Accounting – The County uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The County uses three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds: - Governmental Funds are those through which most of the governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balance of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Fund liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be liquidated. The County reports the difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities as fund balance. The following are the County's major governmental funds:

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

The *E-911 Special Revenue Fund* is used to account for the County's share of telephone fees for the operation of the 911 emergency system.

NOTE 1 – (Continued)

The 2012 SPLOST Capital Projects Fund accounts for funds received from a special local 1% sales tax restricted for construction and various capital projects.

The 2017 SPLOST Capital Projects Fund accounts for funds received from a special local 1% sales tax restricted for construction and various capital projects.

The Transportation SPLOST Capital Projects Fund accounts for funds received from a special local 1% sales tax restricted for construction and various roads and bridges projects.

The Capital Fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

Proprietary Funds: – Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. The County has two major proprietary funds:

The Water and Sewer enterprise fund accounts for the revenues and expenses related to operating and maintaining a water utility system consisting of a water supply and filtration system with storage and transmission capabilities to residents in Banks County. This fund also accounts for the revenue and expenses related to operating and maintaining a sewer utility system.

The *Development Authority enterprise fund* accounts for activities of the Banks County Development Authority, which exists to promote business development in the County.

Non-major Governmental Funds:

The Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally or donor restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

Fiduciary Fund Types

The Agency Funds_are custodial in nature and do not present results of operations or have a measurement focus. Agency funds are used to account for assets that the County holds for others in an agency capacity.

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

Government-wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the County are included in the statement of net position. The statement of activities reports revenues and expenses.

NOTE 1 – (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements – All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the governmental fund statements.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary funds types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus on both financial reporting levels. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statements of net position. The statements of changes in fund net position present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the County finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported in the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

At the fund reporting level, governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting and the fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting at both reporting levels. Differences in the accrual method and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues- Exchange Transactions — Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded when the exchange takes place and in the calendar year which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current calendar year. For the County, the phrase "available for exchange transactions" means expected to be received within 60 days of year end.

Revenues – Non-exchange Transactions – Non-exchange transactions, in which the County receives value without directly giving equal value in return, includes sales tax, property taxes, grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from sales tax is recognized in the period in which the taxable sale takes place. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the calendar year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the calendar year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specific the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the County must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the County on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions also must be available (i.e., collected before June 30, 2018 for property taxes and within 60 days for other non-exchange transactions) before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be susceptible to accrual: property taxes, sales tax, special assessments and federal and state grants.

NOTE 1 – (Continued)

Expenses/Expenditures – On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred, if measurable. On the modified accrual basis, expenditures generally are recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred and due, if measurable.

D Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Cash and Investments - Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand and time deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the County. Cash and cash equivalents are reported on the balance sheets, statements of net position and in cash flow statements.

State statutes authorize the County to invest in the following types of obligations:

- Obligations of the State of Georgia or of any other states
- Obligations of the United States Government
- Obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the United States Government or Government Agency
- Obligations of any corporation of the United States Government
- Prime Bankers acceptances
- The State of Georgia local government investment pool (i.e., Georgia Fund 1)
- Obligations of the other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia
- 2. *Receivables* Levied property taxes are recorded as receivables and recognized as revenue in the year they become due. The levy is made on assessed valuations as of January 1, and the taxes are due on December 20 of each year.

The tax bills are mailed at least 60 days prior to the due date. The billings are considered past due 60 days after the tax billings date or December 20, whichever is later, at which time the applicable property is subject to lien, and penalties are assessed.

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

3 Interfund Balances

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to /from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to / from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

NOTE 1 – (Continued)

4 Inventories and Prepaid Items

The cost of supplies is recorded as expenditure at the time the individual items are purchased. The amount of inventory on hand is insignificant and therefore not recorded.

5 Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2018, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording an asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditures/expenses in

the year in which services are consumed. At the fund reporting level, an equal amount of fund balance is reserved as this amount is not available for general appropriation.

6 Capital Assets

Capital outlays are recorded as expenditures of the General Fund and as assets in the government-wide financial statements to the extent that the County's capitalization threshold is met. Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, sidewalks, culverts, and similar items acquired subsequent to July 1, 2003) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. General infrastructure assets acquired prior to July 1, 2003 are not reported in the basic financial statements. The County capitalizes asset purchases valued at \$5,000 or more. Depreciation is recorded on general fixed assets on a government-wide basis. Capital outlays of the Proprietary Fund are recorded as fixed assets and depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis on both the funds basis and the government-wide basis. All fixed assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual cost was not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date donated.

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

7 Compensated Absences

It is the County's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation. Vested or accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and fund liability of the government fund that will pay it. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as long term liabilities.

8 Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

NOTE 1 – (Continued)

9 Fund Equity

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

Fund balance – Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the current assets and current liabilities. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the County is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are classified as follows:

- Nonspendable Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when the amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., items that are not expected to be converted to cash like inventories and prepaid items) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the County or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.
- Committed Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Commissioners through the adoption of a resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year. In order to modify or rescind the commitment, the Board of Commissioners must adopt another resolution.
- Assigned- Fund balances are reported as assigned when the amounts are constrained by the County's intent
 to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Through resolution, the Board of
 Commissioners has authorized the County's finance director to assign fund balances.
- Unassigned Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. The County reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the general fund. Negative unassigned fund balances may be reported in all other governmental funds.

Net Position Flow Assumptions – In order to report net position as a restricted-net position and an unrestricted-net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, the County has established a flow assumption policy. It is the County's policy to use restricted – net position first before using unrestricted-net position.

Fund Balance Flow Assumptions - It is the County's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been used before any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted

fund balance can be used for the same purpose, it is the County's policy to use fund balance in the following order:

- Committed
- Assigned
- Unassigned

NOTE 1 – (Continued)

Net Position – The net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. The net position component "Net Investment in Capital Assets", consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any debt used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. In determining the outstanding balance of any borrowing, proceeds of that debt which has not been spent is deducted. Accounts payable for costs related to acquisition, construction, or improvement of those capital assets is considered debt for this calculation. Net position is reported as restricted as described in the fund balance section above. All other assets are reported as unrestricted.

10 Operating Revenue and Expenses

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

11 Interfund Activity

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

12 Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

13 Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

The County implemented GASB Statement No. 63 Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position and GASB No. 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities in fiscal year 2013. This implementation resulted primarily in changes to terminology and the elimination of reporting unamortized debt issuance costs (i.e., unamortized loan origination fees) as a deferred charge.

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 future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditures) until then. The County has no items that qualify for reporting in this category.

NOTE 1 – (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents the acquisition of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The 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 and these amounts are deferred and will be recognized as an inflow of resources in the period in which the amounts become available.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A Budgetary Information

The County finance director prepares a draft of the annual budget from which the Commissioners prepare a proposed budget. The County then advertises in a local newspaper giving notice regarding a public hearing in which local citizens may give their input regarding the proposed budget. The County also places a copy of the proposed budget on file for public inspection prior to actual approval. Once all of the steps have been taken, the Commissioners then formally adopt the annual, balanced budget. The legal level of control of the budget is at the department level. All appropriations lapse at year end. During the current fiscal year, there were no amendments made to the original budget.

The Commission annually adopts budgets for the General Fund of the Primary Government. All appropriations are legally controlled at the departmental level for the General Fund. The budgets are integrated into the accounting system, and the budgetary, as presented in financial statements for all funds with annual budgets, compare the expenditures with the amended budgets. All budgets are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting - under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditures are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation - is not utilized by the Banks County Commissioners.

B-Fund Deficits

The E-911 Special Revenue fund has a deficit fund balance of \$7,032,038. This is due to management's decision to show the transfers to E-911 from Special Revenue as an Interfund liability rather than a transfer.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSIT AND INVESTMENT RISK

Custodial Risk - Deposits

Custodial risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the County's deposits may not be returned. The County has no formal policy, but follows the State of Georgia requirement that all deposits be federally insured or fully collateralized.

NOTE 3 – (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk

The County does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities 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 any corporation of the United States government, obligations of the State of Georgia or other states, obligations of other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia, and pooled investment programs of the State of Georgia. The County has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

The County 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 AAAm 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 the participants shares sold and redeemed based on \$1.00 per share. Georgia Fund 1 is managed by the Georgia Office of State Treasurer. The investment policies of Georgia Fund 1 are established by the Georgia State Depository Board.

The Georgia Fund 1 is rated AAAm by Standards and Poor's. The weighted average maturity at June 30, 2019 was 10 days. At June 30, 2019, the County's balance in Georgia Fund 1 was \$3,049,965.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The County has no formal policy on the amount the County may invest in any one issuer.

Foreign Currency Risk

The County has no investments denominated in a foreign currency.

NOTE 4- DEPOSITS

At June 30, 2019 the carrying amount of the County's deposits was \$ 26,452,325 and the bank balance was \$ 26,692,099. All bank balances of deposits as of June 30, 2019 are entirely insured or collateralized with securities held by the County's agent in the County's name.

NOTE 5 – RESTRICTED CASH

Primary Government

The County's restricted cash in the Governmental Activities on June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

SPLOST	\$ 2,187,390
Capital Projects Fund	4,999,474
Non Major Special Revenue Funds	 2,211,777
Total Restricted Cash	\$ 9,398,641

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

	Governmental Activities		Enterprise Fund	 SPLOST	 Transportation SPLOST
Receivables:					
Taxes	\$ 386,099	\$		\$	\$
Intergovernmental				563,770	350,601
Accounts	1,690,694	3 8	149,473		
Total Receivables	\$ 2,076,793	\$	149,473	\$ 563,770	\$ 350,601

The delinquent taxes receivable account represents uncollected tax levies. No allowance for uncollectible taxes has been provided as delinquent taxes are considered fully collectible.

Property taxes are assessed as of January 1, 2018 on property values. Taxes were levied on October 20, 2018 for the 2018 tax year, and were due on December 20, 2018. All unpaid taxes levied on October 20, 2018 become delinquent as of December 21, 2018. Interest and penalties accrue after December 21, 2018.

Due to the high collection rate in the Enterprise Fund, no allowance has been made for bad debts.

NOTE 7 - INTERFUND BALANCES

DUE TO - FROM OTHER FUNDS

Balances due to/from other funds at June 30, 2019, consist of the following:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	. A	Amount
Current:		- -	
General Fund	Public Utilities	\$	86,592
Noncurrent:			
General Fund	E-911 Fund	\$	7,417,379
Subtotal		\$	7,503,971

The interfund payable from the Public Utilities fund to the General Fund is for capital asset acquisition. This amount is to be repaid within the following year.

The interfund payable from the E-911 fund to the General Fund are for annual appropriations not reimbursed. This is a long term obligation that is not expected to be repaid within one year.

Interfund transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, and 2) use restricted revenues collected to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Transfers are eliminated in the government —wide financial statements if the interfund transfer is within the governmental fund group or business-type group.

INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Nonmajor

	-		Majo	or F	unds				Funds		
			Capital		Public		E-911		Hotel	Solar	
		General	Fund		Utilities		Fund		Motel Tax	Fund	Combined
Transfer Out To: Major Funds											
General	\$	\$		\$		\$		\$	(411,114)\$	(8,000) \$	(419,114)
Capital Fund		(346,100)			(81,000)		(32,900)				(460,000)
E911 Fund											122
Public Utilities											(*)
Transfers In From: Major Funds											
General			346,100								346,100
Capital Fund											
E-911 Fund			32,900								32,900
Public Utilities			81,000								81,000
Nonmajor Funds											=
Hotel Motel Tax		411,114									411,114
Solar Fund	1	8,000		_		_					8,000
	\$_	73,014 \$	460,000	\$_	(81,000)	\$_	(32,900)	\$_	(411,114) \$	(8,000) \$	

NOTE 8 - CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

Primary Government:	Balance 7/1/2018	Increase	Decrease	Balance 6/30/2019		
Capital Assets not being Depreciated						
Land	\$ 444,464	\$	\$ -	\$ 444,464		
Depreciable assets	- 444,404	Φ =	3 -	\$ 444,404		
Buildings	13,364,315	920,722		14,285,037		
Furniture & Equipment	5,204,552	512,226		5,716,778		
Fire Equipment	3,284,708	312,220	-	3,284,708		
Machinery & Equipment	5,828,555	384,072	_	6,212,627		
Jail	3,776,934	307,072		3,776,934		
Recreation	3,924,787	*	12	3,924,787		
Total depreciable assets	35,383,851	1,817,020		37,200,871		
Less: Accumulated	30,503,051	1,017,020		37,200,071		
Depreciation						
Buildings	(4,069,867)	(313,317)		(4,383,184)		
Furniture & Equipment	(1,270,907)	(333,377)	-	(1,604,284)		
Fire Equipment	(3,284,708)	==		(3,284,708)		
Machinery & Equipment	(6,042,947)	(73,361)	-	(6,116,308)		
Jail	(458,718)	(539,007)		(997,725)		
Recreation	(331,792)	(110,211)) =)	(442,003)		
Total accumulated depreciation	(15,458,939)	(1,369,273)	161	(16,828,212)		
Total depreciable assets, net	19,924,912	447,747	740	20,372,659		
Governmental Activities			(S			
capital assets, net	\$ 20,369,376	\$ 447,747	\$ -	\$ 20,817,123		

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Primary Government	
Governmental activities	
General Government	\$ 227,235
Public Safety	654,556
Public Works	440,496
Health and Welfare	6,986
Total depreciation expense for governmental activities	\$ 1,329,273

NOTE 8 – (Continued)

Business-Type Activities:

Business-type Activities Capital Assets not being		Balance 7/1/2018	Increase		Dec	erease	Balance 6/30/2019		
Depreciated									
Land	\$	3,439,480	\$	9	\$	9	\$	3,439,480	
Construction in Progress	\$	1,216,130	\$	=			\$	1,216,130	
Total Non-depreciable Assets		4,655,610		= "		-	-	4,655,610	
Depreciable assets			-				3.		
Plant		35,196,130		816,283				36,012,413	
Furniture & Equipment		132,842		10,478		=		143,320	
Road		1,284,408		-		*		1,284,408	
Dam		3,878,261		=		-		3,878,261	
Vehicles		149,996		22,865		=		172,861	
Total depreciable assets		40,641,637		849,626		*	-	41,491,263	
Less: Accumulated		,			-	-			
Depreciation									
Plant		(13,750,111)		(892,037)				(14,642,148)	
Furniture & Equipment		(126,735)		(2,689)		×		(129,424)	
Road		(96,860)		(5,924)		¥		(102,784)	
Dam		(2,145,557)		(131,217)		2		(2,276,774)	
Vehicles		(93,303)		(5,704)		8		(99,007)	
Total accumulated depreciation		(16,212,566)		(1,037,571)		-		(17,250,137)	
Total depreciable assets, net		24,429,071		(187,945)		×		24,241,126	
Business-type Activities									
capital assets, net	\$	29,084,681		(187,945)	\$		\$	28,896,736	

NOTE 8 – (Continued)

Discretely Presented Component Units:

Banks County Industrial Building Authority – Activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

Banks County Industrial Building Authority		Balance 7/1/2018	Iı	ncrease	Dec	ereas e		Balance /30/2019
Depreciable assets								
Recreation Building	\$	1,499,260	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,499,260
DFACS Building		1,880,564						1,880,564
Total Depreciable Assets		3,379,824	5	2	2.5	-	\ 	3,379,824
Less: Accumulated	//						-	
Depreciation		(604,801)	_	(84,496)		~		(689,297)
Net Depreciable Assets	\$	2,775,023	\$	(84,496)	\$		\$	2,690,527

In the governmental and business-type activities, the following estimated useful lives are used to compute depreciation using the straight-line method:

General Government Buildings	40	Years
Road	40	Years
Dam	50	Years
Water and Sewer System	50	Years
Utility Plant	50	Years
Machinery and Equipment	5-20	Years

Net Investment in Capital Assets

	(Governmental Activities	Enterprise Fund	 Component Unit
Net Investment in Capital Assets:				
Cost of Capital Assets	\$	37,645,335	\$ 46,146,873	\$ 3,379,824
Accumulated Depreciation		(16,828,212)	(17,250,137)	(689,297)
Book Value		20,817,123	28,896,736	2,690,527
Capital Related Debt		3 0	(1,854,408)	(1,624,318)
Total	\$_	20,817,123	\$ 27,042,328	\$ 1,066,209

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of Long-Term Debt transactions of the County for the year ended June 30, 2019:

Governmental Activities:

		Balance 7/1/2018	Additions	Payments	Balance 6/30/2019	Due Within One Year
Contracts Payable Obligations Under	\$	1,696,094	\$ Æ	\$ 71,776	\$ 1,624,318	\$ 74,462
Capital Lease		525,073	1) = ;	525,073	-	340
Pension Liability		108,555	114,999		223,554	
	\$]	2,329,722	\$ 114,999	\$ 596,849	\$ 1,847,872	\$ 74,462

All long-term obligations of the County's governmental funds are financed through future General Fund expendable available financial resources as they become due.

Business Type Activities:

Balance			Additions	Payments			Balance 6/30/2019]	Due Within One Year	
Long Term Notes Payable	\$ 2,038,396	\$_	7 4 1	\$	183,988	\$	1,854,408	\$	214,165	

Notes Payable - Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority

To finance the waterline extension. Total amount of loan was \$969,012.51. This loan was completed May 1, 2010 and went into permanent financing. Principal and interest shall be due and payable in two hundred and forty payments of \$4,975.84 each commencing on June 1, 2010 and continuing monthly on the first day of each month thereafter. The note bears an interest rate of 2.16% per annum.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,		Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$	47,647	\$ 12,063	\$ 59,710
2021		48,687	11,023	59,710
2022		49,749	9,961	59,710
2023		50,834	8,876	59,710
2024		51,943	7,767	59,710
2025-2029		277,214	21,336	298,550
2030	-	54,147	587	 54,734
Totals	\$_	580,221	\$ 71,613	\$ 651,834

NOTE 9 – (Continued)

Notes Payable - South State Bank

On November 29, 2016 the County adopted a resolution to issue revenue with South State Bank to pay off a loan with the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority. The original amount of this loan was \$1,630,000. Principal and interest shall be due and payable in one hundred twenty monthly payments in the amount of \$15,485.63, commencing on January 15, 2017. The note bears interest at 2.634% per annum.

Fiscal Year Ending				
June 30,		Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$	166,518	\$ 34,795	\$ 201,313
2021		158,169	27,658	185,827
2022		162,445	23,382	185,827
2023		166,837	18,991	185,828
2024		171,310	14,518	185,828
2025-2027		448,908	15,661	464,569
Totals	\$_	1,274,187	\$ 135,005	\$ 1,409,192

Contract Payable

Fiscal Year

The County has entered into an intergovernmental contract dated February 1, 2015 with the Banks County Industrial Building Authority (Authority) to pay the Authority amounts sufficient to enable the Authority to pay the debt service on the Series 2015 Bonds. The total issue amount for these bonds was \$1,880,563 with an issuance cost of \$125,000 which mature October 1, 2035, and bear interest at 3.68 %. These bonds were for the construction of a government services building in the County, including approximately 6,750 square feet of rentable office space. The building is being leased to the State of Georgia Facilities Authority and current houses the Department of Family and Children's Services.

The annual requirements to amortize this debt as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Ending				
June 30,	-	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$	74,462	\$ 58,512	\$ 132,974
2021		77,250	55,725	132,975
2022		80,141	52,834	132,975
2023		83,141	49,835	132,976
2024		86,252	46,723	132,975
2025-2029		482,167	182,708	664,875
2030-2034		579,409	85,466	664,875
2035	_	161,496	3,842	165,338
Totals	\$_	1,624,318	\$ 535,645	\$ 2,159,963

NOTE 10 - FUND BALANCE/NET POSITION

Additional details related to fund balances at the governmental fund level are presented below:

Nonspendable:

General Fund	
Prepaid expenditures – For the amount in prepaid insurance in the general fund	\$ 271,616
Long-term interfund receivable- For the amount due from E-911 Fund	\$ 7,503,971 7,775,587
Restricted:	
2017 SPLOST Fund Capital outlay projects – For funds received from the imposition of the Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) restricted by the voter approved Referendum	\$ 2,751,160
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	
Judicial Programs: Victims assistance – Used to account for surcharges on fines and forfeitures which are used to provide victims assistance.	21,609
Juvenile Supervision – Used to account for surcharges on fines and forfeitures which are used in juvenile supervision programs	24,395
Law Library – To account for surcharges on fines and forfeitures which are for the operation of the County law library and other general expenditures as decided by the trustees of the library Public Safety Programs:	48,906
Jail Fund – To account for funds received from surcharges on fines and	
forfeitures restricted for operations of the County jail	17,425
Drug Surcharge Fund – Used to account for funds collected from fines and forfeitures to be used in drug treatment and education programs	37,297
Public Works:	
Solar Fund - Used to account for rents received from property used for the solar power generation programs	29,288

NOTE 10- (Continued)

Capital Outlay Projects:

Senior Center Renovations – To account for the grant proceeds to be used to renovate and remodel the Senior Center.

2,060

2018 Transportation SPLOST Fund – To account for funds received from the Imposition of the 2018 Transportation Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (TSPLOST) Restricted by the voter approved referendum.

1,297,368

2012 SPLOST Fund – To account for funds received from the imposition of the 2012 Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) restricted by the voter approved referendum.

1,084,030 \$ 5,313,538

Assigned to:

Capital Projects Fund

Capital outlay projects - To account for funds from state grants and transfers from the general fund for capital outlay projects

\$ 4,999,474

NOTE 11 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

A. PLAN DESCRIPTION

The Plan provides retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The Plan is affiliated with the Association County Commissioners of Georgia Defined Benefit Plan (the ACCG Plan), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Government Employee Benefits Corporation of Georgia (GEBCorp). The ACCG, in its role as the Plan sponsor, has the sole authority to amend the provisions of the ACCG Plan, as provided in Section 19.03 of the ACCG Plan document. The County retains the authority to amend the adoption agreement, which defines the specific operational provisions of the Plan. A separately issued financial report of the Plan may be obtained by writing GEBCorp at 191 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 700, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

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

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

NOTE 11 – (Continued)

Participants counts as of December 31, 2018 (the most recent actuarial valuation date) and covered compensation (based on covered earnings for the preceding year) are shown below:

Retirees, Beneficiaries and Disables receiving benefits	12
Terminated plan participants entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	22
Active employees participating in the Plan	5
Total number of Plan Participants	39
Covered compensation for active participants \$	233,650

Benefits Provided. The plan provides retirement and death benefits. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full-time employment. Benefits vest evenly over five years of service. Participants become eligible to retire with unreduced benefits at age 65 with 5 years of plan participation. The amount of monthly benefits provided to each participant at their normal retirement date is equal to one percent of the participant's average annual compensation multiplied by the participant's total number of years of service. The plan also provides benefits in the event of death or disability.

Contributions. Employees make no contributions to the plan. The County is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to fund the plan in compliance with minimum funding standards of the Public Retirement Systems Law. This funding policy is set by ordinance. The current rate is 4.9% of annual covered payroll. The Board of Commissioners provides for the benefits and funding policy through County ordinance and maintains authority to change the policy.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. At June 30, 2019, the County reported a net pension liability of \$ 223,554. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability was used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the County recognized pension expense of \$ 7,320.

At June 30, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the plan from the following sources:

		Net	Net
		Deferred	Deferred
	24	Outflows	Inflows
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	94,175	\$
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$		\$ 39,391
Assumption change	\$		\$
	\$	94,175	\$ 39,391

NOTE 11 – (Continued)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows or resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year	
Ending	Primary
June 30	Government
2020	\$ 10,957
2021	10,957
2022	10,957
2023	10,957
2024	 10,956
Totals	\$ 54,784

B. CHANGE IN NET PENSION LIABILITY

	Total Pension Liability (TPL) (a)	Fiduciary Net Position (FNP) (b)		Net Pension Liability (a)-(b)
Balances at December 31, 2017	\$ 950,285 \$	841,730	\$	108,555
Changes for the year:			X 2 .	
Service Cost	1,657			1,657
Interest	68,896			68,896
Liability experience (gain)/loss	(12,794)			(12,794)
Assumption Changes	21,017			21,017
Employer contributions		6,966		(6,966)
Employee contributions	π.	=		: - :
Net investment income		(37,044)		37,044
Benefit payments	(53,008)	(51,154)		(1,854)
Administrative expense		(4,290)		4,290
Other		(3,709)		3,709
Net Changes	25,768	(89,231)		114,999
Balances at December 31, 2018	\$ 976,053 \$	752,499	\$_	223,554

NOTE 11 – (Continued)

C. SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS FOR THE MEASUREMENT PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

The following represents what the County's net position liability calculation would be if it were calculated using a discount rate one percentage point higher (8.0%) or one percentage point lower (6.0%):

	6.00%	8.00%
Total Pension Liability	\$ 1,058,872	\$ 904,082
Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 752,499	\$ 752,499
Net Pension Liability	\$ 306,373	\$ 151,583

D. SCHEDULE OF ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Actuarial Present Value of Accumulated Plan Benefits as of December 31, 2018

1	Total Pension Liability	\$ 976,033
2	Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 752,499
3	Net Pension Liability	\$ 223,534
4	Fiduciary Net Position as % of	
	Total Pension Liability (2)/(1)	77.1%

NOTE 11 – (Continued)

E. SUMMARY OF ACTUARIAL METHODS AN ASSUMPTIONS

Investment Return:

7.00% per year

Future Salary Increases:

4.00% per year with an age based scale as follows:

Age	Salary Increase
Under 30	4.0% rate plus 1.0%
30-39	4.0% rate plus 0.5%
40-49	4.0% rate less 0.5%
50+	4.0% rate less 1.0%

The long-term expected rate of return on pension investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2018 are summarized in the following table:

	Target Allocation	Range
Fixed Income	30	25-35%
Equities		
Large Cap	30	25-35%
Mid Cap	5	2.5-10%
Small Cap	5	2.5-10%
REIT	5	2.5-10%
International	15	10-20%
Multi Cap	5	2.5-10%
Global Allocation	5	2.5-10%

NOTE 11 – (Continued)

Mortality: Mortality rates were developed using RP-2000 with Scale AA. The society of

Actuaries are developing a new mortality table for government employees. Until such time as the new mortality table for governmental employees is released, the RP-2000 Mortality table be used, as it represents the most up to date table pending

this release. The RP-2000 Mortality Table was revised to project morality improvements

with Scale AA.

Termination: The mortality and economic acturial assumptions used in the December 31, 2016

were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period

January 1, 2010 through June 30, 2014.

Disability: Male rates (used for both sexes) derived from a 1977 Social

Security Administration study. Incidence of disability resulting in eligibility for both disability benefits under and the Social

Security probability of disability based on age.

Retirement:	Probability of Retirement
age 55 to 60	10%
age 61 to 64	20%
age 65 to 69	30%
age 70	100%

Administrative Expenses: The contribution payable at the end of the Plan Year includes

administrative fees set by contract between the

Association County Commissioners of Georgia and GEBCorp.

Actuarial Value of Assets: Smoothed market value with a 5-year smoothing period.

Actuarial Cost Method: Entry Age Normal: A method under which the actuarial present

of the projected benefits of each individual included in an actuarial valuation is allocated on a level basis over the service

over the service of the individual between entry age and

assumed exit age(s).

NOTE 11 – (Continued)

Beneficiary: The Plan provides either a lump-sum benefit or an annuity for a

fixed period of time to the beneficiary of a deceased active or inactive participant. Therefore all participants are assumed to have a beneficiary and such beneficiary is assumed to be the

same age as the participant.

Participants on Sick Leave: Participants that are currently on sick leave, but still considered

employees of the County, are included in the valuation and a

liability is maintained for such participants.

Plan Freeze with a 10-year

Window Period:

Benefit accruals have been frozen as of October 31, 1997. Benefits payable to employees who are expected to retire by October 31, 2007.

will be paid from this pension plan. All other benefits were determined using each employee's frozen accrued benefits as

of October 31, 1997.

Changes Since Prior Valuation: There have been no

There have been no substantive changes since the last

actuarial valuation.

F. SUMMARY OF MAIN PLAN PROVISIONS FOR VALUATION PURPOSES

Effective Date:

January 1, 1987. Amended October 31, 1997. Restated January 1, 2000.

Participant:

Any full-time employee meeting the provisions as set out in the Adoption

Agreement.

Eligibility:

The January 1 coincident with or following the date the employee

completes three years of Service.

NOTE 11 – (Continued)

Plan Year: Period from January 1 to the next December 31, inclusive.

Service: Complete years and months, from the date of employment to the date

on which an employee ceases to be an employee.

Average Annual Compensation: The highest average of the Participant's compensation over five

consecutive plan years during the ten plan years preceding the Participant's

date of retirement, or other termination, or date the Plan was frozen.

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25

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 upon 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 investements was applied to all periods of projected payments to

determine the total pension liability.

Eligibility for Benefits:

Normal Retirement The earlier of attained age 65 and 3 years of participation, but no

beyond age 70.

Late Retirement Any date subsequent to Normal Retirement.

Early Retirement

Attained age 60, 10 years Service and 3 years plan participation.

Disability Retirement

Ten years of Service and deemed to be totally disabled by the

Federal Social Security Administration. Payments will not

begin prior to age 50.

Vested Termination One hundred percent after five years of Service.

NOTE 11 – (Continued)

Pre-Retirement Death Benefit i. Lump- Sum Active Participants

ii. 10-Year Certain Annuity

Terminated vested participants and participants receiving a Disability Retirement benefit and

not year age 65.

Post Retirement

Death Benefit Termination of employment due to Early, Normal or Late

Retirement. Participants receiving a Disability Retirement benefit and who have attained normal retirement age are also

eligible.

Accrued Benefit: 1.00% of Average Annual Compensation up to \$6,600 plus

1.50% of Average Annual Compensation in excess of \$6,600

plus \$36 multiplied by Years of Service to a maximum of 35 years.

Benefit Amounts:

a. Normal Retirement A benefit payable monthly for life equal to the Participant's

Accrued Benefit at Normal Retirement.

b. Late Retirement A benefit payable monthly for life equal to the Participant's

Accrued Benefit at Late Retirement.

c. Early Retirement A benefit payable monthly for life equal to the Participant's

Accrued Benefit at Early Retirement.

d. Disability Retirement

A benefit payable monthly for life equal to the Participant's

frozen Accrued Benefit as of October 31, 1997.

e. Vested Termination A benefit payable monthly for life beginning at Normal

Retirement equal to the Participant's Accrued Benefit. Participants with 10 Years of Service may elect to receive benefits at an Early Retirement date calculated in the same

manner as an early retirement.

NOTE 11 – (Continued)

f. Pre-Retirement Death Benef i. Lump-Sum

Lump- Sum The Beneficiary of active Participant's eligible for this benefit will receive a lump sum death benefit equal to 50 times the frozen monthly benefit based on level earnings and Service to October 31, 1997.

ii. Lump-Sum

The beneficiary will receive a lump-sum death benefit based on the participant's accrued benefit payable under the normal form as follows: 50 times the Participant's monthly pension benefit limited to \$50,000.

g. Post-Retirement
Death Benefit

The beneficiary will receive a lump-sum death benefit equal to 50 times the retiree's monthly benefit as of the benefit commencement date limited to \$15,000.

Form of Benefit:

The normal form of benefit is a straight line annuity. Other forms of payment are available and are actuarially equivalent to the normal form.

Contributions:

No contributions are required of or permitted by Participants. The County meets all costs of the Plan.

Plan Freeze as of October 31, 1997:

All benefits accruals under this plan were frozen as of October 31, 1997, except that employees retiring prior to October 31, 2007 who elect to receive a retirement benefit from the pension plan and forfeit any accumulated County contributions made on their behalf to the County's 401(a) Plan, shall have their pension plan benefit determined using years of service and average annual compensation as of their actual termination date.

The present value of the accrued benefits was transferred to the County's 401(a) Plan, and any future pension plan benefits forfeited, for all employees with less than five years of service and a present value of less than \$3,500 as of October 31, 1997. No employees are allowed to become participants after January 1, 1997.

NOTE 11 – (Continued)

Changes Since Prior Valuation: * Due to the significant surplus in the Pre-Retirement Death Pool, the 2018 expense for the pre-retirement death benefit has been reduced to zero.

* The mortality improvements for the RP-2000 mortality table is projected to 2018 instead of 2017 with Scall AA.

- * The investment return assumption was decreased from 7.25% to 7.00%
- * The turnover table was changed to the Vaughn Select and Ultimate Table through age 54.
- * The disability table was changed from the 1977 Social Security Table to the 1985 CIDA Table Class 1 through age 59.
- * The salary increase assumption was revised as follows:
 - The adjustment to the base rate was reduced from 1.5% to 1.0% for participants under age 30 and from 1.0% to 0.5% for participants from ages 30-39.
 - The base salary scale was changed from 3.0% to 4.0%.

Investment Return Assumption:

Estimated 65th percentile return based on UBS Capital Market Assumptions:

6.10%

Five year performance in excess of benchmarks:

0.90%

Assumed annual investment return

7.00%

NOTE 11 – (Continued)

G. SUMMARY OF PLAN ASSET MATTERS AND ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Plan's financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis, modified to include unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities owned by the plan.

Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which contributions are due. County contributions are recognized when due and the County has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable.

Investments in securities are valued at current market prices. The trust fund is invested, approximately, in 70% equities and 30% fixed income securities on a cost basis.

Contributions

The County is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Section 47-20 of the Georgia Code sets forth the minimum funding standards for state and local governmental pension plans. Administrative expenses are based on total covered compensation of active plan participants and are added to the state-required annual funding requirement.

The Georgia Constitution enables the governing authority of the County, the Board of Commissioners, to establish, and amend from time-to-time the contribution rates for the County and its plan participants.

Board of Trustees

The Trustees for the Association County Commissioners of Georgia (ACCG) Pension Plan and Trust oversees the administration, investment and funding of the Association County Commissioners of Georgia Retirement Program for member employers.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

Effective October 14,1997, the County, by resolution, adopted the ACCG Defined Contribution Money Purchase Plan, which operates in conjunction with the Deferred Compensation Plan. There is no waiting period for employees to participate. The County adopted a graduated vesting system, as follows: 1-2 years of service, employees are not vested; after 3 years of service, employees are 50% vested; after 4 years of service, employees are 75% vested; and after 5 years of service, employees are 100% vested. The County contributes 3% of salary as a base contribution for employees. The County may change the contribution requirements by resolution.

DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The County offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all County employee, permits them to defer a portion of their salary

NOTE 11 – (Continued)

until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. Because the assets are held in trust for the employees, they are not assets of the County and are not reported in these financial statements.

OTHER PLANS

In addition to the above pension plans, the following pension plans cover County employees but the county is not legally responsible for contributions to the pension plans. Other governmental entities are legally responsible for these contributions as well as required disclosures.

PROBATE JUDGES' RETIREMENT FUND OF GEORGIA

The Probate Judge is covered under a pension plan which requires that certain sums from marriage licenses and fines or bond forfeitures be remitted to the pension plan before the payment of any costs or other claims.

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT RETIREMENT FUND

The Clerk of Superior Court is covered under a pension plan which requires that certain sums from fees and fines or bond forfeitures be remitted to the pension plan before the payment of any costs or other claims.

SHERIFF'S RETIREMENT FUND/PEACE OFFICER'S ANNUITY AND BENEFIT FUND

The Sheriff and Sheriff's Deputies are covered under separate pension plans which require that certain sums from fines or bond forfeitures be remitted by the Probate Judge or Clerk of Superior Court to the pension plans before the payment of any costs or other claims.

• GEORGIA STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Health Department's eligible employees participate in the Georgia State Employee's Retirement System (ERS), a statewide multiple-employer public employee retirement system covering employees of local boards of health and various agencies and departments of the State of Georgia. ERS is funded through employer and employee contributions and the Health Department has no legal obligation for paying benefits.

NOTE 12-OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Banks County Health Department

Eligible employees of the Banks County Health Department are provided OPEB through the State of Georgia OPEB Fund, a cost sharing multiple employer defined benefit post-employment healthcare plan and life insurance through the SEAD-OPEB Fund, a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit plan. During the current fiscal year, the Department contributed \$43,427. At the end of the fiscal year, the Department reported a net liability of \$150,678 for its proportionate share ((0.006307% of the State of Georgia OPEB Fund and 0.005279% for the SEAD-OPEB Fund) of the net OPEB liability. The department recognized OPEB expense of \$43,427 for the current fiscal year. Further information regarding the plans can be obtained from the Departments annual audit report by contacting District 2 Public Health, 1280 Athens Street, Gainesville, GA 30507.

NOTE 13- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

NOTE 14- RISK MANAGEMENT

Material estimates have been made by management about the historical cost of fixed assets and the life of depreciated fixed assets. Management has used a conservative approach on these estimates.

The County is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts, thefts of, damage to , and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The County has joined together with other counties in the state as part of the Interlocal Risk Management Agency (IRMA) for property and liability insurance and the ACCG Group Self-Insurance Worker's Compensation Fund (WCSIF), public entity risk pools currently operating as common risk management and insurance programs for member local governments. The Association County Commissioners of Georgia (ACCG) administers both risk pools.

As part of these risk pools, the County is obligated to pay all contributions and assessments as prescribed by the pools, to cooperate with the pools' agents and attorneys, to follow loss reduction procedures established by the funds, and to report as promptly possible, and in accordance with any coverage descriptions issued, all incidents which could results in the funds being required to pay any claim of loss. The County is also to allow the pools' agents and attorneys to represent the County in investigation, settlement discussions and all levels of litigation arising out of any claim made against the County 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 governments' contracts and in accordance with the workers' compensation laws 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.

Settled claims in the past three years have not exceeded the coverage's.

Management estimates liabilities for unpaid claims based on the probability of losses exceeding the occurrence limits and the reasonableness of estimating these losses. At June 30, 2018 the County has no losses that are probable or estimable and accordingly has not recognized any liability.

NOTE 15- GEORGIA MOUNTAIN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Banks County, in conjunction with cities and counties in the Northeast Georgia area, is a member of the Georgia Mountains Regional Commission (RC). Membership in an RC is automatic for each municipality and county in the state. The official Code of Georgia Section 50-8-34 (Georgia Planning Act of 1989) provides for the organizational structure of the RCs. Each county and municipality in the state is required by law to pay minimum annual dues to the RC. The RC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and the chief elected official of each municipality. The County Board members and municipal Board members from the same county elect one member of the Board who is a resident (but not an elected or appointed official or employee of the county or municipality) to serve as the non-public Board member from a County. Separate financial statements can be obtained from:

Georgia Mountains Regional Commission 1310 West Ridge Road Gainesville, Georgia 30501

NOTE 15 – (Continued)

The Georgia Planning Act of 1989 (O.C.G.A. 50-8-34) defines RCs as "public agencies and instrumentalities of their members". Georgia laws also provide that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of an RC beyond its resources. (O.C.G.A. 50-8-39.1)

NOTE 16-HOTEL MOTEL TAX

The County collects a 5% hotel-motel tax and is required to spend 40% of this for promoting tourism, conventions and trade shows. Below is a summary of collections and expenditures.

	Amount	Percent
Collections	\$ 685,190	100%
Tourism Promotion	274,076	40%

NOTE 17- CHANGES IN BEGINNING BALANCES

A prior period adjustment has been made to adjust revenue and expenses at June 30, 2018. This adjustment was required due to an improper recording of revenue and expenses in the component unit in the prior year. This adjustment increased beginning net position of the Banks County Health Department by \$46,580.

A prior period adjustment has been made to adjust revenue and expenses at June 30, 2018. This adjustment was required due to an improper recording of revenue and expenses in the general fund in the prior year. This adjustment increased beginning net position of Banks County by \$991.

NOTE 18-TAX ABATEMENTS

The County is subject to tax incentives granted by the Banks County Development of Banks County, an entity created by the State of Georgia and activated by the Board of Commissioners of Banks County ("Authority"). These incentives are negotiated on an individual basis as a reduction of property taxes by percentage of total taxes and have the stated purpose of increasing business activity and employment in the County by allowing localities to abate property taxes for a variety of economic development purposes, including business relocation, retention, or expansion. The incentives may be granted to any business located within or promising to relocate to a local government's geographic area and require the business to enter into a sale-leaseback transaction with the Authority in exchange for tax exempt debt financing for the purpose of locating to the area or expansion of current facilities. In addition to the commitment to the debt financing, the business may also commit to certain economic or employment increases. The incentive agreements contain a provision that the business may lose a portion of the abatement for that year if the business fails to meet its jobs and/or investment goals.

The County has not made any commitments as part of the agreement other than to reduce taxes. This agreement qualifies for disclosure under GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*.

For fiscal year 2018, the Development Authority entered into an agreement with an industrial entity to abate up to a maximum of 100 percent of the tax bills through a reduction of the assessed value. The term period agreement is five years beginning in fiscal year 2019. Under this agreement, County personal and real property tax was \$357,864

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (unaudited)

In accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, The following information is a required part of the financial statements.

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

REVENUES		ORIGINAL BUDGET		BUDGET AS <u>AMENDED</u>		ACTUAL		VARIANCE FROM AMENDED
Taxes								
Property Tax	\$	5,409,056	\$	5,409,056	\$	5,817,010	9	407,954
Local Option Sales Tax		2,300,000		2,300,000		2,621,234		321,234
Beverage		220,900		220,900		229,786		8,886
Other		1,047,000		1,047,000		1,088,959		41,959
License and Permits		142,000		142,000		125,358		(16,642)
Fines & Forfeitures		843,000		843,000		773,455		(69,545)
Grants		1,217,837		1,217,837		957,474		(260,363)
Fees		3,062,200		3,062,200		3,124,338		62,138
Interest		21,000		21,000		51,787		30,787
Other		156,400		156,400		4,617		(151,783)
TOTAL REVENUES	2	14,419,393	-	14,419,393		14,794,018		374,625
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General Government		2,914,465		2,914,465		2,745,629		168,836
Judicial		1,147,303		1,147,303		1,047,976		99,327
Public Safety		7,214,368		7,214,368		6,651,254		563,114
Public Works		1,999,648		1,999,648		1,978,343		21,305
Health and Welfare		248,506		248,506		244,085		4,421
Culture and Recreation		827,338		827,338		797,519		29,819
Housing and Development		293,052		293,052		240,921		52,131
Debt Service		,		,		,		, -
Debt Retirement		526,000		526,000		525,073		927
Interest		1,500		1,500		1,204		296
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	-	15,172,180	*	15,172,180	9	14,232,004		940,176
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES								
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	2	(752,787)	2	(752,787)	1	562,014		1,314,801
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers (To) from Other County Funds		(32,827)		(32,827)		73,014		105,841
Sale of Equipment		(, ,				26,615		
Total Other Financing	-	-				20,010		
Sources (Uses)		(32,827)	-	(32,827)	9	99,629		105,841
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		(785,614)		(785,614)		661,643		1,420,642
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING OF YEAR		785,614		785,614		19,917,956		19,132,342
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	\$ _	\$	S =		\$	20,579,599	\$	20,552,984

Note to the Budgetary Comparison Schedule

^{1.} The budgetary basis of accounting used in this schedule is the same as GAAP.

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

EXHIBIT 10

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS JUNE 30, 2018 (Unaudited)

			FIS	FISCAL YEAR END	ON:			
	ļ	2019	2018	2017		2016		2015
Total Pension Liability as of the beginning of year (1)	69	950.285 \$	924.714 \$	872.028	6	854 843	4	839 560
Service Cost				2,027	+	1,935)	2,141
Interest on Total Pension Liability		968,89	67,042	65,402		64,113		62,967
Plan Change		3	4	0		:4:		1305
Assumption Change		21,017	2,039	19,484		29,487		1)
Benefit Payments (Adjusted for Interest)		(53,008)	(50,935)	(49,456)		(48,650)		(49,825)
Experience (gain)/(loss)		(12,794)	5,371	15,229		(29,700)		1
Total Pension Liability as of December 31 (2)	\$\ 	976,053 \$	950,285 \$	924,714	<i>∽</i>	872,028	₩	854,843
Fiduciary Net Position as of beginning of year (3)	↔	841,730 \$	764,592 \$	759,938	↔	801,430	↔	799,913
Employer Contributions		996'9	10,895	12,793		699'9		9,804
Employee Contibutions (including buy back)		=1	5	(1)				ı
Net Investment Income		(37,044)	123,554	51,046		6,728		58,017
Benefit Payments		(51,154)	(49,153)	(47,668)		(46,892)		(48,024)
Employee Contribution Refunds		/ 1	7.0	ļ		į.		10
Administrative Expense		(4,290)	(2,716)	(6,270)		(2,726)		(2,863)
Other		(3,709)	(5,442)	(5,247)		(5,271)		(15,417)
Fiduciary Net Position as of End of Year (4)		752,499 \$	841,730 \$	764,592	69	759,938	€>	801,430
Net pension liability as of beginning of year (1)-(3)	↔	108,555 \$	160,122 \$	112,090	∞	53,413	€>	39,647
Net Pension liability as of end of year (2) - (4)	€>	223,554 \$	108,555 \$	160,122	↔	112,090	€9	53,413
Fiduciary Net Position as a % of Total Pension Liability (4)/(2)		77.1%	%9.88	82.7%		87.1%		93.8%
Covered-employee payroll		233,650	255,921	260,840		248,763	69	278,016
Net pension liability as a % of covered-employee payroll		95.7%	42.4%	61.4%		45.06%		19.21%

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

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS JUNE 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

	16 2015	6,669 \$ 9,804 (6,669) (9,804)	248,763 278,016	2.68% 3.53%
FISCAL YEAR END	2017 20	(12,793) \$ (0.2,793)	260,840 24	4.90%
FISCA	2018	11,042 \$ (11,042)	255,921	4.31%
	2019	\$ 7,320 \$ 7,320	233,650	3.13%
		Actuarially determined contribution Contribution in relation to the actuarially determined contribution Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll

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

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2019

1. Valuation Date

The actuarially determined contribution rate was determined as of December 31, 2018 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, 2019.

2. Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contributions Rates

Actuarial cost method = Entry Age Normal

Amortization method = Closed level dollar for remaining unfunded liability.

Remaining amortization period = Remaining amortization period varies for the bases, with a net effective amortization period of 15 years.

Asset valuation method = Smoothed market value with a 5-year smoothing period.

Net investment rate of return = 7.0%

Projected salary increases = 4.00% per year with age based scale

Cost of living adjustments = N/A

Retirement age for inactive vested participants = 65

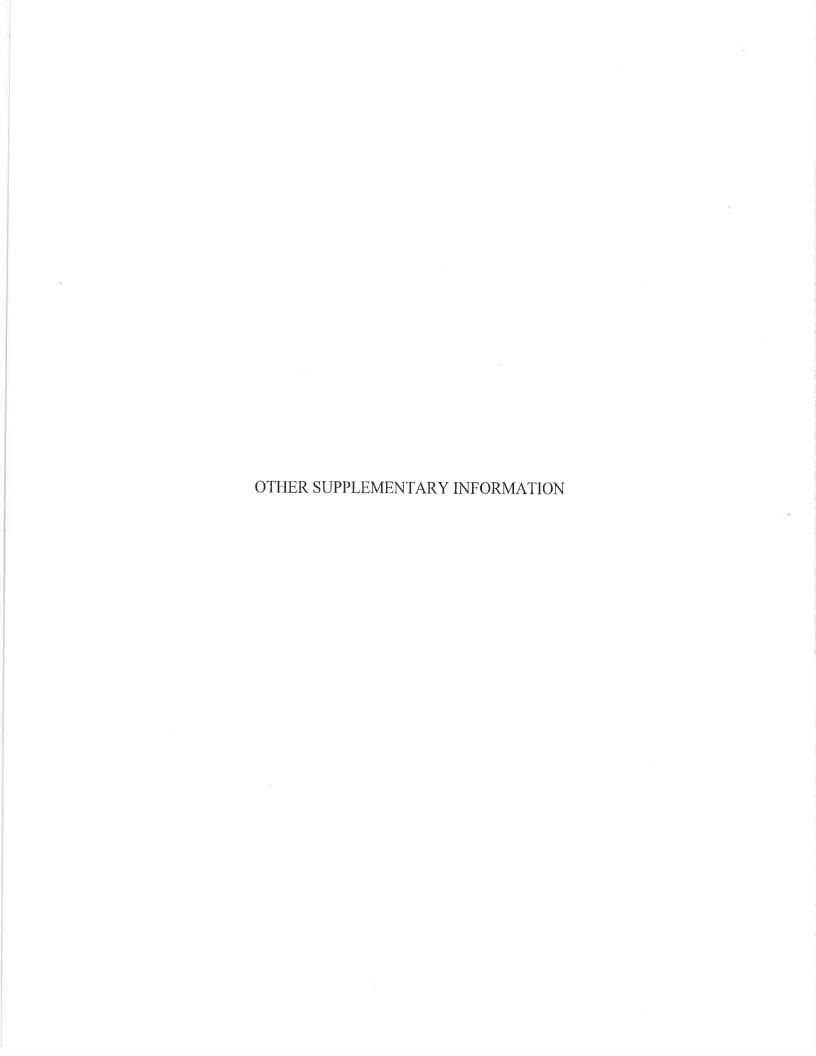
Mortality = Healthy mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with sex distinct rates, set forward two years for males and one year for females. Disabled mortality rates were based on the Social Security Administration standard rate.

3. Changes in Benefits

There have been no substantive changes since the last actuarial valuation.

4. Changes of Assumptions

There have been no substantive changes since the last actuarial valuation.



BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

SPECIAL REVENUE

ASSETS		TICTIMS SISTANCE		UVENILLE PERVISION		SOLAR PROGRAM	RE	SENIOR CENTER NOVATIONS
Cash	ø	21.600	Φ	04.205	Φ.	20.200	Φ	2.060
Receivables	\$	21,609	\$	24,395	\$	29,288	\$	2,060
TSPLOST								
TOTAL ASSETS	s —	21,609	_{\$} -	24,395	\$	29,288	_{\$} -	2.060
TOTAL ABBLIS	°===	21,009	=	24,393	Φ=	29,288	• ==	2,060
LIABILITIES								
Accounts Payable	\$		\$		\$		\$	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_		_		Ψ.		_	
FUND BALANCE								
Restricted:								
Capital Outlay Projects								2,060
Judicial programs		21,609		24,395				,
Public Works						29,288		
Public safety programs								
Unassigned								
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	-	21,609		24,395	- 5	29,288		2,060
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND								
FUND BALANCES	\$	21,609	\$	24,395	\$_	29,288	\$	2,060

SPECIAL REVENUE

_	JAIL FUND	_	2018 TSPLOST	_	2012 SPLOST	.=	LAW LIBRARY		DRUG SURCHAGE		TOTAL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
\$	17,425	\$	946,767	\$	1,084,030	\$	48,906	\$	37,297	\$	2,211,777
\$ <u></u>	17,425	\$=	350,601 1,297,368	\$	1,084,030	\$_	48,906	\$	37,297	\$	350,601 2,562,378
\$		\$_ _		\$_	0	\$_		\$		\$.	-
			1,297,368		1,084,030		48,906				2,383,458 94,910
	17,425								37,297		29,288 54,722
	17,425	=	1,297,368	0 -	1,084,030	-	48,906		37,297	3	2,562,378
\$_	17,425	\$=	1,297,368	\$=	1,084,030	\$_	48,906	\$.	37,297	\$	2,562,378

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

SPECIAL REVENUE

JAIL FUND	64,643	63,163	63,163	1,480	1,480	15,945	17,425
SENIOR CENTER RENOVATIONS \$ 306,760 \$	306,760		361,162	(54,402)	(54,402)	56,462	\$ 2,060 \$
SOLAR GRANT	8,000			8,025	(8,000)	29,263	\$ 29,288
JUVENILLE SUPERVISION FUND \$	1,090			1,090	1,090	23,305	\$ 24,395
VICTIMS ASSISTANCE	30,395	30,583	30,583	(188)	(188)	21,797	\$ 21,609
REVENUES Grants Taxes	Transportation SPLOST Local Matching Fees Interest TOTAL REVENUE	EXPENDITURES Tourism and Promotion Law Enforcement Law Library Transportation System	Capital Expenditures TOTAL EXPENDITURES	EXCESS -DEFICIENCY REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers Out: NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE	FUND BALANCE BEGINNING OF YEAR	FUND BALANCE END OF YEAR

SPECIAL REVENUE

TOTAL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS \$ 349,490	685,190 1,679,130 16,478 172,624 14,171 2,917,083	274,076 104,525 11,156 97,289	1,881,052 2,368,098	548,985	(419,114) 129,871	\$ 2,432,507
HOTEL MOTEL TAX	685,190	274,076	274,076	411,114	(411,114)	6
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION \$ 42,730	16,478 38,081 97,289	97,289	97,289			8
DRUG SURCHARGE \$	18,092	10,779	10,779	7,313	7,313	\$ 37,297
LAW LIBRARY	12,323	11,156	11,156	1,167	1,167	47,739 \$ 48,906
2012 SPLOST	14,114		1,138,096	(1,123,982)	(1,123,982)	\$ 1,084,030
 2018 TSPLOST	1,679,130		381,794	1,297,368	1,297,368	\$ 1,297,368

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

REVENUES	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET ACTU	VARIANCE FROM BUDGET
Grants Local Matching Fees TOTAL REVENUE	27,361 16, 30,000 38,	730 \$ (3,931) 478 (10,883) 081 8,081 (6,733)
EXPENDITURES Administrative Transportation TOTAL EXPENDITURES EXCESS - DEFICIENCY REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	83,542 76,	480 809 289 6,733
FUND BALANCES BEGINNING OF YEAR FUND BALANCES END OF YEAR	\$\$	\$

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA
AGENCY FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
JUNE 30, 2019

NED ALS	,853	,853	969,479	1,213,853
COMBINED TOTALS	1,213,853	1,213,853	969	1,213
9511	69	€9	69	69
PROBATION OFFICE	1,963	1,963	1,963	1,963
⊆ :	6 9	69	69	€9
MAGISTRATE	5,910	5,910	1,693	5,910
	69	69	€4	69
CLERK OF COURT	414,958	414,958	181,701 233,257	414,958
	€9	.π.	€9	69
STATE EQUITY SHARING	118,184	118,184	118,184	118,184
	69	€9	↔	69
FEDERAL EQUITY SHARING	4,750	4,750	4,750	4,750
	69	69	€9	64
PROBATE	86,128	86,128	86,128	86,128
	69	69	↔	69
SHERIFF	83,712 \$	83,712	83,712	83,712
ER	69	69	69	↔
TAX COMMISSIONER	498,248	498,248	493,311	498,248
0	6∕3	69	↔	€9
ASSETS	Cash	TOTAL ASSETS	LIABILITIES Accounts Payable Amounts Held in Trust Unsettled Escrow	TOTAL LIABILITIES

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA AGENCY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSET AND LIABILITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

TAX COMMISSIONER					
		2018	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	2019
ASSETS Cash	er.	27/ 505 #	16 252 626 ф	16.051.072 #	400.040
TOTAL ASSETS	• \$ \$	376,595 \$ 376,595 \$	16,373,626 \$ 16,373,626 \$	16,251,973 \$	498,248
	Ψ	=====	10,373,020	10,231,973	470,240
LIABILITIES					
Amounts Held in Trust	\$	371,658 \$	16,373,626 \$	16,251,973 \$	493,311
Unsettled Escrow TOTAL LIABILITIES	ď	4,937	1/ 272 (2/ #	16.051.052	4,937
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	376,595 \$	16,373,626	16,251,973 \$	498,248
SHERIFF					
ASSETS					
Cash	\$	49,045 \$	357,249 \$	322,582 \$	83,712
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	49,045 \$	357,249 \$	322,582 \$	83,712
LIABILITIES) !
Amounts Held in Trust	\$	49,045 \$	357,249 \$	322,582 \$	83,712
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	49,045 \$	357,249 \$	322,582 \$	83,712
		-		=======================================	
PROBATE JUDGE					
ASSETS					
Cash	\$	76,332 \$	740,383 \$	730,587 \$	86,128
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	76,332 \$	740,383 \$	730,587 \$	86,128
LIABILITIES					
Amounts Held in Trust	\$	76,332 \$	740,383 \$	730,587 \$	86,128
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	76,332 \$	740,383 \$	730,587 \$	86,128
FEDERAL EQUITY SHARING					·
disconnection of the state of t					
ASSETS					
Cash	\$	7,526 \$	12,698 \$	15,474 \$	4,750
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	7,526 \$	12,698 \$	15,474 \$	4,750
LIABILITIES					
Amounts Held in Trust	\$	7,526 \$	12,698 \$	15,474_\$	4,750
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	7,526 \$	12,698 \$	15,474 \$	4,750
STATE EQUITY SHARING					
ASSETS					
Cash	\$	135,040 \$	135,916 \$	152,772 \$	118,184
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	135,040 \$	135,916 \$	152,772 \$	118,184
LIABILITIES	3,				
Amounts Held in Trust	\$	135,040 \$	135,916 \$	152,772 \$	118,184
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	135,040 \$	135,916 \$	152,772 \$	118,184
	8				

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA AGENCY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSET AND LIABILITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

CLERK OF COURT					
		2018	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	2019
ASSETS Cash	Φ.	207.272 #	70 / (O.T	(O= OOO	44.4.050
Casn TOTAL ASSETS	\$ \$	386,273 \$	726,607 \$	697,922 \$	414,958
TOTAL ASSETS	J	386,273 \$	720,007	697,922 \$	414,958
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable					
Amounts Held in Trust	\$	195,840 \$	652,975 \$	667,114 \$	181,701
Unsettled Escrow		190,433	73,632	30,808	233,257
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ =	386,273 \$	726,607 \$	697,922 \$	414,958
MAGISTRATE					
ASSETS					
Cash	\$	6,212 \$	85,846 \$	86,148 \$	5,910
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	6,212 \$	85,846 \$	86,148 \$	5,910
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable					
Amounts Held in Trust	\$	3,187 \$	51,215 \$	52,709 \$	1,693
Unsettled Escrow		3,025	34,631	33,439	4,217
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	6,212 \$	85,846 \$	86,148 \$	5,910
PROBATION OFFICE					
ASSETS					
Cash	\$	1,933_\$	62,342_\$	62,312 \$	1,963
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,933 \$	62,342 \$	62,312 \$	1,963
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable					
Unsettled Escrow		1,933	62,342	62,312	1,963
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ =	1,933 \$	62,342 \$	62,312 \$	1,963
TOTALS					
ASSETS					
Cash	\$	1,038,956 \$	18,494,667 \$	18,319,770 \$	1,213,853
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ _	1,038,956 \$	18,494,667 \$	18,319,770 \$	1,213,853
I IADII ITIES	10=				
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable Amounts Held in Trust	Ф	020 /20 A	10 224 062 4	10 102 211	0.60 450
Unsettled Escrow	\$	838,628 \$	18,324,062 \$	18,193,211 \$	969,479
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	200,328 1,038,956 \$	170,605 18,494,667 \$	126,559	1 213 853
1011 PUDIFITIES	J ==	1,020,320 \$	10,474,007	10,519,770 \$	1,213,853



Joseph Duncan, CPA Joe Kitchens, CPA



Members of American Institute and Georgia Society of Certified Public Accountants

Certified Public Accountants

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 Chairman and Members of the Board of Commissioners Banks County, 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, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Banks County, Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Banks County, Georgia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 30, 2019. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Banks County Health Department, as described in our report on Banks County, Georgia's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditor's testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employee, 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 significant deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency or 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.

61

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Banks County, Georgia's Response to Findings

Duncan + Kitchery LLE

Banks County, Georgia's response to the findings identified in our audit is in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Banks County, 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 them.

Purpose of this Report

This report is intended 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 Banks County, Georgia's internal control over compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the County's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Duncan & Kitchens, LLC

Certified Public Accountants Clarkesville, Georgia

November 30, 2019

Joseph Duncan, CPA Joe Kitchens, CPA



Members of American Institute and Georgia Society of Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board of Commissioners Banks County, Georgia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Program

We have audited Banks County, Georgia's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Banks County's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. Banks County, Georgia's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Banks County, Georgia's major programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Banks County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

63

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination on Banks County, Georgia's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Banks County, Georgia, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of Banks County, Georgia, is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered Banks County's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program to determine our auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Banks County, Georgia's internal control over compliance.

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

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing on internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Duncan & Kitchens, LLC
Certified Public Accountants

Clarkesville, Georgia November 30, 2019

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards By Grant For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Federal Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-through Grantor and Number	Federal Expenditures(\$)
U.S Environmental Protection Agency Capitilzation Grants for Clean Water State Revolvin Loan Fund TOTAL U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	66.468	GEFA DW2016034	\$ 53,183
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants/State's program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	14.228	Georgia Department of Community Affairs,15p-y-006-1-5832	\$ 306,760
U.S. Department of Transportation Transit Operating Assistance Grant TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT TRANSPORTATION	20.509	Georgia Department of Transportation Project T006135	42,730
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Disaster Grants -Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	Georgia Emergency Management Agency FEMA-4338-DR-GA	844,623
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.039	Georgia Emergency Management Agency HMGP-4215-0006	24,929
Emergency Management Performance Grants TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECTIFIED	97.042	Ocorgia Emergency management Agency OEM 18-006	7,690
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS			\$ 1,279,915

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and the schedule of findings and questioned costs

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Banks County, Georgia under programs of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because this schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the County.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in OMB Circular A-87, Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments, or the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as a reimbursement.

NOTE 3 – De Minimis Indirect Cost Rate

Banks County, Georgia has elected not to use the 10 percent *de minimis* indirect cost rate allowed under Uniform Guidance.

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS JUNE 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF THE AUDITOR'S RESULTS

A. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditor's report issued:

Unmodified

Internal Control over financial reporting:

Material weaknesses identified:

None Reported

Significant deficiencies identified

Not considered material weaknesses?

None Reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted:

None Reported

B. FEDERAL AWARDS

Internal control over major programs:

Material weaknesses identified:

None Reported

Significant deficiencies identified

Not considered material weaknesses?

None Reported

Type of auditor's report issued on

Compliance for major programs:

Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance

with Uniform Guidance?

None Reported

Identification of major programs:

97.036 Disaster Grants - Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disters)

Dollar threshold used to distinguish

Between Type A and Type B programs:

\$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee

Yes

BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS JUNE 30, 2018

- 2. Financial Statement Findings
 - A. Current Year Audit Findings
 None Reported
 - B. Prior Year Audit Findings
 None Reported
- 3. Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

The audit of the basic financial statements and schedule of expenditures of federal awards disclosed no audit findings or questioned costs which are required to be reported under *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.*

STATE REPORTING SECTION

This section requires additional reports required by the state of Georgia.

BANKS COUNTY SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX PROCEEDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

2012 SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX

<u>PROJECT</u>	ORIGINAL ESTIMATED <u>COST</u>	PRIOR <u>TOTAL</u>	CURRENT TOTAL	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETION
Water/Sewer Improvements	\$ 4,470,000	\$ 2,242,862	\$ 378,415	58.64%
General Obligation Debt	450,000		0	0.00%
Roads and Bridges	4,825,500	4,792,498	581,921	111.38%
Public Safety	1,900,000	2,056,050	177,760	117.57%
Parks and Recreation	1,000,000	2,152,641	0	215.26%
Senior Center	30,000	48,627	0	162.09%
Vehicles	192,000	73,243	0	38.15%
Plotter Equipment	7,500	6,832	0	91.09%
City Projects				
Maysville	400,000	400,000	0	100.00%
Homer	800,000	800,861	0	100.11%
Gillsville	20,000	19,229	0	96.15%
Lula	45,000	54,437	0	120.97%
Alto	60,000	59,726	0	99.54%
Baldwin	200,000	200,180	0	100.09%
	\$14,400,000	\$ 12,907,186	\$1,138,096	

BANKS COUNTY SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX PROCEEDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

2017 SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX

PROJECT	ORIGINAL ESTIMATED <u>COST</u>	PRIOR TOTAL	CURRENT TOTAL	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETION
Water/Sewer Improvements	\$ 3,271,910 \$	~	\$ 447,885	13.69%
Candler Building and Library	75,000		62,360	83.15%
Roads and Bridges	4,175,423	я	23,087	0.55%
Public Safety	3,470,406	175,207	1,155,649	38.35%
Parks and Recreation	1,000,000	=	20,287	2.03%
Senior Center	600,000	¥	478,684	79.78%
Code Enforcement	25,000	Ĩ.	28,642	114.57%
GPS System	20,000	<u>~</u>	14,341	71.71%
City Projects				
Maysville	623,206	-	104,951	16.84%
Homer	767,903		129,390	16.85%
Gillsville	18,844	· ·	3,014	15.99%
Lula	106,335	- 2	17,845	16.78%
Alto	347,273	1 =	53,239	15.33%
Baldwin	498,700	:::	84,062	16.86%
	\$ 15,000,000 \$	175,207	\$ 2,623,436	