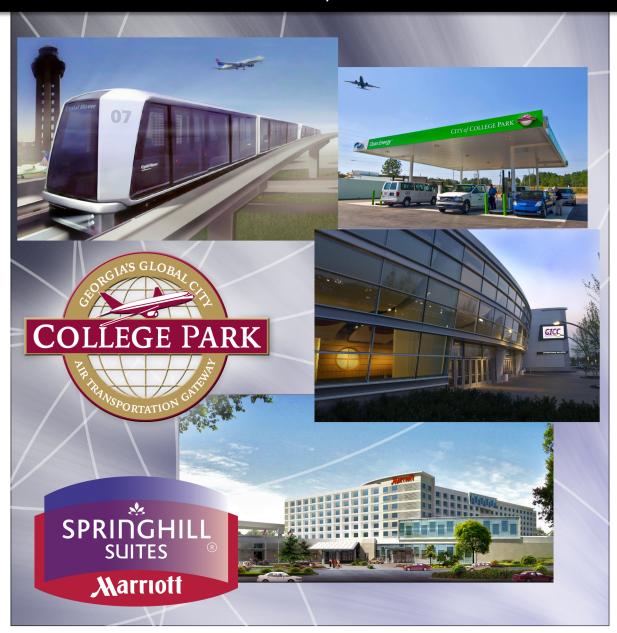
City of College Park, Georgia Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ending

June 30th, 2009



The New Gateway Center at the Georgia International Convention Center

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Prepared by:

Finance Department, City of College Park, Georgia

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

(Unaudited)



CITY OF COLLEGE PARK

P. O. BOX 87137 • COLLEGE PARK, GA. 30337 • 404/767-1537

February 2, 2010

To the Honorable Mayor, members of the City Council and the Citizens of College Park:

State law requires that all local governments publish a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Pursuant to that requirement, we hereby issue the comprehensive annual financial report of the City of College Park for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

The comprehensive annual financial report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City of College Park. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the City of College Park has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the City of College Park's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the City of College Park's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

The City of College Park's financial statements have been audited by Mauldin & Jenkins, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City of College Park for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unqualified opinion that the City of College Park's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

GAAP require that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The City of College Park's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

Profile of the Government

The City, incorporated in 1895, is located approximately nine minutes and seven miles south of Atlanta's downtown business district. The City enjoys access to Interstate Highways I-85 and I-285, as well as U.S. Highway 29, adjacent to and adjoining the Midfield Terminal Complex of Hartsfield Jackson International Airport. The City of College Park currently occupies a land area of 10 square miles and serves a population of 20,533. The City of College Park is empowered to levy a property tax on both real and personal properties located within its boundaries. It also is empowered by state statute to extend its corporate limits by annexation, which occurs periodically when deemed appropriate by the governing council.

The City operates under the Council-Manager form of government. Policymaking and legislative authority are vested in the governing council, which consists of a mayor and a four-member council. The governing council is responsible for, among other things, passing ordinances, adopting the budget, appointing committees and hiring the City's manager and the City's attorney. The City Manager is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the governing council and overseeing the day-to-day operations of the City. The council is elected on a non-partisan basis. Councilmembers are elected to four- year staggered terms with two councilpersons elected every two years. The mayor is elected for a four-year term. All Councilmembers are elected from their ward, while the mayor is elected at large.

The financial reporting entity (the City) includes all the funds of the primary government (i.e. the City of College Park, Georgia as legally defined), as well as its component unit, the College Park Business and Industrial Development Authority. Component units are legally separate entities for which the primary government is financially accountable. The City provides a full range of services, including police and fire protection; sanitation services; the construction and maintenance of highways, streets, and infrastructure; recreational activities and cultural events; the sale of electricity; and the sale of water and wastewater treatment.

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the City of College Park's financial planning and control. All departments of the City of College Park are required to present a departmental plan for appropriation to the City Manager by the end of January of each year. The City Manager uses these requests as the starting point for developing a proposed budget. The City Manager then presents this proposed budget to the council for review prior to July 1. The council is required to hold public hearings on the proposed budget and to adopt a final budget by June 30, the close of the City of College Park's fiscal year. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function (e.g. public safety), and department (e.g., police). Budget-to-actual comparisons are provided in this report for each individual governmental fund for which an appropriated budget has been adopted. For the General Fund, Hotel/Motel Tax Fund, and Car Rental Fund, these comparisons are presented as part of the basic financial statements for the governmental funds. For governmental funds, other than the General Fund, Hotel/Motel Tax Fund, and Car Rental Fund with appropriated annual budgets, this comparison is presented in the governmental fund subsection of this report.

Factors Affecting Financial Condition

The information presented in the financial statements is perhaps best understood when it is considered from the broader perspective of the specific environment within which the City of College Park operates.

Current Economic Condition

The City is extremely sound financially. A target fund balance is commonly considered 30 percent of expenditures; ours exceeds 70 percent, and has for several years. The size of our cash reserves is among the fundamental underpinning of the City's bond rating. Coupled with a diverse revenue stream and a strong history of sound financial management, the City is well poised to maintain current operations in the face of the economic conditions forced upon it.

Long-term financial planning. In June 2006, the City acquired 28.82 acres surrounding the Convention Center and issued requests for proposals for a developer to construct significant hotel and commercial properties in the Convention Center area. Purchased by Atlanta from the original residents in prior years because of excessive airport noise levels, the land is bounded by Camp Creek Parkway, a four-lane highway with direct access to Interstate 85 and Hartsfield International Airport, making it an attractive site for commercial development. This valuable real estate is undergoing redevelopment. This exciting project encompasses:

- The relocation of all car rental facilities presently located at the airport to this area was completed December 2009.
- o The construction of two major hotels and one office building are nearing completion. Complete build out is expected by 2015.
- o An Automated People Mover (APM) to connect the Airport to the Convention Center development was completed December 2009.

A separate special fund has been set up to account for the operations of the district surrounding the Convention Center. Revenues for this fund consist of a special district tax imposed on the appreciation of ad valorem assessments from commercial development within its borders. The revenue stream will be utilized to repay revenue bonds issued to finance the necessary public infrastructure within the development.

A major airport employer moved its employee parking to a portion of this area, and all rental car facilities currently located on the airport grounds will be moved to this area. This would move the motor vehicles from the Clayton County digest to the Fulton County tax roles, significantly increasing motor vehicle ad valorem tax revenues. Also the business licenses for the rental agencies would be paid to the City of College Park rather than the City of Atlanta, as is currently the case. In addition, management feels that this would serve as an economic magnet to foster further development of a proposed major mixed-use project consisting of office buildings, additional hotel space.

Major Initiatives

Atlanta Airport Marketing Coalition (AMC)

The AMC, a pooling of marketing departments of the Convention Center and those of the major airport hotels is aggressively marketing the City's first class convention facility nationwide. Management believes that this effort will increase not only exhibit hall and meeting room rentals at the Convention Center but the hotel occupancy taxes as well. Due to the success of this effort, the Convention Center has shown a significant improvement in its financial performance, and is able to cover most of the costs of its operations.

Downtown Revitalization

The airport will move all existing car rental facilities from the airport to the consolidated car rental facility. The City of Atlanta Airport Authority has completed construction of an Automated People Mover (APM) to transport airport passengers to the new consolidated car rental facility. Due to its proximity, all of these will have a major effect on the City in the future.

Historic Main Street

The Development Director oversees the revitalization of the City's historic Main Street by bringing upscale retail, corporate, and a specialty retail corridor to the downtown commercial district. College Park was designated a National Register District in 1996, followed in 1999 with the designation as a Georgia Main Street City by the Georgia Department of Industry, Trade, and Tourism. With over 800 contributing structures, building, and sites collectively listed on the National Register of Historic Places, College Park is the fourth-largest historic district in the state of Georgia. Transportation Historic Grants from the state Department of Transportation were secured to assist in the renovation of the Historic Train Depot and streetscape enhancement of selected blocks in the downtown area. In January 2010, SunTrust Bank opened a new branch on Main Street.

Old National Highway

Since 2002, approximately \$180 million in private investment has been made in the Old National Highway area. This includes both renovation and new construction projects including, the Alteon Flight Safety Training Center, a 52,000 sq. ft., \$75 million facility which trains airline pilots; an \$8 million training facility for Air Tran and various other new commercial and office renovation projects. In addition, millions of dollars in upgrades and renovations have transformed hotels along the Old National Corridor.

In addition to private investment, approximately \$30 million in public funding has been invested in the Old National area since 2002. This includes over \$12 million in tax abatement under the *Old National Highway Enterprise Zone*; city and state funding for streetscape improvements; bond inducements through Fulton County; and programs to assist small businesses (façade grants, revolving loan fund, utility rate discounts). The City of College Park is in the final phase of the LCI grant for Godby Road. Also, in 2008, the City of College Park and Fulton County began partnering on a \$6 million streetscapes, sidewalk, and landscaping improvements project for Old National Highway (beginning at Sullivan Road and continuing south to Flat Shoals

Road). This includes the installation of an Advanced Traffic Management System (ATMS) that will improve traffic flow on Old National Highway. The City has completed a landscaping improvement plan to the median at Old National Highway and I-285.

Future Development

The City is currently home to more than thirty high quality hotels, with five others either under construction or in the planning stages. However, the realization has come that a City cannot exist without a growing residential base, which provides the impetus for being a town as well as a City. Efforts are underway to provide for quality renovation of existing housing stock, construction of new housing developments, as well as the creation of new commercial development.

The City's economic future depends on the retention and expansion of the collective commercial and residential base, and both are being marketed aggressively. The City is committed to developing initiatives to promote a live-work environment.

In December 2009, the City completed the purchase of 325 acres of vacant land previously owned by the City of Atlanta. This creates excellent opportunities for redevelopment in the future.

Cash Management Policies and Practices

Cash temporarily idle during the year was invested in certificates of deposit, obligations of the U.S. Treasury, and Bankers Acceptances. The maturities of investments range from 2 days to 5 years, with the average maturity being approximately eight months. The average yield on investments was 1.61 percent. The Governmental funds earned interest revenue of \$1,214,249 which includes approximately \$700,000 from the settlement of litigation with the City of Atlanta over the allocation of car rental revenues. Enterprise funds earned \$785,092 on investments (Excluding capital lease interest income of \$1,766,615 in the FAA Fund) for the year ended June 30, 2009.

The City's investment policy is to minimize credit and market risks while maintaining a competitive yield on its portfolio. Accordingly, the majority of deposits were either insured by the federal depository insurance or collateralized.

Risk Management

The City has a limited risk management program for workers' compensation. As part of this comprehensive plan, resources are accumulated in the General Fund to meet potential losses. In addition, various control techniques, including employee accident prevention training, have been implemented to minimize work-related losses. The City employs a claims administrator to review all claims. Third party coverage is currently maintained for individual workers' compensation claims in excess of \$225,000 and all other potential losses.

Awards

The City intends to submit this report to the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) for its consideration for awarding the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting. We believe that the report meets the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements for the highest standards in government accounting and financial reporting. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable

City of College Park, Georgia Transmittal Letter – continued

and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report, whose contents conform to program standards. Such CAFR must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of College Park for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. The City of College Park has been awarded the Certificate of Achievement for every submission of its CAFR it has made for the past nine consecutive years. We believe our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and are submitting it to the GFOA.

In addition, the City recently received its first Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, also awarded by the Government Finance Officers Association and represents the highest form of recognition in governmental budgeting.

Acknowledgements

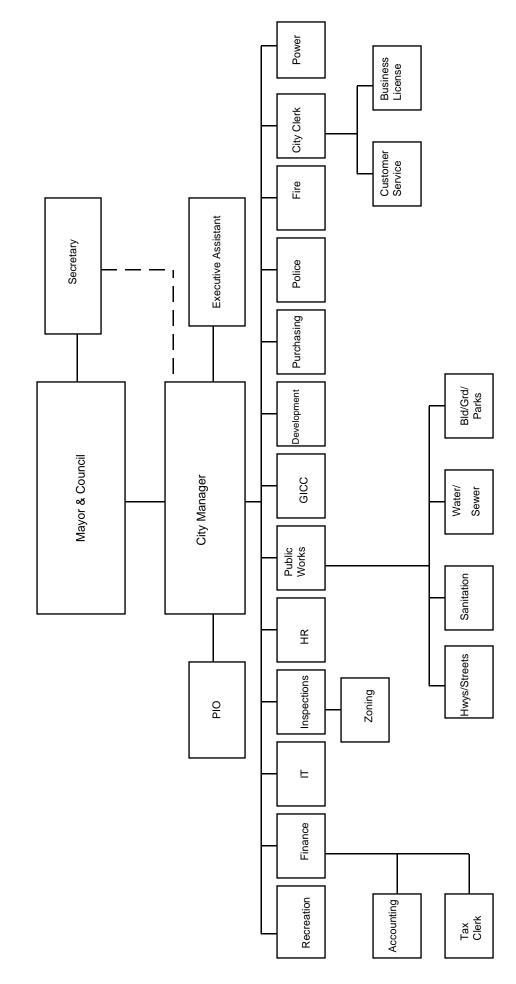
The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the efficient and dedicated services of the entire staff of the accounting department, all city employees, and the financial policies and procedures established by the Mayor and Council. Each member of the department has our sincere appreciation for the contributions made in the preparation of this report. Without the leadership and support of the governing body of the City, preparation of this report would not have been possible.

Sincerely,

William E. Johnson III,

City Manager

City of College Park Organizational Chart



LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS JUNE 30, 2009

Legislative Branch

MayorJack P. LonginoCouncil MemberAmbrose ClayCouncil MemberCharles E. Phillips

Council Member Joe Carn
Council Member Tracey Wyatt

Management Staff

City Manager William E. Johnson III

Director of Finance Richard D. Chess

Interim Fire Chief Wade Elmore

Director of Convention Center Hugh Austin

Director of Personnel Dwight Baker

Director of Public Works Mike Mason

Director of Electrical Jim Smith

Public Information Officer Gerald Walker

Business Development Director Barbra Coffee

City Clerk Lakeitha Reeves

Chief Building Inspector Oscar Hudson

Director of Recreation Eric Stipe

Interim Police Chief Tom Kuzniacki

City Attorney Steve Fincher

Board of the College Park Business and Industrial Development Authority

Chair Walt Bellamy

Vice Chair Subrenia Willis

Secretary/Treasurer Juanita Forbes

Board Member Jon Ritt

Board Member Jeff Green

Board Member (City Council Member) Tracy Wyatt

Mayor of the City Jack P. Longino

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of College Park Georgia

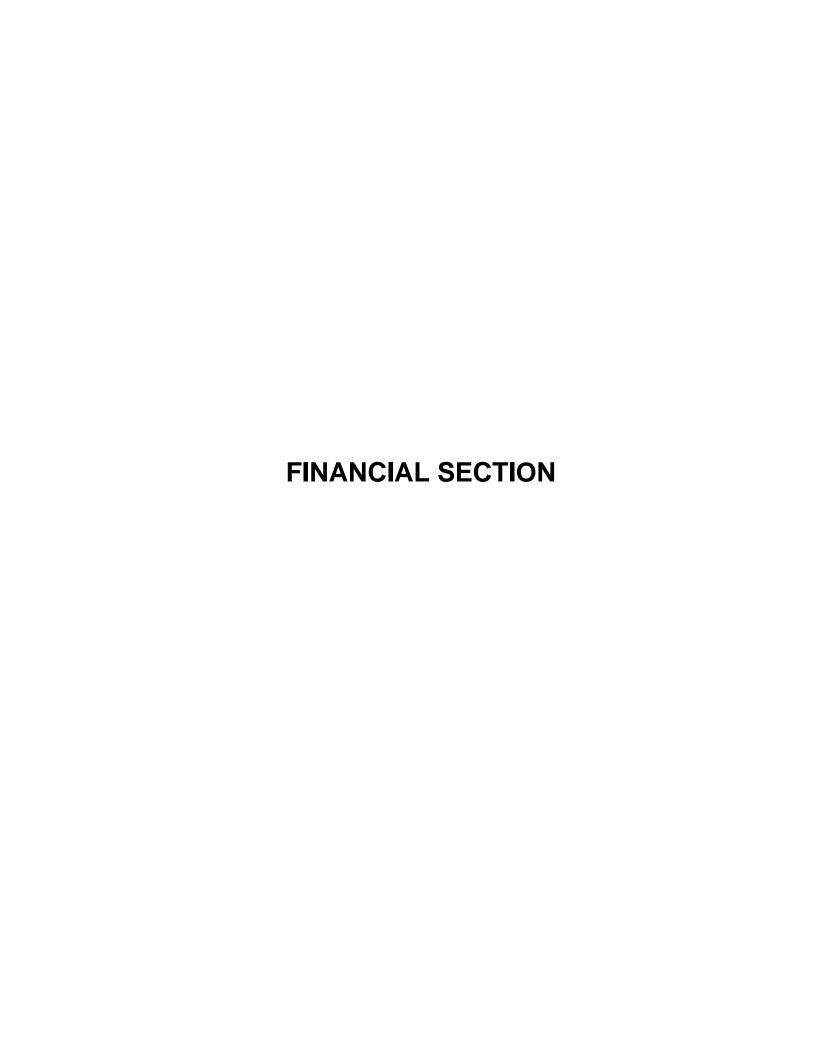
For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2008

A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada to government units and public employee retirement systems whose comprehensive annual financial reports (CAFRs) achieve the highest standards in government accounting and financial reporting.

OF THE STATES SAVE AND CORPORATION SECULAR SEC

President

Executive Director





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council College Park, Georgia

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the **City of College Park**, **Georgia** (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of College Park, Georgia's, management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of College Park, Georgia, as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund, Hotel/Motel Tax Fund, and Car Rental Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 1, 2010, on our consideration of the City of College Park, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and important for assessing the results of our audit.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (on pages 3 through 12) and the Schedules of Funding Progress (on page 65) are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the Unites States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of College Park, Georgia's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory section and statistical section have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Manddin & Jenlins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia February 1, 2010

CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2009

As management of the City of College Park, Georgia, (the "City") we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found in the introductory section of this report.

Financial Highlights

- The government-wide assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$159,860,152 (net assets). Of this amount, \$58,082,920 (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The total cost of all City programs was \$85,409,176 compared to \$78,963,547 for the prior year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$18,900,624 an increase of \$4,345,735 in comparison with the prior year. Of this amount, \$18,086,554 remains unreserved.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the General Fund was \$20,105,087 or 70% of total General Fund expenditures. This level of fund balance represents approximately eight months of average monthly expenditures. Unreserved General Fund balance decreased (\$4,122,374) or (17%) from the prior year. General fund balance continues to exceed the average for similar municipalities which is approximately 3 to 4 months.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, recreation, inspection, engineering, building and grounds, parks, highways and streets, and interest on long-term debt. The business-type activities of the City include electric, water and sewer, convention center operations, FAA projects, redevelopment, storm water, sanitation, and golf course operations.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 13 and 14 of this report.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City of College Park, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three (3) categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains eleven (11) individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, the Hotel/Motel Tax Fund, and the Car Rental Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other eight (8) governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of *combining statements* elsewhere in this report. Exhibits 1 and 2 on pages 11 and 12 present revenues by source for the governmental fund category.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 15 and 16 of this report.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its major governmental funds as well as several of the nonmajor governmental funds. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for the governmental funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary funds. The City's enterprise funds are considered proprietary funds and are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water and sewer, electric, convention center, FAA projects, redevelopment, sanitation, storm water, and golf course operations.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 22-26 of this report.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on page 27 of this report.

Notes to financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 28-64 of this report.

Required supplementary information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report presents the schedule of funding progress as required supplementary information on page 65 of this report.

Combining and individual fund statements and schedules. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents combining and individual fund statements and schedules. This section can be found on pages 66-85 of this report.

Statistical section. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents various supplementary and statistical information such as 10 year presentation of revenues, expenditures and tax rates. The statistical section can be found on pages 86-110 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

Net Assets

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The City's combined net assets decreased from \$170,032,853 in 2008 to \$159,860,152 in 2009. Our analysis below focuses on the net assets (**Table 1**) as compared to the previous year.

Table 1
City of College Park Net Assets

	Governm Activit		Busines: Activit	, ·	Total Primary Government			
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009		
Current and other assets \$	24,008,590 \$	22,457,237 \$	70,940,651 \$	72,848,821 \$	94,949,241 \$	95,306,058		
Capital assets	42,073,903	43,898,864	166,722,387	232,550,213	208,796,290	276,449,077		
Other noncurrent assets	9,946,299	10,153,028	22,290,725	21,163,273	32,237,024	31,316,301		
Total assets	76,028,792	76,509,129	259,953,763	326,562,307	335,982,555	403,071,436		
Current liabilities	2,900,067	4,400,615	23,798,210	33,734,280	26,698,277	38,134,895		
Long term liabilities	1,290,319	1,220,348	137,961,106	203,856,041	139,251,425	205,076,389		
Total liabilities	4,190,386	5,620,963	161,759,316	237,590,321	165,949,702	243,211,284		
Net assets:				_		_		
Invested in capital assets net of debt	41,005,544	43,187,765	52,620,944	54,544,764	93,626,488	97,732,529		
Restricted	291,003	315,654	8,363,110	3,573,526	8,654,113	3,889,180		
Unrestricted	30,541,859	27,384,747	37,210,393	30,853,696	67,752,252	58,238,443		
Total net assets \$	71,838,406 \$	70,888,166 \$	98,194,447 \$	88,971,986 \$	170,032,853 \$	159,860,152		

A significant portion of the City's net assets (\$97,732,529) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding and less accumulated depreciation (net capital assets). The amount invested in capital assets net of related debt of the City equals 61% of total net assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending, including the payment of the related debt.

The City of College Park's net assets also include \$315,654 in net assets restricted for public safety and recreation activities, \$3,573,526 restricted for capital outlay and \$58,238,443 in unrestricted net assets. Total net assets have decreased by (\$10,172,701) in the current year as compared to an increase of \$7,267,248 in the prior year. Below is an analysis of some of the more significant changes in net assets:

- Increases in net assets for the Electric Fund in 2009 and 2008 were \$1,250,398 and \$9,562,702, respectively. Prior year increases in net assets reflected almost \$6,000,000 in resale of surplus capacity to other municipalities. There were no surplus capacity sales in 2009.
- Decreases in net assets for the Water and Sewer Fund for 2009 and 2008 were (\$2,631,683) and (\$1,746,429), respectively. Revenues decreased \$925,034 as drought conditions experienced in 2008 abated. Purchases of water and sewer capacity increased \$962,396 based on increased charges from our suppliers.
- Decreases in net assets for the Convention Center for 2009 and 2008 were (\$3,913,623) and (\$1,100,413) respectively. The operations of the Convention Center are closely related to national economic conditions and therefore losses have increased as a result of the current recession.

- Decreases in net asset for the Redevelopment Authority for 2009 and 2008 were (\$4,810,821) and (\$3,021,065), respectively. Interest expense increased approximately \$2,000,000 related to issuance of developer bonds related to construction of two hotels and an office building. The increase in expenses related to developer bonds is expected to be recouped as development of areas surrounding the Convention Center are built out and rental payments in lieu of property taxes increases to cover debt service.
- Governmental activities resulted in a net decrease of (\$950,240) in net assets as described below.

The unrestricted net assets referred to above may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of College Park reported positive balances in all categories of net assets.

Unrestricted cash and investments decreased from \$62,494,276 in 2008 to \$59,695,858 in 2009. These cash and investments represent 63% of current assets for the primary government.

Table 2 below compares changes in net assets for 2008 and 2009. Table 2

Changes in net assets

		ernmental ctivities	В	usiness-type Activities	Total Primary Government				
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009			
Revenues:									
Charges for services	\$ 5,418,094	\$ 5,205,302	\$ 46,516,877	\$ 38,721,741	\$ 51,934,971	\$ 43,927,043			
Operating grants and									
Contributions	508,087	108,531	-	-	508,087	108,531			
Capital grants and									
Contributions	-	157,000	-	-	-	157,000			
General revenues:									
Property taxes	11,703,357	11,654,838	-	-	11,703,357	11,654,838			
Car rental taxes	2,764,152	2,622,351	-	-	2,764,152	2,622,351			
Hotel/Motel taxes	6,040,403	5,167,031	-	-	6,040,403	5,167,031			
Sales taxes	5,604,030	4,811,409	-	-	5,604,030	4,811,409			
Franchise taxes	892,188	945,485	-	-	892,188	945,485			
Insurance taxes	1,114,057	1,140,744	-	-	1,114,057	1,140,744			
Other taxes	797,060	782,158	-	-	797,060	782,158			
Interest income	753,263	1,214,249	4,013,400	2,551,707	4,766,663	3,765,956			
Gain on sale of capital assets	71,776	49,100	1,594	30,050	73,370	79,150			
Misc income	32,457	74,779	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	32,457	74,779			
Total revenues	35,698,924	33,932,977	50,531,871	41,303,498	86,230,795	75,236,475			
Expenses:									
General government	4.121.255	4.679.761	_	_	4.121.255	4.679.761			
Public safety	17,072,208	19,037,513	_	_	17,072,208	19,037,513			
Recreation	2,078,799	2,091,693		_	2,078,799	2,091,693			
Inspection	418,092	490,737		_	418,092	490,737			
Engineering	253,005	239.775		_	253,005	239.775			
Building and grounds	848,814	1,141,653		-	848,814	1,141,653			
Parks	321,643	300,088		_	321,643	300,088			
Highway and streets	1,715,284	1,945,428		_	1,715,284	1,945,428			
Housing and development	65,002	79,508		-	65,002	79,508			
Interest on long term debt	21,412	33,828		-	21,412	33,828			
Electric	, -	-	17,747,505	18,349,564	17,747,505	18,349,564			
Water and sewer	-	-	9,892,189	9,500,905	9,892,189	9,500,905			
Sanitation	-	-	2,538,563	2,707,778	2,538,563	2,707,778			
Stormwater			345,681	571,717	345,681	571,717			
Golf Course			74.148	25.038	74,148	25.038			
Convention center	-	-	15,288,693	15,169,545	15,288,693	15,169,545			
FAA projects	-	-	3,352,776	3,400,506	3,352,776	3,400,506			
Redevelopment	-	-	2,808,478	5,644,139	2,808,478	5,644,139			
Total expenses	26,915,514	30,039,984	52,048,033	55,369,192	78,963,547	85,409,176			
Increase (decrease) in net assets									
before transfers	8,783,410	3,892,993	(1,516,162)	(14,065,694)	7,267,248	(10,172,701)			
Transfers	(9,074,567)	(4,843,233		4,843,233	-	-			
Change in net assets	(291,157)	(950,240		(9,222,461)	7,267,248	(10,172,701)			
Net assets beginning of year	72,129,563	71,838,406		98,194,447	162,765,605	170,032,853			
Net assets end of year	\$ 71,838,406	\$ 70,888,166	\$ 98,194,447	\$ 88,971,986	\$ 170,032,853	\$ 159,860,152			

Governmental activities. Governmental activities used (\$291,157) and (\$950,240) of net assets in 2008 and 2009, respectively. Overall, governmental revenues decreased (\$1,765,947) (4.95%) while governmental expenses increased by \$3,124,470 or 11.6%, and transfers to business type activities decreased (\$4,231,334). The most significant decreases in governmental revenues were decreases in hotel motel taxes and local option sales of (\$873,372) and (\$792,621), respectively. These decreases are closely tied to the current recession. Interest income increased \$460,986 as a result of the settlement of litigation related to the allocation of interest income and car rental taxes with the City of Atlanta. Interest income from this settlement more than offset reductions in interest rates experienced in 2009. General government expenses increased \$558,506 or 13.5% as a result of increased legal fees and general increases in salaries. Public safety expenses increased \$1,965,305 or 11.5% as a result of increases in staffing in both police and fire. Highways and street expenses increased \$230,144.

Transfers from governmental funds are related to transfers from the Hotel/Motel Tax Fund to the Convention Center Fund to cover operating losses in the Convention Center Fund. These transfers have decreased (\$4,231,334) or (46%) to \$4,843,233. Prior year transfers included \$2,601,445 transfer of stormwater assets from the governmental funds to the Stormwater Fund.

Business-type activities. Business-type activities contributed \$7,558,405 in 2008, and used (\$9,222,461) in 2009. Revenues for business type activities were (\$9,228,373) less than the prior year. As discussed previously, the major factor contributing to this reduction, was the fact that we were unable to resale excess electric capacity in 2009. In 2008, excess electric capacity sales were approximately \$6,000,000. Interest expenses in the Redevelopment Fund increased \$2,172,399 because of the issuance of new debt related to the development of an Office and Hotels adjacent to the Convention Center. Convention Center net losses increased from (\$1,100,413) to (\$3,913,623) as a result of recessionary conditions. Water and Sewer losses increased from (\$1,746,429) in 2008 to (\$2,631,683) in 2009. Contributing to this loss was the abatement of drought conditions that existed in 2008 which negatively impacted water sales.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the City's *governmental funds is* to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, *unreserved fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the General Fund was \$20,105,087 and total fund balance was \$20,587,861. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unreserved fund balance represents 70% of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 72% of that same amount. This is a decrease from the prior year when unreserved fund balance represented 90% of total General Fund expenditures.

The General Fund balance decreased (\$3,804,760) in 2009 compared to an increase of \$1,889,558 in 2008. General Fund revenues decreased from \$25,936,429 in 2008 to \$22,505,082 in 2009. Contributing to this decrease was a decrease of (\$1,787,685) in property tax revenues from the prior year which included settlement of several years of property tax related to the Delta Airlines bankruptcy. Sales taxes have decreased (\$835,273) as a result of the recession. General Fund expenditures increased from \$26,967,754 in 2008 to \$28,658,849 in 2009. Included in expenditures in 2009 were approximately \$2,300,000 of expenditures for purchase and construction of the Godby Road recreation facility and the Zupp Park facility.

The City's other major governmental funds are the Hotel/Motel Tax Fund and the Car Rental Fund. The Hotel/Motel Tax Fund derives its revenues from hotel/motel taxes and a special district tax levied on hotels and motels. Revenues in this fund decreased from \$7,775,669 in 2008 to \$6,807,446 in fiscal 2009, a sharp decrease as a result of the recession. The majority of these funds (\$5,252,000) are used to support the operations of the Georgia International Convention Center (GICC). Transfers of \$1,700,000 were made to the General Fund to offset General Fund expenditures for police, fire, highway and streets and other expenditures in support of the hotels and the GICC for purposes of promoting tourism.

The Car Rental Fund derives its revenues from taxes levied on car rental operations at Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport. In February 2009, settlement was reached between the City of Atlanta and the City of College Park regarding the allocation of these funds in previous years. The City received a total payment of \$10,622,624 which was recognized as revenue in 2009 in this fund. Car rental funds are restricted for public safety and recreation capital projects. The City has a number of nonmajor governmental funds.

Table 3 compares total revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for all governmental funds.

Table 3
Governmental Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

		Govern	nenta	l Funds	\$ Increase	% Increase	
		2008		2009	(Decrease)	(Decrease)	
Revenues:							
Taxes	\$	27,826,397	\$	34,941,093	\$ 7,114,696	25.57%	
Licenses and permits	*	2,336,444	*	2,306,413	(30,031)	-1.29%	
Intergovernmental revenues		508,087		265,531	(242,556)	-47.74%	
Fines and forfeitures		2,540,886		2,282,938	(257,948)	-10.15%	
Charges for services		540,764		615,951	75,187	13.90%	
Interest income		753,263		1,214,249	460,986	61.20%	
Other		104,233		74,779	(29,454)	-28.26%	
Total revenues		34,610,074		41,700,954	7,090,880	20.49%	
Expenditures:							
General government		4,745,430		5,132,336	386,906	8.15%	
Public safety		18,113,160		18,766,459	653,299	3.61%	
Recreation		2,208,913		4,306,776	2,097,863	94.97%	
Inspection		428,553		488,807	60,254	14.06%	
Engineering		258,681		236,120	(22,561)	-8.72%	
Building and grounds		857,749		1,371,518	513,769	59.90%	
Parks		250,292		300,072	49,780	19.89%	
Highway and streets		1,177,892		1,498,510	320,618	27.22%	
Housing and development		65,002		71,033	6,031	9.28%	
Debt service		398,573		389,455	(9,118)	-2.29%	
Total expenditures		28,504,245		32,561,086	4,056,841	14.23%	
Excess of revenues over expenditures		6,105,829		9,139,868	3,034,039	49.69%	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		347,395		49,100	(298,295)	-85.87%	
Capital lease		1,364,394		-	(1,364,394)	-100.00%	
Transfers in		4,734,541		4,638,097	(96,444)	-2.04%	
Transfers out		(11,207,663)		(9,481,330)	1,726,333	-15.40%	
Net change in fund balance		1,344,496		4,345,735	3,001,239	223.22%	
Fund balance, beginning of year		13,210,393		14,554,889	1,344,496	10.18%	
Fund balance, end of year	\$	14,554,889	\$	18,900,624	\$ 4,345,735	29.86%	

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

A schedule of General Fund Revenues Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance, Budget and Actual can be found on pages 18 and 19. Expenditures over revenues for the General Fund were \$416,661 better than had been budgeted. Components of this variance are described below:

- Management had anticipated budget shortfalls as a result of the deteriorating economy. The original budget reflected a deficit (\$8,455,480) which was later reduced to (\$4,221,421). Overall, actual revenues were \$1,720,498 less than budgeted. Property taxes and sales taxes were below budget by (\$455,966) and (\$781,243), respectively, as a result of the recession. To offset the decrease in revenues, management made corresponding decreases in almost all expenditure categories. As a result, total expenditures were \$1,144,565 less than budgeted. Anticipated transfers to other funds was reduced by (960,494) resulting in a net change to fund balance which was \$416,661 better than budgeted.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of June 30, 2009, is \$276,449,077 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system, improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, roads, highways, and bridges. This represents an increase of \$67,652,787 or 32%. The largest increase in capital assets is construction in progress. Construction in progress for governmental activities increased \$2,187,489 and related to ongoing construction of Godby Road Park and Zupp Park. Construction in progress for business type activities increased \$68,712,221 and is related to ongoing construction of two hotels and an office building adjacent to the Convention Center.

Table 4 Capital Assets net of depreciation

		nmental vities		ess-type vities		Primary rnment
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Land	\$ 1,971,079	\$ 2,315,399	\$ 52,689,491	\$ 52,689,491	\$ 54,660,570	\$ 55,004,890
Construction in progress	455,880	2,643,369	290,585	69,002,806	746,465	71,646,175
Building and improvements	23,411,602	22,763,889	81,356,436	79,169,447	104,768,038	101,933,336
Autos and trucks	1,907,918	2,198,812	1,322,911	1,326,884	3,230,829	3,525,696
Other equipment	2,544,213	2,798,867	4,380,466	2,918,960	6,924,679	5,717,827
Infrastructure	11,783,211	11,178,528	26,682,498	27,442,625	38,465,709	38,621,153
Total	\$ 42,073,903	\$ 43,898,864	\$ 166,722,387	\$ 232,550,213	\$ 208,796,290	\$ 276,449,077

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 5 pages 41-43 of this report.

Long-term debt. Bond debt increased from \$133,425,000 in 2008 to \$169,000,000 reflecting scheduled principal payments of \$5,930,000 and issuance of \$41,505,000 of new debt by the Business and Industrial Redevelopment Authority for the construction of two hotels and an office building.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt and capital leases can be found in Note 6 on pages 43-50.

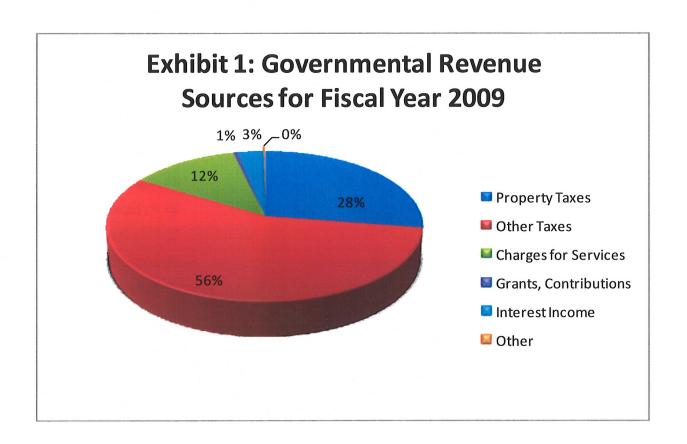
Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

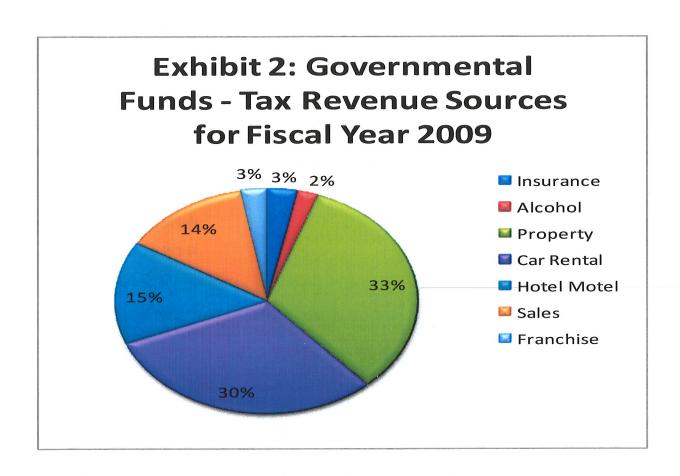
- The unemployment rate for the City in June 2009 was 9.4%, which is up significantly from a rate of 6.9% percent a year ago. Local option sales taxes, hotel motel taxes, and car rental taxes projected to be consistent with 2009 levels which were significantly below historical levels.
- The General Fund is budgeted to use approximately \$3 million of fund balance in order to maintain the current level of services without raising property taxes. The City is budgeted to have fund balances representing over 60% of projected expenditures, still well in excess of balances of other similar municipalities.
- Electric rates to customers are budgeted to remain constant. The City's cost to purchase electricity is expected to benefit from approximately \$4 million of credits granted by the Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia.
- Water and sewer rates are budgeted to increase by approximately 14%.

These factors were considered in preparing the City's budget for the 2010 fiscal year.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Richard D. Chess, Finance Director, P.O. Box 87137, City of College Park, Georgia 30337.





STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2009

		Primary Governmen	t
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,768,148	\$ 3,235,446	\$ 7,003,594
Investments	17,514,658	35,177,606	52,692,264
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	2,319,753	4,239,291	6,559,044
Internal balances	(1,945,414)	1,945,414	-
Inventories	68,402	- 0.045.504	68,402
Investment in direct financing lease, current portion	400.044	2,645,524	2,645,524
Prepaid expenses	430,014	187,758	617,772
Cash restricted	301,675	3,267	304,942
Investments restricted Total current assets	22,457,236	25,414,516 72,848,822	25,414,516 95,306,058
Total current assets	22,437,230	12,040,022	95,300,036
Noncurrent assets			
Investment in direct financing lease	-	11,549,368	11,549,368
Net pension asset	10,135,362	-	10,135,362
Deferred charges	-	4,186,038	4,186,038
Other assets	17,666	5,427,867	5,445,533
Capital assets:			
Non-depreciable	4,958,768	121,692,297	126,651,065
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	38,940,096	110,857,916	149,798,012
Total noncurrent assets	54,051,892	253,713,486	307,765,378
Total Assets	76,509,128	326,562,308	403,071,436
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	1,479,708	15,911,196	17,390,904
Accrued liabilities	1,578,967	1,321,080	2,900,047
Unearned revenue	89,909	-	89,909
Deposits	, <u>-</u>	231,680	231,680
Accrued interest	1,845	-	1,845
Capital leases due within one year	358,863	-	358,863
Claims payable due within one year	239,387	-	239,387
Compensated absences due within one year	651,935	-	651,935
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets:			
Accrued interest	-	8,362,674	8,362,674
Deposits	-	1,336,128	1,336,128
Capital leases due within one year	-	186,523	186,523
Revenue bonds payable due within one year		6,385,000	6,385,000
Total current liabilities	4,400,614	33,734,281	38,134,895
Noncurrent liabilities			
Construction loans payable due in more than one year	_	44,631,635	44,631,635
Net OPEB obligation	445,972	,001,000	445,972
Compensated absences due in more than one year	422,140	_	422,140
Capital leases payable due in more than one year	352,236	163,237	515,473
Revenue bonds payable due in more than one year	-	159,061,169	159,061,169
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,220,348	203,856,041	205,076,389
Total liabilities	5,620,962	237,590,322	243,211,284
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	43,187,765	54,544,764	97,732,529
Restricted for recreation and public safety	315,654	- 1,0 1 1,7 0	315,654
Restricted for capital projects	-	3,573,526	3,573,526
Unrestricted	27,384,747	30,853,696	58,238,443

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

					Program Revenues		σ L	Changes in Net Assets Primary Government	Changes in Net Assets Primary Government
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Primary government: Governmental activities:	 	İ	,						
General government	↔	761	s S	2,306,413 \$			\$ (2,373,348)	9	\$ (2,373,348)
Public salety Pecreation		9,037,513		2,57,5,490	100,001	157 000	(16,355,492)		(16,355,492)
Inspection		490,737		250,030	•	000,101	(490,234)	•	(490,737)
Engineering		239,775				•	(239,775)		(239,775)
Building and grounds		1,141,653		•		•	(1,141,653)	•	(1,141,653)
Parks		300,088				•	(300,088)		(300,088)
Highways and streets		1,945,428				•	(1,945,428)		(1,945,428)
Housing and development		79,508		•	•	•	(79,508)	•	(79,508)
Interest on long-term debt		33,828		. 000 1000 1	- 000	- 000	(33,828)		(33,828)
ı otal göverimental actıvlues		30,039,984		205,502,6	106,531	000,761	(101,800,42)	•	(24,509,151)
Business-type activities:		10 240 564		00 562 500				200	200
		10,040,004		20,003,090	•	•	•	2,414,034	2,214,03
Water and sewer		9,500,905		7,304,520		•		(2,130,385)	(2,136,385)
Corriversion certies		13,169,343		5,562,969				(9,000,576)	(9,606,576)
		3,400,506		1 212 027	•	•	•	(3,012,329)	(3,012,329)
Spoitation		3,400,300		7,21,2,12,				(2,100,479)	(2,100,479)
Stormwater		571,715		653 954				82 237	82 237
Golf course		25.038		49.515				24.477	24.477
Total business-type activities		55,369,192		38,721,741				(16,647,451)	(16,647,451)
Total primary government	\$	85,409,176	\$	43,927,043 \$	3 108,531 \$	157,000			
				_	General revenues:				
					Taxes:				
					Property taxes		11,654,838		11,654,838
					Car rental taxes		2,622,351	•	2,622,351
					Hotel/motel taxes		5,167,031		5,167,031
					Alcoholic beverage taxes	axes	782,158		782,158
					Sales taxes		4,811,409	•	4,811,409
					Franchise taxes		945,485	•	945,485
					Insurance premium taxes	laxes	1,140,744		1,140,744
					Interest Income		1,214,249	707,100,7	3,705,950
					Miscellaneous income Gain on cale of capital accets	atosac	74,779	30.050	79,179
				•	Transfers	2000	(4 843 233)	4 843 233	5
					Total general revenues and transfers	and transfers	23,618,911	7,424,990	31,043,901
					Change in net assets	•	(950,240)	(9,222,461)	(10,172,701)
					Net assets - beginning of year	of vear	71 838 406	98 197 777	170 032 853
					£	50.	22-200-	11.10	0,000

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2009

		General Fund		Hotel/Motel Tax Fund		Car Rental Fund	_	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	 Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$	2,960,675 16,665,202	\$	355,056 849,456	\$	-	\$	452,417	\$ 3,768,148 17,514,658
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles) Inventories		1,469,996		500,496		-		349,261	2,319,753 68,402
Due from other funds		149,297		-		157,000		-	306,297
Prepaid items		414,372		-		-		15,642	430,014
Advances to other funds Cash - restricted		1,401,109		-		2,476		299,199	1,401,109 301,675
Total Assets	\$	23,129,053	\$	1,705,008	\$	159,476	\$	1,116,519	\$ 26,110,056
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:									
Accounts payable	\$	583,925	\$	266,450	\$	429,096	\$	200,237	\$ 1,479,708
Accrued liabilities Due to other funds		1,558,693 40,840		42,630		1,030,653		20,274 230,466	1,578,967 1,344,589
Advances from other funds		-		-		2,287,881		20,350	2,308,231
Deferred revenue		357,734		114,391		-		25,812	497,937
Total liabilities		2,541,192		423,471	_	3,747,630		497,139	7,209,432
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) Reserved for:									
Inventory		68,402		-		-		-	68,402
Prepaid items		414,372		-		-		15,642	430,014
Public safety and recreation		-		-		-		315,654	315,654
Unreserved, undesignated reported in: General fund		20,105,087		_		_		_	20.105.087
Special revenue funds		-		1,281,537		(3,588,154)		263,271	(2,043,346)
Capital projects funds		-		-		-		24,813	24,813
Total fund balances (deficit)	_	20,587,861	_	1,281,537	_	(3,588,154)	Φ.	619,380	18,900,624
Total liabilities and fund balances (deficit)	\$	23,129,053	\$	1,705,008	\$	159,476	\$	1,116,519	
Amounts reported for governmental a Capital assets used in governmer resources and, therefore, are no	ntal acti t report	ivities are not fi ted in the funds	nancia		ent b	ecause:			43,898,864
									408,028
Some receivables are not availab expenditures and, therefore, are Long-term liabilities are not due a	deferre	ed in the funds.	ent pe	riod and,					,-
Some receivables are not availab expenditures and, therefore, are	deferre nd paya funds.	ed in the funds. able in the curre							(2,026,406)
Some receivables are not availab expenditures and, therefore, are Long-term liabilities are not due a therefore are not reported in the	deferre nd paya funds. nancial vernme	ed in the funds. able in the curre resource used ntal funds.	in go	vernmental	ernme	ental			(2,026,406)
Some receivables are not availab expenditures and, therefore, are Long-term liabilities are not due a therefore are not reported in the Net OPEB obligations are not a fin activities and not reported in governments.	deferre nd paya funds. nancial vernmen	ed in the funds. able in the curre resource used ntal funds. are not a finance	in go	vernmental	ernme	ental			 ,

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		General Fund		Hotel/Motel Tax Fund		Car Rental Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES	_		_		_				
Taxes:									
Property	\$	9,725,734	\$	1,631,526	\$	-	\$ 114,382	\$	11,471,642
Sales		4,768,757		5,167,031		10,622,624	42,652		20,601,064
Insurance premium		1,140,744		-		-	-		1,140,744
Alcoholic beverage		782,158		-		-	-		782,158
Franchise		945,485		-		-	-		945,485
Licenses and permits		2,306,413		-		-	-		2,306,413
Intergovernmental revenues		31,163		-		-	234,368		265,531
Fines and forfeitures		2,024,170		-		-	258,768		2,282,938
Charges for services		325,399		-		-	290,552		615,951
Interest income		380,411		8,889		823,317	1,632		1,214,249
Other		74,648		-		37	94		74,779
Total revenue		22,505,082		6,807,446		11,445,978	942,448		41,700,954
EXPENDITURES									
Current:		5 440 500		40.000					F 400 000
General government		5,119,508		12,828		-			5,132,336
Police		10,380,409		-		41,100	1,097,583		11,519,092
Fire		7,247,367		-		4 070 400	457.400		7,247,367
Recreation		2,170,124		-		1,979,489	157,163		4,306,776
Inspection		488,807		-		-	-		488,807
Engineering		236,120		-			-		236,120
Building and grounds		1,017,902		-		344,408	9,208		1,371,518
Parks		300,072		-		-			300,072
Highway and streets		1,309,085		-		-	189,425		1,498,510
Housing and development		-		-		-	71,033		71,033
Debt service:									
Principal		357,260		-		-	-		357,260
Interest		32,195		-		-			32,195
Total expenditures		28,658,849		12,828	_	2,364,997	1,524,412	_	32,561,086
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over									
(under) expenditures	_	(6,153,767)		6,794,618	_	9,080,981	(581,964)		9,139,868
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfers in		3,973,400		-		-	664,697		4,638,097
Transfers out		(1,673,493)		(6,952,000)		(428,837)	(427,000)		(9,481,330)
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets		49,100		-		-	-		49,100
Total other financing sources (uses)	_	2,349,007		(6,952,000)	_	(428,837)	237,697	_	(4,794,133)
Net change in fund balances		(3,804,760)		(157,382)		8,652,144	(344,267)		4,345,735
Fund balances (deficit), beginning of year		24,392,621		1,438,919		(12,240,298)	963,647		14,554,889
Fund balances (deficit), end of year	\$	20,587,861	\$	1,281,537	\$	(3,588,154)	\$ 619,380	\$	18,900,624

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds

\$ 4,345,735

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

(7,817,077)

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on pet

governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items:

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Principal payment on capital leases

357,260

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

338,881

Change in net assets of governmental activities

\$ (950,240)

GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Ru	dget					Variance With
	 Original	uget	Final	-	Actual		Final Budget
Revenues:	 						
Taxes:							
Property	\$ 9,527,400	\$	10,181,700	\$	9,725,734	\$	(455,966)
Sales	5,550,000		5,550,000		4,768,757		(781,243)
Insurance premium	1,120,000		1,140,744		1,140,744		-
Alcoholic beverage	825,000		870,000		782,158		(87,842)
Franchise	700,000		861,800		945,485		83,685
Licenses and permits	2,000,800		2,304,406		2,306,413		2,007
Intergovernmental revenues	85,000		163,030		31,163		(131,867)
Fines and forfeitures	2,150,000		2,165,000		2,024,170		(140,830)
Charges for services	320,000		320,000		325,399		5,399
Interest income	500,000		500,000		380,411		(119,589)
Other	 98,900		168,900		74,648		(94,252)
Total revenue	 22,877,100		24,225,580		22,505,082		(1,720,498)
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General government							
Executive	1,491,373		2,127,848		1,961,863		165,985
Legislative	790,584		840,184		774,003		66,181
Financial administration	251,070		275,800		261,320		14,480
Accounting	353,983		370,923		313,124		57,799
Personnel	432,786		446,151		440,590		5,561
Purchasing	160,651		170,846		162,947		7,899
Public information	217,837		204,822		195,663		9,159
Business licenses	81,687		81,687		74,878		6,809
Data processing	732,152		756,972		741,804		15,168
Business development	 233,387		211,557		193,316		18,241
Total general government	 4,745,510		5,486,790		5,119,508		367,282
Police							
Administration	1,706,395		1,698,883		1,691,373		7,510
Patrol	6,886,881		6,752,271		6,588,701		163,570
Investigations	1,434,372		1,344,372		1,256,330		88,042
Corrections	407,270		507,220		512,216		(4,996)
Municipal court	439,983		364,983		331,789		33,194
Total police	10,874,901		10,667,729		10,380,409		287,320
Fire							
Administration	913,494		1,030,924		1,001,048		29,876
Suppression	4,421,631		4,310,671		4,181,365		129,306
Emergency medical services	2,060,390		2,061,499		2,064,954		(3,455)
Total fire	7,395,515	_	7,403,094		7,247,367		155,727
Recreation							
Administration	305,077		305,077		257,627		47,450
Programs	1,285,261		1,389,831		1,281,496		108,335
Facilities	570,404		663,154		631,001		32,153
Total recreation	 2,160,742		2,358,062		2,170,124		187,938
. 510 55. 50.1011	 _,.50,1 12	-	_,000,002		_,,	-	101,000

Continued

GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Bu			Variance With			
Expenditures (continued):	 Original	agot	Final	Actual		Final Budget	
Current (continued):	 		-				
Inspection	464,309		514,876	488,807		26,069	
Engineering	268,848		268,976	236,120		32,856	
Buildings and grounds	961,337		1,014,437	1,017,902		(3,465)	
Parks	302,322		311,222	300,072		11,150	
Highways and streets	1,432,070		1,389,735	1,309,085		80,650	
Debt service:							
Principal	388,493		388,493	357,260		31,233	
Interest	=		=	32,195		(32,195)	
Total expenditures	28,994,047		29,803,414	28,658,849		1,144,565	
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	 (6,116,947)		(5,577,834)	 (6,153,767)		(575,933)	
Other financing sources (uses):							
Transfers in	3,973,400		3,973,400	3,973,400		_	
Transfers out	(6,328,933)		(2,633,987)	(1,673,493)		960,494	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	17,000		17,000	49,100		32,100	
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (2,338,533)		1,356,413	 2,349,007		992,594	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(=,==,,===)		.,,				
Net change in fund balances	(8,455,480)		(4,221,421)	(3,804,760)		416,661	
Fund balances, beginning of year	 24,392,621		24,392,621	 24,392,621			
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 15,937,141	\$	20,171,200	\$ 20,587,861	\$	416,661	

HOTEL/MOTEL TAX SPECIAL REVENUE FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Revenues		Original Budget		Final Budget	 Actual	 Variance With Final Budget
Taxes: Property Sales Interest income Total revenue	\$	1,750,000 5,892,500 20,000 7,662,500	\$	1,854,000 5,367,280 20,000 7,241,280	\$ 1,631,526 5,167,031 8,889 6,807,446	\$ (222,474) (200,249) (11,111) (433,834)
Expenditures: Current: General government Total general government		<u>-</u>	_	<u>-</u>	 12,828 12,828	(12,828) (12,828)
Excess of revenue over expenditures		7,662,500		7,241,280	 6,794,618	 (446,662)
Other financing uses Transfers out Total other financing uses	_	(7,662,500) (7,662,500)		(7,241,280) (7,241,280)	 (6,952,000) (6,952,000)	 289,280 289,280
Net change in fund balances		-		-	(157,382)	(157,382)
Fund balances, beginning of year		1,438,919		1,438,919	 1,438,919	 <u>-</u> ,
Fund balances, end of year	\$	1,438,919	\$	1,438,919	\$ 1,281,537	\$ (157,382)

CAR RENTAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	 Original Budget	Final Budget	 Actual		Variance With Final Budget
Revenues					
Sales taxes	\$ -	\$ 2,307,371	\$ 10,622,624	\$	8,315,253
Interest income	-	-	823,317		823,317
Other income	 -	 -	 37		37
Total revenue	 -	 2,307,371	 11,445,978		9,138,607
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Police	-	35,000	41,100		(6,100)
Recreation	3,961,200	1,961,200	1,979,489		(18,289)
Buildings and grounds	-	343,000	344,408		(1,408)
Debt service:					
Principal	425,000	425,000	-		425,000
Interest	428,975	50	-		50
Total expenditures	 4,815,175	2,764,250	2,364,997	_	399,253
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	 (4,815,175)	 (456,879)	 9,080,981		9,537,860
Other financing uses					
Transfers in	4,815,175	915,484	-		(915,484)
Transfers out	· · ·	(458,605)	(428,837)		29,768
Total other financing uses	4,815,175	456,879	(428,837)	_	(885,716)
Net change in fund balances	-	-	8,652,144		8,652,144
Fund balances (deficit), beginning of year	 (12,240,298)	 (12,240,298)	 (12,240,298)		
Fund balances (deficit), end of year	\$ (12,240,298)	\$ (12,240,298)	\$ (3,588,154)	\$	8,652,144

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2009

			Busi	ness-type Activiti	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds	<u>s</u>		
		Electric		Water and	Convention	Redevelopment Authority	Nonmajor Enterprise	Total Enterprise
		Fund	"	Sewer Fund	Center Fund	Fund	Funds	Funds
ASSETS								
Current assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	s	455,238	↔	189,274 \$		\$ 104,346	\$ 2,228,708	\$ 3,235,446
Investments		29,344,435		5,828,934	4,237		•	35,177,606
Investment in direct financing lease, current portion		1		•	•	•	2,645,524	2,645,524
Receivables:								
Utility charges (net of allowance for								
uncollectible accounts)		2,469,152		663,345	1	ı	346,058	3,478,555
Other receivables		604,050		15,728	80,075	46,000	14,883	760,736
Due from other funds		245,617		322		1,030,653	7,332	1,283,924
Prepaid expenses		46,208		25,816	61,654	•	54,080	187,758
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted		3,267			•	•	•	3,267
Investments - restricted		2,401,352			1,212,415	18,227,223	3,573,526	25,414,516
Total current assets		35,569,319		6,723,419	1,616,261	19,408,222	8,870,111	72,187,332
Nonclirrent assets								
Investment in direct financing lease		•			•		11,549,368	11,549,368
Other assets		•				5,427,867	•	5,427,867
Advances to other funds		2,881,491		•	3,149,379	•	•	6,030,870
Deferred charges		•		•	1,325,956	2,741,620	118,462	4,186,038
Capital assets:								
Land		1		1,638,149	15,510,346	35,540,996	•	52,689,491
Construction in progress		1,325,915		119,487	•	67,513,943	43,461	69,002,806
Building and improvements		1,524,400		176,864	88,007,021	•	5,294,531	95,002,816
Autos and trucks		950,625		349,980	19,606	•	2,056,061	3,376,272
Other equipment		943,622		598,579	10,852,432	•	97,911	12,492,544
Infrastructure		16,732,685		23,775,125	•	•	3,755,260	44,263,070
Less accumulated depreciation		(9,398,840)		(8,630,155)	(22,148,286)	•	(4,099,505)	(44,276,786)
Total capital assets (net of								
accumulated depreciation)		12,078,407		18,028,029	92,241,119	103,054,939	7,147,719	232,550,213
Total noncurrent assets		14,959,898		18,028,029	96,716,454	111,224,426	18,815,549	259,744,356
Total assets		50,529,217		24,751,448	98,332,715	130,632,648	27,685,660	331,931,688

Continued

CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2009

			Business-ty	pe Activi	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds	nds Podovologia	Signatur	
		Electric Fund	Water and Sewer Fund	and und	Convention Center Fund	Authority Fund	Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds
LIABILITIES Current liabilities payable from nonrestricted assets								
Accounts payable	↔	1,321,322	\$ 8,72′	8,721,012 \$	157,684	\$ 5,602,506	\$ 108,672	\$ 15,911,196
Deposits) ' - - - -)	5) ' :	225,480	6,200	1	231,680
Due to other funds		259		5,243	222,031		18,099	245,632
Total current liabilities payable from non restricted current assets		2,282,754	8,786	8,786,728	795,905	5,608,706	235,495	17,709,588
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets								
Customer utility deposits Accrued interest on bonds and notes		1,336,128			1.252.658	- 6 820 317	- 669 682	1,336,128 8,362,674
Capital leases payable within one year		•	36	35,402			151,121	186,523
Revenue bonds payable within one year		1		 - -	2,490,000	945,000	2,950,000	6,385,000
Total current liabilities payable from restricted assets		1 336 128	ř	35 402	3 742 658	7 765 317	3 390 820	16 270 325
Total current liabilities		3,618,882	8 82	8 822 130	4 538 563	13 374 023	3,000,020	33 979 913
		3,010,002	0,027	2,130	4,556,565	0,0,4,0,01	3,020,010	018,818,00
Noncurrent liabilities								, 4 d
Canital leases payable in more than one year			,	7 7 1 4		44,031,033	- 155 523	44,051,055
Revenue bonds payable in more than one year		•	-	. '	70,307,190	75,049,444	13,704,535	159,061,169
Advances from other funds	ļ	-		-	526,297	4,030,954	566,497	5,123,748
Total noncurrent liabilities				7,714	70,833,487	123,712,033	14,426,555	208,979,789
Total liabilities		3,618,882	8,829	8,829,844	75,372,050	137,086,056	18,052,870	242,959,702
NET ASSETS Invested in canital assets net of related debt		12 078 407	17 984 913	4 913	19 443 929	656 083	4 381 432	54 544 764
Restricted for capital projects		· ') '	1		3.573,526	3,573,526
Unrestricted		34,831,928	(2,063	(2,063,309)	3,516,736	(7,109,491)	1,677,832	30,853,696
Total net assets (deficit)	S	46,910,335	\$ 15,921,604	1,604 \$	22,960,665	\$ (6,453,408)	\$ 9,632,790	\$ 88,971,986

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

			Business-type Activ	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds	<u>s</u>		
		Electric Fund	Water and Sewer Fund	Convention Center Fund	Redevelopment Authority Fund	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds
OPERATING REVENUES Water and sewer sales	↔	•	\$ 7,351,837 \$		\$ · · · \$		7,351,837
Electric sales		18,349,171	•	•	•		18,349,171
Convention sales		•	•	2,426,904	•		2,426,904
Sanitation sales		•	•	i	•	2,655,968	2,655,968
Stormwater sales		•	•	•		653,954	653,954
Golf course sales		•		•		49,515	49,515
Rentals and commissions		•	•	3,104,347	•	1,212,027	4,316,374
Other		2,214,427	12,683	31,718	631,810	27,380	2,918,018
Total operating revenue		20,563,598	7,364,520	5,562,969	631,810	4,598,844	38,721,741
OPERATING EXPENSES							
Cost of sales - purchases		14,208,787	6,801,610	1,961,930		200,805	23,563,132
Personal services		1,754,626	1,034,621	2,929,373	•	1,821,034	7,539,654
Depreciation		566,145	507,617	3,538,517		501,983	5,114,262
Other operating expenses		1,820,006	1,153,697	2,808,262	974,348	2,233,398	8,989,711
Total operating expenses		18,349,564	9,497,545	11,238,082	974,348	5,147,220	45,206,759
Net operating income (loss)		2,214,034	(2,133,025)	(5,675,113)	(342,538)	(548,376)	(6,485,018)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES) Net gain on disposition of capital assets		16.750	2.300			11.000	30.050
Amortization of deferred issuance cost			Î				
and discounts		•	1	(154,853)	(82,921)	(297,751)	(535,525)
Interest income Interest expense		519,614	153,703 (3,360)	13,953 (3,776,610)	83,188 (4,586,870)	1,781,249 (1,260,068)	2,551,707 (9,626,908)
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)		536,364	152,643	(3,917,510)	(4,586,603)	234,430	(7,580,676)
Income (loss) before transfers		2,750,398	(1,980,382)	(9,592,623)	(4,929,141)	(313,946)	(14,065,694)
Transfers: Transfers in Transfers out		(1,500,000)	98,699 (750,000)	5,679,000	428,837 (310,517)	1,220,614 (23,400 <u>)</u>	7,427,150 (2,583,917)
Change in net assets		1,250,398	(2,631,683)	(3,913,623)	(4,810,821)	883,268	(9,222,461)
Total net assets (deficits), beginning		45,659,937	18,553,287	26,874,288	(1,642,587)	8,749,522	98,194,447
Total net assets (deficits), ending	↔	46,910,335	\$ 15,921,604	22,960,665	\$ (6,453,408) \$	9,632,790	88,971,986

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

		Bus	iness-type Activi	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds	spun		
	<u> </u>	Electric Fund	Water and Sewer Fund	Convention Center Fund	Redevelopment Authority Fund	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Receipts from customers and users Payments to suppliers Payments to employees	\$ 20, (12,	20,448,738 \$ (12,518,473) (1,731,325)	7,394,252 (7,395,967) (1,029,394)	\$ 5,511,561 (4,244,429) (2,915,890)	\$ 1,165,479 \$	\$ 4,588,738 (3,362,844) (1,809,925)	\$ 39,108,768 (27,299,908) (7,486,534)
Other Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	6,	6,198,940	(1,031,109)	(1,648,758)	1,387,284	(38) (584,069)	(38) 4,322,288
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Payment of due to other funds Transfers in Advances from other funds Advances to other funds Transfers out other funds Transfers out other funds	(2,	- - (2,355,194) (1,500,000)	- 98,699 - - 7	5,679,000	428,837 10,916,575 310,517)	(501,395) 1,220,614 566,497 (23,400)	(501,395) 7,427,150 11,483,072 (2,355,194) (2,583,917)
net cash provided (used) by non-capital financing activities	(3,	(3,855,194)	(651,301)	5,679,000	11,034,895	1,262,316	13,469,716
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Acquisition and construction of capital assets Cash proceeds received from issuance of debt Issuance costs paid on related debt Proceeds received from sale of capital assets Principal paid on capital debt Interest paid on capital debt	(1,	(1,451,619) - - 16,750 -	(1,246,948) - 2,300 (47,562) (3,360)	(27,484) - - (2.375,000) (3,813,879)	(65,627,821) 72,708,769 (2,294,429) (780,000) (3,008,340)	(710,613) - - 16,500 (2,921,895) (1,303,354)	(69,064,485) 72,708,769 (2,294,429) 35,550 (6,128,933)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and relating financing activities	(1,	(1,434,869)	(1,295,570)	(6,216,363)	998,179	(4,919,322)	(12,867,945)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Purchase of securities Maturities of investments Interest on investments Interest on financing lease	(36,	(36,106,807) (34,330,634 (519,614	(28,741,093) 30,958,452 153,703	(597,333) 2,763,452 13,953	(13,401,108) - 83,188	3,272,803 (2,462,656) 1,781,249 2,361,115	(75,573,538) 65,589,882 2,551,707 2,361,115
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(1,	(1,256,559)	2,371,062	2,180,072	(13,317,920)	4,952,511	(5,070,834)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	O	(347,682)	(606,918)	(6,049)	102,438	711,436	(146,775)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	€	806,187 458,505 \$	796,192 189,274	263,929 \$ 257,880	1,908	1,517,272	3,385,488
Unrestricted Restricted	€9	455,238 \$ 3,267	189,274	\$ 257,880	\$ 104,346 \$	2,228,708	\$ 3,235,446 3,267
	s	458,505 \$	189,274	\$ 257,880	\$ 104,346	\$ 2,228,708	\$ 3,238,713

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

					Redevelopment	Nonmajor	
		Electric Fund	Water and Sewer Fund	Convention Center Fund	Authority Fund	Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:							
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile	\$	2,214,034 \$	(2,133,025) \$	(5,675,113) \$	(342,538) \$	(548,376)	\$ (6,485,018)
operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used)							
by operating activities:							
Depreciation expense		566,145	507,617	3,538,517		501,983	5,114,262
Changes in assets and liabilities							
(Increase) decrease in:							
Accounts receivable		87,522	29,732	108,993	511,785	(10,106)	727,926
Prepaid expenses		(40,502)	(22,795)	(50,835)	120,966	(48,877)	(42,043)
Due from other funds		3,151,343	4,758	842,902	(994,150)	204,120	3,208,973
Increase (decrease) in:							
Accounts payable		406,102	572,134	(26,907)	5,555,258	38,564	6,515,151
Accrued liabilities		23,301	5,227	13,483		11,109	53,120
Due to other funds		(6,623)	5,243	(209,397)	(3,364,955)	(732,486)	(4,308,218)
Deferred revenue		(224,367)					(224,367)
Customer deposits		21,985		(160,401)	(99,082)		(237,498)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	θ	6 198 940 ¢	\$ (4.031.109) \$	(16/8758)	1 287 28A &	(584 069)	4 322 288

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MUNICIPAL COURT AGENCY FUND JUNE 30, 2009

ASSETS Cash Total assets	\$ 90,1 \$ 90,1	
LIABILITIES	Ф 20.	005
Accounts payable Due to others	\$ 39, ¹ 50, ¹	905 145
Total liabilities	\$ 90,	

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2009

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. The Financial Reporting Entity

The City was chartered in 1895 and operates under a Mayor/Council/City Manager form of government. The City Manager is the head of the administrative branch of government. As such, he is responsible for the day-to-day operations of city government. The legislative authority of the City is vested in the Mayor and four (4) member council with an appointed City Manager. The City provides the following services and operations as authorized by its charter: police and fire protection; development, civic center, electrical, water, sewer, and sanitation services; recreation services; highways and streets; inspection and engineering services; and various general administrative services to residents of the City. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements include the accounts of all City operations and all activities of the City.

Based upon criteria set forth by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 14 "The Financial Reporting Entity," these financial statements present the City and its component units, entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. The City's blended component unit, although a legally separate entity, is in substance, part of the City's operations and so data from this entity is combined with data of the primary government. The blended component unit has a June 30th year end.

Blended Component Unit:

College Park Business and Industrial Development Authority (BIDA) – The BIDA was created for the purpose of attracting development, industry and employment opportunities to the City. In addition, the Authority serves as a finance mechanism for certain City capital projects. Presently, the only financial activity of the Authority consists of providing the financing for certain City projects and certain administrative activities. In addition, BIDA owns a thirty (30) percent interest in College Park/Gateway Redevelopment, L.P. The partnership entered into contracts with BIDA to provide development services.

The Mayor serves as a board member and the remaining board members are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. BIDA bond issues must be approved by the City Council. Separate financial statements for BIDA are not prepared.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segments are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The fiduciary fund statements include financial information for the City's agency fund.

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements. Agency funds have no measurement focus; however, they use the accrual basis of accounting to recognize assets and liabilities. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement* focus and the *modified accrual basis* of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Property taxes, sales taxes, excise taxes, franchise taxes, mixed-drink taxes, licenses, and investment income associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *Hotel/Motel Tax Fund*, which is a special revenue fund, receives income from the levy of a special district tax as well as a percentage of gross rentals of all hotels operating within the City. Funds are used to fund the debt service on the convention center owned and operated by the City, as well as a portion being dedicated to general governmental administration and services.

The *Car Rental Fund*, which is a special revenue fund, is used to record the revenue and expenditure of taxes collected from the excise tax levied on rental cars in the City. The proceeds of this tax are restricted for construction of convention centers, public safety, and recreation facilities.

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

The *Electric Fund* accounts for the activities of the government's electric distribution operations. Electrical services are purchased through a cooperative association of municipalities within the State and sold to residents of the City.

The *Water and Sewer Fund* accounts for the water and sewer services to the City residents and businesses.

The **Convention Center Fund** accounts for the operations of the Georgia International Convention Center.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation (Continued)

The City reports the following major enterprise funds (Continued):

The **Redevelopment Authority Fund** accounts for the activities of the College Park Business and Industrial Development Authority as well as property acquisitions and sales for the purpose of redeveloping land within the City.

The City reports the following fiduciary fund:

The *Municipal Court Fund* accounts for the resources held by the City or its officials in a custodial capacity.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types within the nonmajor governmental funds:

The **special revenue funds** account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes.

The *capital projects funds* account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the *option* of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The City has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the City's water and sewer function and various other functions of the City. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation (Continued)

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

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

The fiduciary fund statements include financial information for the City's Municipal Court agency fund. This fund represents assets held by the City in a custodial capacity for individuals or other governments.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. Budget requests are completed in February.
- Proposed budgets are reviewed and prepared by the City Manager for submission to the Mayor and the City Council in April.
- 3. Public hearings on the proposed budget are held in May and June.
- 4. The budget is legally adopted by the Mayor and City Council prior to June 30.
- 5. All budget revisions or changes must be approved as required by Georgia law and administrative policy. The legal level of budgetary control is the department level, with the Council being the only body authorized to make amendments to the budget. Revisions that alter the total expenditures of any department or fund must be approved by the Mayor and City Council. There were some appropriations made for the year ended June 30, 2009 as noted on the budget to actual statements and schedules within this report.
- Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all the governmental funds and the enterprise funds. Budgets for the enterprise funds are prepared for planning and control purposes only.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)

- Budgets for the governmental funds are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting
 principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual appropriated budgets
 are legally adopted for the General Fund and each Special Revenue Fund.
- 8. Revenues and expenditures of the Capital Projects Funds are budgeted on a project basis and are, therefore, excluded from presentation in the financial statements.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. Generally, only investments with original maturities of three months or less meet this definition.

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the City considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

F. Deposits and Investments

State statutes authorize the City to invest in obligations of the U.S. Government and agencies of corporations of the U.S. Government; obligations of any state; obligations of any political subdivision of any state; certificates of deposit or time deposits of any national state bank or savings and loan which have deposits insured by the FDIC or FSLIC; prime bankers acceptances; repurchase agreements; and the Local Government Investment Pool of the State of Georgia ("Georgia Fund 1"). Georgia Fund I and Georgia Extended Asset Statement Investment Pool (GEAP) are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) but operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. As of June 30, 2009, the City did not have any investments in Georgia Fund I or GEAP.

Investments are reported at fair value. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair values.

G. Property Taxes Receivable

Delinquent property taxes for which the City has a property lien are shown as taxes receivable. Property taxes are levied and billed on September 30 based upon property values assessed as of January 1. The billings are considered due upon receipt by the taxpayer and are past due if not paid by November 28, 60 days after the tax bill mailing. Taxes not paid within sixty days are subject to property tax liens. Receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts when necessary.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

H. Inventory and Prepaid Items

Inventory is valued at cost, using the first-in, first-out method. The cost of governmental fund type inventory is recorded as an expenditure when consumed rather than when purchased. Prepaid items are accounted for using the consumption method. A prepaid item is recognized when a cash expenditure is made for goods or services that were purchased for consumption, but not consumed as of June 30.

I. Interfund Receivables/Payables

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 the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

J. Grants from Other Governments

Federal and state governmental units represent an important source of supplementary funding used to finance housing, business development employment, construction programs, capital asset additions and other activities beneficial to the community. This funding, primarily in the form of grants, is recorded in both governmental and proprietary funds. Grant contributions in the proprietary funds, which are for the purpose of construction activities, or land easement or capital asset acquisitions, are recorded as capital contributions within the statement of revenues and expenses. For all funds, a grant receivable is recorded when the City has met all eligibility requirements.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of assets using the straight line-line method. Assets which are fully depreciated and no longer in use are removed from capital assets. Donated capital assets (if any) are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Interest is capitalized during the construction period on proprietary fund assets financed with bond debt. The amount of interest to be capitalized for debt with tax-exempt interest is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project with interest earned on invested proceeds over the same period. The amount of interest to be capitalized for debt with taxable interest is calculated at the average borrowing rate applied to costs incurred during the construction period.

In the case of initial capitalization of infrastructure assets, those that were acquired prior to fiscal year 2003 were recorded at their current replacement cost adjusted by the implicit price deflator index for governments to the base year of 1996. Infrastructure assets acquired prior to June 30, 1980 are included in the amounts reported.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend useful lives are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Infrastructure (streets, sidewalks, bridges, etc)	40 years
Buildings and improvements	25 - 40 years
Distribution systems	25 - 75 years
Treatment plant	45 years
Sewer collection systems	30 - 75 years
Sanitation containers	20 years
Autos and trucks	5 - 7 years
Other equipment	5 - 7 years

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

L. Long-Term Liabilities

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs and deferred charges, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds by using either the effective interest method or the straight line method, which is not materially different than the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued and any related premiums are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

M. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. There is no liability for non-vesting accumulated rights to receive sick pay benefits since the City does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the City. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

N. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

O. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets in the enterprise funds include amounts for customer utility deposits, construction funds from bond proceeds and funds established for debt service for revenue bonds are required by the bond indentures. Restricted assets to be used to pay worker's compensation insurance claims are reported as restricted assets in the General Fund on the balance sheet. Restricted assets in the Car Rental Fund are restricted for construction of public safety, recreation, and convention facilities.

P. Use of Estimates

Accrued interest payable

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

NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental funds balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets

The governmental funds balance sheet includes reconciliation between *fund balance – total governmental funds* and *net assets – governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this \$2,026,406 difference are as follows:

7 toordod ii toroot payabio	¥ (1,010)
Capital leases payable	(711,099)
Claims and judgments payable	(239,387)
Compensated absences	(1,074,075)

Ś

(1.845)

Net adjustment to reduce fund balance - total governmental funds to arrive at net assets - governmental activities \$

NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between *net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds* and *change in net assets of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives and reported as depreciation expense." The details of this \$1,824,961 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	\$ 4,226,888
Depreciation expense	 (2,401,927)
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances - total	
governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets of	
governmental activities	\$ 1,824,961

Another element of that reconciliation explains that "Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds." The details of this \$338,881 difference are as follows:

Interest in joint venture	\$ (120,707)
Net pension asset	327,436
Other post employment benefit obligation	(223,038)
Compensated absences	(132,799)
Accrued interest	(1,633)
Claims and judgements	 489,622
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances - total	
governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets of	
governmental activities	\$ 338,881

NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2009, the City had \$78,106,780 invested in the following types of investments:

Investment	<u>Maturities</u>		Fair Value
Banker's acceptance	July 01, 2009 - April 20, 2010	\$	29,579,798
FHLB domestic notes	March 10, 2010 - November 15, 2010	*	15,970,960
Treasury mutual funds	N/A		14,411,644
Money market - cash equivalents	N/A		6,931,816
Municipal Competitive Trust -intermediate	July 20, 2009 - December 15, 2014		461,727
Municipal Competitive Trust - short-term	July 6, 2009 - December 28, 2009		10,750,835
Total		\$	78,106,780

Interest rate risk. The City has 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 statutes authorize the City to invest in obligations of the State of Georgia or other states; obligations issued by the U.S. government; obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by a government agency of the United States; obligations of any corporation of the U.S. government; prime banker's acceptances; the local government investment pool established by state law; repurchase agreements; and obligations of other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia. As of June 30, 2009, all of the City's applicable investments were rated AAA by Standard & Poor's.

Custodial credit risk – deposits. Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. State statues, and City policy, require all deposits and investments (other than federal or state government instruments) to be collateralized by depository insurance, obligations of the U.S. government, or bonds of public authorities, counties, or municipalities. As of June 30, 2009, the City had no bank balances that were exposed to custodial credit risk.

NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES

Accounts Receivable

Receivables at June 30, 2009, for the City's individual major funds and nonmajor funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

		General		Hotel/Motel Tax		Nonmajor overnmental		Electric
Receivables:	_		_		•		•	
Taxes	\$	1,201,022	\$	500,496	\$	68,860	\$	-
Accounts		500,200		-		25,734		5,101,231
Intergovernmental				-		255,062		
Gross receivables		1,701,222		500,496		349,656		5,101,231
Less: allowance for								
uncollectibles		(231,226)		-		(395)		(2,632,079)
Net total receivables	\$	1,469,996	\$	500,496	\$	349,261	\$	2,469,152
	1	Nater and		Nonmajor				
	•	Nater and Sewer		Nonmajor Enterprise		Total		
Receivables:		-		-		Total		
Receivables: Taxes	<u> </u>	-	-	-		Total 1,770,378		
		-	\$	-	\$			
Taxes		Sewer -	\$	Enterprise -	\$	1,770,378		
Taxes Accounts		Sewer -	\$	Enterprise -	\$	1,770,378 7,396,930		
Taxes Accounts Intergovernmental			\$	Enterprise - 599,158 -	\$	1,770,378 7,396,930 255,062		
Taxes Accounts Intergovernmental Gross receivables			\$	Enterprise - 599,158 -	\$	1,770,378 7,396,930 255,062		
Taxes Accounts Intergovernmental Gross receivables Less: allowance for		1,170,607	- \$ - -	599,158 - 599,158	\$	1,770,378 7,396,930 255,062 9,422,370		

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2009, was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending		
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance		
Governmental activities:						
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 1,971,079	\$ 344,320	\$ -	\$ 2,315,399		
Construction in progress	455,880	2,187,489		2,643,369		
Total capital assets, not						
being depreciated	2,426,959	2,531,809		4,958,768		
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings and improvements	27,252,664	24,750	-	27,277,414		
Autos and trucks	4,874,936	750,468	(205,117)	5,420,287		
Other equipment	4,962,442	919,861	-	5,882,303		
Infrastructure	24,328,494	<u> </u>		24,328,494		
Total capital assets,						
being depreciated	61,418,536	1,695,079	(205,117)	62,908,498		
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Buildings and improvements	(3,841,062)	(672,463)	-	(4,513,525)		
Autos and trucks	(2,967,018)	(459,574)	205,117	(3,221,475)		
Other equipment	(2,418,229)	(665,207)	-	(3,083,436)		
Infrastructure	(12,545,283)	(604,683)		(13,149,966)		
Total accumulated depreciation	(21,771,592)	(2,401,927)	205,117	(23,968,402)		
Total capital assets, being						
depreciated, net	39,646,944	(706,848)		38,940,096		
Governmental activities capital						
assets, net	\$ 42,073,903	\$ 1,824,961	\$ -	\$ 43,898,864		

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

		Beginning				_	_		Ending
		Balance	_	Increases		Decreases		ransfers	 Balance
Business-type activities									
Capital assets, not being deprecia	ated:								
Land	\$	52,689,491	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 52,689,491
Construction in progress		290,585	_	68,923,609		(18,465)		(192,923)	 69,002,806
Total capital assets, not									
being depreciated		52,980,076		68,923,609	_	(18,465)		(192,923)	 121,692,297
Capital assets, being depreciated	:								
Buildings and improvements		94,714,114		288,702		-		-	95,002,816
Autos and trucks		3,625,269		247,689		(496,686)		-	3,376,272
Other equipment		12,465,061		27,483		-		-	12,492,544
Infrastructure		42,591,574		1,478,573				192,923	 44,263,070
Total capital assets, being									
depreciated		153,396,018	_	2,042,447	_	(496,686)		192,923	 155,134,702
Less accumulated depreciation for	or:								
Buildings and improvements		(13,357,678)		(2,475,691)		-		-	(15,833,369)
Autos and trucks		(2,302,358)		(238,213)		491,183		-	(2,049,388)
Other equipment		(8,084,595)		(1,488,989)		-		-	(9,573,584)
Infrastructure		(15,909,076)		(911,369)					 (16,820,445)
Total accumulated depreciation		(39,653,707)		(5,114,262)		491,183			(44,276,786)
Total capital assets, being				_				_	_
depreciated, net		113,742,311		(3,071,815)		(5,503)		192,923	 110,857,916
Business-type activities									
capital assets, net	\$	166,722,387	\$	65,851,794	\$	(23,968)	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ 232,550,213

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 176,982
Fire	284,815
Highway and streets	680,204
Inspection	2,624
Parks	85,989
Police	990,113
Emergency medical	20,003
Public works	9,268
Engineering	3,567
Recreation	94,098
Building and grounds	 54,264
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 2,401,927
Business-type activities:	
Electric	\$ 566,145
Water and sewer	507,617
Sanitation	165,518
Stormwater	100,634
Golf course	25,000
Convention center	3,538,517
FAA project	210,831
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ 5,114,262

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT

Revenue Bonds:

Business-type activities - Convention Center Fund

On June 1, 2000, the City issued \$67,030,000, 5% to 5.75% revenue bonds (Series 2000) with varying semi-annual principal and interest payments due (March 1 and September 1) through September 2026. These revenue bonds were issued for the purpose of constructing the new Georgia International Convention Center. On December 1, 2005, the City issued new debt to refund a portion of these bonds in the amount of \$51,300,000. The balance of debt considered defeased, and not recorded in the City's financial statements at June 30, 2009 is \$51,300,000. The remaining outstanding balance of these revenue bonds at June 30, 2009 is \$3,810,000.

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Revenue Bonds (Continued):

Business-type activities - Convention Center Fund (Continued)

On October 1, 2001, the City issued \$20,375,000, 3% to 5% revenue bonds (Series 2001) with varying semi-annual principal and interest payments due (March 1 and September 1) through September 2026. These revenue bonds were issued for the purpose of constructing the new Georgia International Convention Center. The outstanding balance of these revenue bonds at June 30, 2009 is \$17,545,000.

On December 1, 2005, College Park Business and Industrial Development Authority (BIDA) issued \$53,475,000, 3.5% to 5.25% revenue bonds (Series 2005) with varying semi-annual principal and interest payments due (March 1 and September 1) through September 2026. These revenue bonds were issued for the purpose of refunding a portion of the City's Civic Center Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2000, in order to refinance a portion of the costs of the convention center facility leased by BIDA to the City of College Park. The outstanding balance of these revenue bonds at June 30, 2009 is \$53,375,000.

Business-type activities - Redevelopment Authority Fund

On July 1, 2004, the City issued \$11,250,000, 2% to 5.25% revenue bonds (Series 2004) with varying semi-annual principal and interest payments due (March 1 and September 1) through September 2024. These revenue bonds were issued for the purpose of constructing the new Public Safety Building. The outstanding balance of these revenue bonds at June 30, 2009 is \$9,610,000.

On June 1, 2006, the City issued \$25,785,000, 5.375% to 6.375% revenue bonds (Series 2006) with varying semi-annual principal and interest payments due (March 1 and September 1) through September 2036. These revenue bonds were issued for the purpose of financing the costs of acquiring land to be used as a site for a new hotel, retail, and office complex near the convention center facility, which land will be leased by BIDA to the City of College Park. The outstanding balance of these revenue bonds at June 30, 2009 is \$25,430,000.

On August 19, 2008, the City of College Park Redevelopment Authority Fund issued \$34,060,000, 4.86% to 7.25% taxable revenue bonds (Gateway Project) Series 2008 with varying semi-annual principal and interest payments due (February 1 and August 1) through February 2038. These revenue bonds were issued for the purpose of financing a portion of the costs of acquiring, construction, and installing approximately 400-key first class headquarters hotel and approximately 147-key select service hotel and parking components (the "Project"), on a site owned by the Authority which is adjacent to Georgia International Convention Center. The outstanding balance of these revenue bonds at June 30, 2009 is \$34,060,000.

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Revenue Bonds (Continued):

Business-type activities - Redevelopment Authority Fund (Continued)

On November 13, 2008, the City of College Park Redevelopment Authority Fund issued \$7,445,000, 4% to 5.375% revenue bonds (Gateway Initial Office Project) Series 2008A with varying semi-annual principal and interest payments due February 1 and August 1) through February 2038. These revenue bonds were issued for the purpose of financing a portion of the cost of acquiring, constructing, and installing an approximately 130,000 gross square foot, four story office building and related parking, on a site owned by the Authority which is adjacent to Georgia International Convention Center. The outstanding balance of these revenue bonds at June 30, 2009 is \$7,445,000.

The revenue stream used for security on these 2008 bonds will be payments received from the Hotel Developers in lieu of ad valorem property taxes to the Redevelopment Authority pursuant to the terms of the respective Hotel Pilot Agreements. In addition, the Redevelopment Authority and the City of College Park entered into an Intergovernmental Economic Development Contract (the "Contract") under the terms of which the City will agree to make payments to the Redevelopment Authority in amounts sufficient to enable the Redevelopment Authority to pay the principal and interest on the Series 2008 Bonds when due, to the extent the payments derived from the Hotel Pilot Agreements are insufficient for such purposes. The City has agreed in the Contract to levy an annual ad valorem tax on all taxable property located within the corporate limits of the City, as such rates, without limitation as to rate or amount, as may be necessary to produce in each year revenues that are sufficient to fulfill the City's obligations under the Contract.

Business-type activities - FAA Project Fund

On November 1, 1993, the City issued \$8,500,000, 4.3% to 6.95% revenue bonds (Series 1993) with varying semi-annual principal and interest payments due (October 1, January 1, April 1, and July 1) through April 2015. The outstanding balance of these revenue bonds at June 30, 2009 is \$3,990,000.

On April 1, 1999, the City issued \$28,995,000, 5% to 6.5% revenue bonds (Series 1999) with varying semi-annual principal and interest payments due (October 1, January 1, April 1, and July 1) through October 2013. The outstanding balance of these revenue bonds at June 30, 2009 is \$13,735,000.

Proceeds of the 1993 and 1999 Series bonds were used to construct and equip a regional headquarters facility for the Federal Aviation Administration. This facility will be leased by the BIDA to the City and by the City to the United States General Services Administration. Under the lease with the City, the City is obligated to make rental payments in amounts sufficient to make principal and interest payments on the bonds.

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Revenue Bonds (Continued):

For purposes of calculating net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt, for the FAA Project Enterprise Fund, the amount of \$284,786 as shown in the financial statements was determined by taking capital assets (\$2,744,429) plus total investment in lease as previously discussed (\$14,194,892) less total outstanding debt (\$16,654,535).

Revenue bond debt service requirements to maturities, including interest, for the business-type activities are as follows:

Fiscal Year Payable	Total	Principal	Interest			
2010	\$ 15,892,070	\$ 6,385,000	\$ 9,507,070			
2011	15,883,433	6,740,000	9,143,433			
2012	16,526,313	7,775,000	8,751,313			
2013	16,559,144	8,230,000	8,329,144			
2014	16,308,071	8,495,000	7,813,071			
2015-2019	63,676,149	29,565,000	34,111,149			
2020-2024	62,403,863	36,685,000	25,718,863			
2025-2029	46,289,737	30,975,000	15,314,737			
2030-2034	26,485,356	17,385,000	9,100,356			
2035-2039	19,403,800	16,765,000	2,638,800			
	\$ 299,427,936	169,000,000.00	\$ 130,427,936			
	Plus unamortized					
	bond premium	2,862,552				
	Less unamortized					
	issue discount	(550,555)				
	Less deferred loss					
	on defeasance	(5,865,828)				
	Total outstanding	\$ 165,446,169				

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED):

Other Long-Term Debt:

Business-type activities - Redevelopment Authority Fund

Master Land Contract - The Redevelopment Authority Fund was established to account for the acquisition of land and the related note payable with an original amount of \$10,126,939. The note payable, known as the master land contract, relates to land located within the corporate limits of the City of College Park purchased from the City of Atlanta for purposes of redevelopment. It bears interest at 6.5%, for the first six (6) years and thereafter the interest rate is based on the six month federal treasury bill rate. There is no periodic principal or interest payments required until individual lots purchased under the note are sold. The outstanding balance of this note payable at June 30, 2009 is \$5,427,867.

Business-type activities - Redevelopment Authority Fund

Automated People Mover System ("APM") - The Redevelopment Authority Fund entered into an intergovernmental with the City of Atlanta to share the cost of building the APM. A note payable with an original amount of \$8,000,000 has been recorded. The note payable, relates to the Redevelopment Authority's share of cost. It bears an initial interest rate of 4.0%, for the first two (2) years and thereafter the interest rate varies from 4.125% to 4.50%. The Redevelopment Authority is required to accrue interest payments for the first eight (8) years, with the first payment occurring in the year 2015. The outstanding principal balance of this note payable at June 30, 2009 is \$8,000,000 plus accrued interest of \$1,001,425 at June 30, 2009.

The following is a schedule of future principal and interest payments due on the note payable:

Fiscal Year Payable		Interest		Principal	Total			
	•	040.000	•		_			
2010	\$	340,000	\$	-	\$	340,000		
2011		340,000		-		340,000		
2012		340,000		-		340,000		
2013		320,000		-		320,000		
2014		320,000		-		320,000		
2015-2019		2,187,456		-		2,187,456		
2020-2024		2,158,320		2,363,027		4,521,347		
2025-2029		1,585,901		2,935,447		4,521,348		
2030-2034		874,821		3,646,528		4,521,349		
2035-2036		113,544		1,694,998		1,808,542		
	\$	8,580,042		10,640,000	\$	19,220,042		
Less accumulated accrued in	terest	payable		(2,640,000)				
Net note payable excluding a	ccrue	dinterest		8,000,000				
Plus Master Land Contract no	Plus Master Land Contract note payable							
Total Notes Payable due to the	e City	of Atlanta	\$	13,427,867				

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED):

Business-type activities – Redevelopment Authority Fund (Continued)

Gateway Project – As previously discussed in this footnote, during fiscal year 2009, the Redevelopment Authority Fund issued two bond series – one, the \$34,060,000 taxable revenue bonds Series 2008 were issued to help finance a hotel project and the second, \$7,445,000 revenue bonds Series 2008A were issued to help finance an office project. To finance the remaining portions of the costs to develop the projects, the Redevelopment Authority Fund entered into loan agreements as discussed below.

For the hotel project, the overall expected costs are expected to be \$136 million to be financed with \$33.5 million in Series 2008 Bond proceeds (described above), a bank loan of up to \$76 million, and a loan from the developer of up to \$26.5 million. The bank loan and loan from the developer are secured by the property and construction in progress of the hotel project, which are owned by the Redevelopment Authority Fund and these loans are considered obligations of the Redevelopment Authority Fund and are recorded in the statements as construction loans payable as they are drawn upon. As of June 30, 2009, the loan from the developer had been drawn upon, and a liability recorded, in the amount of \$25,000,000. No draws have been made upon the bank loan. Further, in a contract with the developer of the project, the developer will make scheduled principal and interest payments on the bank loan up to \$140,500,000 and a new developer project loan for that amount will be created with the Redevelopment Authority Fund owing the developer in place of the bank. As of June 30, 2009, no payments have been made on the bank loan and therefore no draws have been made on the developer project loan. All of the loans will be retired when the developer of the project exercises its purchase option on the hotel project or they have a maturity date during fiscal year 2049; however, interest accrued at a rate equal to 18% per annum. As a result of the unknown nature of when the actual pay-off will occur, no future requirements schedule is presented.

For the office project, the overall expected costs are expected to be \$24.1 million to be financed with \$7.3 million in Series 2008A Bond proceeds (described above), a bank loan of up to \$13.2 million, and a loan from the developer of up to \$3.6 million. The bank loan and loan from the developer are secured by the property and construction in progress of the office project, which are owned by the Redevelopment Authority Fund and these loans are considered obligations of the Redevelopment Authority Fund and are recorded in the statements as construction loans payable as they are drawn upon. As of June 30, 2009, the loan from the developer had been drawn upon, and a liability recorded, in the amount of \$2,603,768, and the bank loan had been drawn upon, and a liability recorded in the amount of \$3,600,000. Further, in a contract with the developer of the project, the developer will make scheduled principal and interest payments on the bank loan up to \$25,000,000 and a new developer project loan for that amount will be created with the Redevelopment Authority Fund owing the developer in place of the bank. As of June 30, 2009, no payments have been made on the bank loan and therefore no draws have been made on the developer project loan. All of the loans will be retired when the developer of the project exercises its purchase option on the office project or they have a maturity date during fiscal year 2049; however, interest accrued at a rate equal to 18% per annum. As a result of the unknown nature of when the actual pay-off will occur, no future requirements schedule is presented.

Accrued interest on the hotel project and office project construction loans payable is \$1,884,378 as of June 30, 2009.

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED):

Capital Leases:

The City has entered into several lease agreements as lessee for financing the acquisition of various equipment. The lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes (titles transfer at the end of the lease term) and have been recorded at the present values of the future minimum lease payment as of the date of their inceptions. These leases are being serviced by General Fund and Water and Sewer Fund payments with annual interest rates varying from 4% to 4.3%.

On January 10, 2008, the City entered into a \$2,000,000 lease-purchase agreement with the Georgia Municipal Association for the purpose of financing the acquisition of various capital assets. The City received the \$2,000,000 prior to year-end which was used to purchase various capital assets. The interest rate on the lease is fixed at 3.05%, and calls for annual interest and principal payments on June 1 of each year and maturing June 1, 2011.

The following is an analysis of equipment leased under capital leases as of June 30, 2009:

	 Capital Assets	 Water and Sewer Fund	_	Sanitation Fund	 Stormwater Fund	 Total
Equipment	\$ 1,532,139	\$ 243,624	\$	185,983	\$ 419,634	\$ 2,381,380
Less accumulated						
depreciation	(352,481)	 (124,977)	_	(39,853)	 (35,639)	 (552,950)
Carrying value	\$ 1,179,658	\$ 118,647	\$	146,130	\$ 383,995	\$ 1,828,430

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under the capital leases and the present value of the net minimum lease payments at June 30, 2009:

Fiscal year ending		Governmental Activities		Water and Sewer Fund	 Sanitation Fund	_	Stormwater Fund	Total	
2010	\$	380,511	\$	37,424	\$ 49,283	\$	111,197	\$ 578,415	
2011		362,944		7,947	 49,283		111,197	531,371	
Total minimum lease payments		743,455		45,371	98,566		222,394	1,109,786	
Less amount representing interes	t	(32,356)		(2,255)	 (4,333)		(9,983)	 (48,927)	
Present value of future minimum									
lease payments		711,099		43,116	94,233		212,411	1,060,859	
Less current maturities		(358,863)		(35,402)	 (46,409)		(104,712)	 (545,386)	
	\$	352,236	\$	7,714	\$ 47,824	\$	107,699	\$ 515,473	

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED):

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities:

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2009, was as follows:

	Beginning					Ending		Due Within
	 Balance	Additions Reductions		Balance		One Year		
Governmental activities:								
Capital leases	\$ 1,068,359	\$	-	\$ (357,260)	\$	711,099	\$	358,863
Compensated absences	941,276		854,212	(721,413)		1,074,075		651,935
Net OPEB Obiligation	222,934		402,179	(179,141)		445,972		-
Claims and judgements	 729,009		38,500	(528,122)		239,387		239,387
Governmental activity								
Long-term liabilities	\$ 2,961,578	\$	1,294,891	\$ (1,785,936)	\$	2,470,533	\$	1,250,185
Business-type activities:								
Revenue bonds	\$ 133,425,000	\$	41,505,000	\$ (5,930,000)	\$	169,000,000	\$	6,385,000
Deferred loss on defeasance	(6,430,064)		-	564,236		(5,865,828)		-
Unamortized bond premium	3,118,338		-	(255,786)		2,862,552		-
Unamortized original discount	-		(560,333)	9,778		(550,555)		-
Construction loans payable	13,427,867		31,203,768	-		44,631,635		-
Capital leases	 544,176			(194,416)		349,760		186,523
Business-type activity				 				
Long-term liabilities	\$ 144,085,317	\$	72,148,435	\$ (5,806,188)	\$	210,427,564	\$	6,571,523

For governmental activities, compensated absences, net OPEB obligation, and claims and judgments are liquidated by the General Fund.

NOTE 7. OPERATING LEASES

Lessor Agreements

The City leases certain parcels of land for use by others for varying terms. The leases are accounted for as operating leases and revenues are recorded when earned. Revenue derived from these leases during fiscal year 2009 amounted to \$20,010 and \$78,904 in the General Fund and Electric Fund, respectively.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under leases at June 30, 2009:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	 General Fund	 Electric Fund	Total		
2010	\$ 20,010	\$ 36,000	\$ 56,010		
2011	20,010	16,000	36,010		
2012	20,010	5,750	25,760		
2013	20,010	-	20,010		
2014	 23,011	 	23,011		
Total Minimum Future Rentals	\$ 103,051	\$ 57,750	\$ 160,801		

NOTE 8. PENSION PLAN

A. Plan Description

The City, as authorized by the City Council, has established a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan (The City of College Park Retirement Plan) covering all full-time employees. The City's pension plan is affiliated with the Georgia Municipal Employee Benefit System (GMEBS), an agent multiple-employer pension plan administered by the Georgia Municipal Association. Contributions made by the City are commingled with contributions made by other members of GMEBS for investment purposes. The City does not own any securities on its own. Investment income from the securities is allocated on a pro rata basis. The Georgia Municipal Association issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for GMEBS. That report may be obtained by writing to Georgia Municipal Association, Risk Management and Employee Benefit Services, 201 Pryor Street, NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303 or by calling (404) 688-0472.

As provided by state law, benefit provisions for participants in GMEBS are established by the respective employers. As authorized by City Council, the plan provides pension benefits and death and disability benefits for all full-time employees. Benefits vest after 5 years of service. City employees who retire at age 60 with 25 years of service or age 62 with five years of service or full-time employees with 25 years of service if employed prior to January 1, 1983 are entitled to a monthly retirement benefit based upon average earnings and years credited service.

NOTE 8. PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED):

A. Plan Description (Continued)

At January 1, 2009, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, there were 630 participants consisting of the following:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	194
Terminated vested participants not yet receiving benefits	38
Active employees	398_
Total	630

B. Funding Policy

The Plan is subject to minimum funding standards of the Georgia Public Retirement Systems Standards law. The board of Trustees of GMEBS has adopted a recommended actuarial funding policy for the Plan which meets state minimum requirements and will accumulate sufficient funds to provide the benefits under the Plan. The funding policy for the plan is to contribute an amount equal to or greater than the recommended contribution described below. For 2009, the actuarially determined contribution rate was 24.86% of covered payroll.

C. Annual Pension Cost

The funding policy for the Plan is to contribute an amount equal to or greater than the recommended contribution as determined by the Plan's actuary. The recommended contribution was determined as part of the January 1, 2009 actuarial valuation. The City's actuarially required contribution, pension cost, and increase in net pension asset for the year ended June 30, 2009, were computed as follows:

Actuarially required contribution	\$	3,450,371
Interest	_	(784,634)
Annual pension cost		2,665,737
Actual contributions made	_	(2,993,173)
Increase in net pension asset		(327,436)
Net pension obligation (asset), June 30, 2008		(9,807,926)
Net pension obligation (asset), June 30, 2009	\$	(10,135,362)

NOTE 8. PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED):

C. Annual Pension Cost (Continued)

The chart below shows the annual pension cost for the current year and prior two years along with the percentage actually contributed by the City.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	 Annual Pension Cost (APC)	Actual Pension Contribution		Percentage of APC Contributed		Net Pension (Asset)		
2009	\$ 2,665,737	\$	2,993,173	112.3 %	,	\$	(10,135,362)	
2008	1,978,925		3,112,141	157.3			(9,807,936)	
2007	2,125,636		3,034,269	142.7			(8,674,710)	

As of the most recent valuation date, January 1, 2009, the funded status of the Plan was as follows:

Actuarial Valuation Date	aluation Value of		Actuarial Accrued ability (AAL) - Entry Age	_	Unfunded/ (Surplus) AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2009	\$	44.522.809	\$ 69.226.751	\$	(24.703.942)	64.3 %	\$ 17.388.909	142.1 %

The required schedule of funding progress immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan net assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Calculations are based on the substantive plan in effect as of January 1, 2009.

For 2009, the City's recommended contribution was \$3,450,371 and actual contribution totaled \$2,993,173. The recommended contribution was determined as part of the January 1, 2008 and January 1, 2009 actuarial valuations using the projected unit credit actuarial cost method. Actuarial assumptions include an 8.0% rate of return on investments and projected salary increases of 5.5% (5.0% due to inflation and .5% due to merit or seniority increases). The period, and related method, for amortizing the initial unfunded actuarial accrued liability is 30 years from 1985 and current changes in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability over 15 years for actuarial gains and losses, 20 years for plan provision and 30 years for actuarial assumptions and cost methods as a level dollar amount. These amortization periods are closed for this plan year. The actuarial value of the plan assets was determined using techniques that smooth the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a ten year period.

NOTE 9. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB):

A. Plan Description

In accordance with GASB 45 requirements, the City of College Park is required to attribute the cost of postretirement benefits to the time during which the employee is working for the employer. GASB 45 requires allocation of the costs of a postretirement benefit plan onto the years of active employment; it does not require the funding of such benefits. The City has elected not to establish a separate trust fund to account for other post-employment benefits, and has not funded the plan as of June 30, 2009.

Eligible retirees and former employees are offered the same health and prescription drug coverage as active employees. COBRA participants pay 100 percent of coverage cost which include both the employee and employer's portion of coverage.

A participant is eligible to receive benefits from the OPEB plan upon retirement under the City of College Park Retirement Plan provisions. City employees who retire at age 62 with 5 years of service, or age 60 with 25 years of service, or 25 years of service if employed prior to January 1, 1983 are eligible to receive retiree benefits and must have been covered under the medical plan as an active member immediately prior to retirement. Participants not eligible for retirement at the time of their termination are not eligible for immediate or future benefits from the Plan. Retirees may not resume coverage under the plan once coverage has lapsed.

At June 1, 2009, there were 446 participants consisting of the following:

Retirees	44
Retiree Dependents	20
Active employees	382
Total	446

B. Funding Policy

The City is not required to make any contributions to the plan. The City of College Park has yet to adopt any funding requirements to the plan.

For 2009, the City's recommended contribution was \$406,155 and employer contribution totaled \$179,141. The recommended contribution was determined as part of the July 1, 2008 actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit actuarial cost method.

NOTE 9. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED):

C. Annual OPEB Cost

The City's actuarially required contribution, OPEB cost, and increase in net OPEB obligation for the year ended June 30, 2009, were computed as follows:

Actuarially required contribution	\$ 406,155
Interest on prior year net OPEB obligation	8,916
Adjustment to ARC	 (12,892)
Annual OPEB cost	402,179
Actual contributions made	 (179,141)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	223,038
Net OPEB obligation (asset), June 30, 2008	222,934
Net OPEB obligation (asset), June 30, 2009	\$ 445,972

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Annual OPEB Cost		Actual OPEB Contribution		Percentage of OPEB Cost Contributed		Net OPEB		
June 30,	COSI		Contribution		Continuated		<u>Obligation</u>		
2009 2008	\$	402,179 388,932	\$	179,141 165,998	-	l.5 % 2.7	\$	445,972 222,934	

The required schedule of funding progress immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan net assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability.

As of the most recent valuation date, July 1, 2008, the funded status of the OPEB Plan was as follows:

Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 0
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	3,460,957
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	3,460,957
Funded Ratio	0.0%
Covered Payroll	N/A
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability as a	
Percentage of Covered Payroll	N/A

NOTE 9. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED):

C. Annual OPEB Cost (Continued)

Actuarial valuation involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continued revision as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Calculations are based on the plan in effect at July 1, 2008. The assumptions used in the July 1, 2008 actuarial valuation are as follows:

Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit
Actuarial Asset Valuation Method	N/A
Discount Rate	4.00% per annum, compounded annually
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	7.30%
Ultimate Healthcare Trend Rate	4.00%
Year of Ultimate Trend Rate	2079
Pre-retirement Mortality Rates	1983 Group Annuity Mortality Table
Post-retirement Mortality Rates	1983 Group Annuity Mortality Table
Amortization Method	Projected Unit Credit
Remaining Amortization Period	30 years-closed

NOTE 10. BUDGET COMPLIANCE AND DEFICIT FUND EQUITY

A. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

The following funds' departments had actual expenditures in excess of appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2009:

General Fund:	
Debt service - Interest	\$ 32,195
Police - Corrections	4,996
Fire - Emergency medical services	3,455
Buildings & grounds	3,465
Hotel/Motel Tax Fund - General government	12,828
Car Rental Fund - Police	6,100
Car Rental Fund - Recreation	18,289
Car Rental Fund - Buildings & grounds	1,408
State Drug Fund - Police	61,460

These over-expenditures were funded by greater than anticipated transfers and by available fund balance.

NOTE 10. BUDGET COMPLIANCE AND DEFICIT FUND EQUITY (CONTINUED):

B. Deficit Fund Balance/Net Assets

The following funds had a deficit fund balance at June 30, 2009:

Car Rental Fund	\$ 3,588,154
Redevelopment Authority Fund	6,453,408
Main Street Fund	17.839

The fund deficits in the Car Rental Fund, Redevelopment Authority Fund, and Main Street Fund will be reduced through General Fund appropriations, fund investments, and collections of receivables.

NOTE 11. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund receivable and payable balances as of June 30, 2009, are as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Hotel/Motel Fund	\$ 42,630
General Fund	Water & Sewer Fund	3,508
General Fund	Convention Center Fund	13,687
General Fund	Nonmajor enterprise funds	16,307
General Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	73,165
Car Rental Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	157,000
Water & Sewer Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	16
Water & Sewer Fund	Convention Center Fund	74
Water & Sewer Fund	Nonmajor enterprise funds	232
Electric Fund	General Fund	40,840
Nonmajor enterprise funds	Convention Center Fund	6,086
Nonmajor enterprise funds	Water & Sewer Fund	900
Nonmajor enterprise funds	Electric Fund	259
Nonmajor enterprise funds	Nonmajor governmental funds	12
Nonmajor enterprise funds	Nonmajor enterprise funds	75
Redevelopment Fund	Car Rental Fund	1,030,653
Electric Fund	Convention Center Fund	202,184
Electric Fund	Water & Sewer Fund	835
Electric Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	273
Electric Fund	Nonmajor enterprise funds	1,485
		<u>\$ 1,590,221</u>

All interfund balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

NOTE 11. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS (CONTINUED)

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2009, consisted of the following:

Transfers In	Transfers Out	_	Amount
General Fund	Water & Sewer Fund	\$	750,000
General Fund	Hotel/Motel Tax Fund		1,700,000
General Fund	Electric		1,500,000
General Fund	Nonmajor enterprise funds		23,400
Nonmajor governmental funds	General Fund		664,697
Nonmajor enterprise funds	General Fund		1,008,796
Water & Sewer Fund	Redevelopment Authority Fund		98,699
Convention Center Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds		427,000
Nonmajor enterprise funds	Redevelopment Fund		211,818
Convention Center Fund	Hotel/Motel Tax Fund		5,252,000
Redevelopment Fund	Car Rental Fund		428,837
•		\$	12,065,247

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires collecting them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounts for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Advances from/to other funds are as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	 Amount
Electric Fund	Car Rental Fund	\$ 1,183,125
Electric Fund	Nonmajor enterprise funds	290,494
Electric Fund	Redevelopment Authority Fund	881,575
Electric Fund	Convention Center Fund	526,297
Convention Center Fund	Redevelopment Authority Fund	3,149,379
General Fund	Nonmajor enterprise funds	276,003
General Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	20,350
General Fund	Car Rental Fund	 1,104,756
		\$ 7,431,979

The Electric Fund and General Fund loaned other funds money to cover the decline in revenues of in those funds. The Convention Center Fund loaned the Redevelopment Authority money in the prior year to cover for the shortfall of revenues. All amounts are expected to be paid in more than one year.

NOTE 12. HOTEL/MOTEL LODGING TAX

The City of College Park and Fulton County imposed a 3% tax on gross hotel occupancy revenues for the purpose of promoting tourism, conventions, and trade shows. In addition, the City has levied an additional 3% tax for the purpose of constructing and operating a convention center. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, \$5,167,031 of hotel/motel tax was collected. Of the total collected, 100% was used for the promotion of tourism, conventions, and trade shows within the City (transferred to the City's Convention Center Fund and General Fund).

NOTE 13. RELATED ORGANIZATION

The City's council is responsible for appointing all board members of the City of College Park Housing Authority. However, the City has no further accountability for this organization.

NOTE 14. JOINT VENTURES

Under authorization of the state statutes, the City joined the cities of Hapeville, East Point, Palmetto, Union City and Fairburn to establish and operate the Tri-Cities Narcotics Task Force (TCN) for the purpose of inter-jurisdictional enforcement of the criminal statutes related to narcotics and other illegal drugs and to administer grants received under drug control programs. During the year ended June 30, 2009, both Union City and East Point dissolved its interest in the TCN. Each government appoints six (6) members of the board for the joint venture. The operating and capital budgets in excess of grant revenues are funded by equal contributions from each government. Each government's share of assets, liabilities and fund equity changed from 16.66% to 25.00% as a result of the withdrawal of the two cities mentioned previously. The City's equity interest of \$17,666 is reported as other assets in the governmental activities column in the statement of net assets. Separate financial statements are not available for this joint-venture.

Under Georgia law, the City in conjunction with other cities and counties in the Metro Atlanta area is a member of the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC). During its year ended June 30, 2009, the City paid \$2,255 for such dues. Membership in an ARC is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-34 which provides for the organizational structure of the ARC. The ARC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of an ARC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from the Atlanta Regional Commission, 3715 Northside Parkway, 200 North Creek Suite 300, Atlanta, Georgia 30327.

NOTE 15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

The City is involved in several pending lawsuits. The nature of the lawsuits varies considerably. At year-end, the City was involved in negotiations with another municipality regarding the watershed capital improvement project litigation. Management and the City's legal counsel have determined a liability, which is reasonably possible to arise from the proceedings, to range from \$6,347,892 to \$7,891,757. The liability relates to negotiations with this municipality concerning the watershed capital improvement project. The City has recorded an amount of \$7,891,757 as a payable in the Water and Sewer Fund, of which no amount has been paid by the City as of June 30, 2009.

Contractual Commitments

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the City had active construction projects related to various construction projects. At year end, the City's commitments with contractors were \$88,439,211.

Grants from Governments

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

Agreements with the Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia

The Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG) is a public corporation and an instrumentality of the State of Georgia created to supply electricity to local government electric distribution systems. As provided by State law, MEAG establishes rates and charges so as to produce revenues sufficient to cover its costs, including debt service, but it may not operate any of its projects for profit, unless any such profits insure to the benefit of the public.

NOTE 15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Agreements with the Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (Continued)

As of June 30, 2009, the City is an electric utility participant in MEAG and obligated to purchase, all of its bulk power supply requirements from MEAG for a period not to exceed 50 years. The City has agreed to purchase all of its future power and energy requirements in excess of that received by the City through the Southeastern Power Administration at prices intended to cover the operating costs of the systems and to retire any debt incurred by the Authority. In the event that revenues are insufficient to cover all costs and retire the outstanding debt, each participating City has guaranteed a portion of the unpaid debt based on their individual entitlement shares of the output and services of generating units acquired or constructed by MEAG. In addition, in the event of discontinued service to a participant in default, the City would be obligated to purchase additional power subject to contractual limitations. Payments to MEAG are made monthly based on KWH usage. The total payments under these contracts amounted to \$12,810,701 in 2009.

At June 30, 2009, the outstanding debt of MEAG was approximately \$3.52 billion. The City's guarantee varies by individual projects undertaken by MEAG and totals approximately \$217 million at June 30, 2009.

During fiscal year 2009, MEAG and MEAG's bond holders authorized the usage of Municipal Competitive Trust ("MCT") funds. The original intended use of the MCT funds were to reduce MEAG's costs and thus charge individual participants, such as the City of College Park, less in power on a monthly basis. The MCT funds were only to be used in response to remedy potential deregulation in the State of Georgia. Since deregulation has not occurred in the State of Georgia, MEAG and MEAG's bond holders authorized the usage of the MCT funds as if deregulation had actually occurred. As a result, the City of College Park will receive a credit reduction in its monthly purchased power invoice; effectively reducing the City's cost. The projected benefits of this reduction over the next nine (9) years as of June 30, 2009 are \$34,396,628.

NOTE 16. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The City participates in a public entity risk pool, known as GIRMA, which operates as a common risk management and insurance program. GIRMA establishes and administers this public entity risk pool to prevent or lessen the incidence and severity of casualty and property losses occurring in the operations of the City. GIRMA is obligated to provide for the cost of claims and related interest incurred by the City along with the cost of investigating, negotiating and defending such claims. The City pays an insurance premium to GIRMA for coverage against these risks of loss. However, the City is partially self-insured for workers' compensation claims. The City has purchased insurance coverage for aggregate claims that exceed \$225,000 per year. Claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in the last three years. No significant reductions in insurance coverage occurred in the current year.

NOTE 16. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

A liability for workers' compensation claims is recognized in the General Fund when it is probable that a loss has occurred and is due for payment. An accrual for claims incurred but not reported is estimated and accrued in the Governmental activities government-wide financial statement. The accrued claims liability includes related claim settlement costs. Incurred but not reported claims liability is recorded and reported in the government-wide financial statements.

The following describes the changes in the claims liability over the last two (2) fiscal years.

	B€	eginning of	ning of Claims and			End of		
Fiscal	Y	ear Claims	Changes in Claims			Ye	ar Claims	
Year		Liability	E	stimates		Paid	Liability	
2009	- \$	885,824	\$	123,956	\$	(644,192)	\$	365,588
2008		1,411,583		346,809		(872,568)		885,824
Reconciliation of Long-Term Liabi			ability to	the Changes	in			
		Fund claims pa I in accrued liab	-			•	\$	126,201
		ental Activities end as shown o		•	d but no	ot reported as	· 	239,387
	Total cla	nims payable as	of June	30, 2009.			\$	365,588

NOTE 17. NET INVESTMENT IN DIRECT FINANCING LEASE

In prior years, the City entered into two separate lease agreements with the FAA for two separate buildings constructed by the City for the FAA's use. The leases were accounted for as direct financing leases by the City in the FAA Project fund. The lease agreements require minimum monthly payments of \$64,543 and \$277,707, respectively, (including interest at 8.5% and 12% per annum, respectively, plus annual CPI escalations) over 20-year terms beginning December 1994 and September 1993, respectively. The following summarizes the components of the net investment in direct financing lease at June 30, 2009:

\$ 18,025,707
(3,830,815)
\$ 14,194,892
\$ 2,645,524
 11,549,368
\$ 14,194,892
\$ \$ \$

NOTE 17. NET INVESTMENT IN DIRECT FINANCING LEASE (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2009, the future minimum lease payments receivable are as follows:

Fiscal year ending	 otal Payment
2010	\$ 4,107,000
2011	4,107,000
2012	4,107,000
2013	4,107,000
2014	1,347,960
Thereafter	 249,747
Total	\$ 18,025,707

NOTE 18. CONDUIT DEBT

On June 1, 2006, the City of College Park issued \$211,880,000 in taxable revenue bonds (Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport Consolidated Rental Car Facility Project) Series 2006A for the purpose of funding the costs of acquiring, constructing, and installing a Consolidated Rental Agency Complex (the "RAC Complex") as part of a Consolidated Rental Car Facility (the "CONRAC") in order to serve the Hartsfield –Jackson Atlanta International Airport.

In addition, the City of College Park issued \$21,980,000 in taxable revenue bonds (Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport Automated People Mover System Maintenance Facility Project), Series 2006B for the purpose of funding the costs of acquiring, constructing, and installing the maintenance and storage component of the Automated People Mover System (the "APM") which will provide transportation between the RAC Complex and the Airport terminals.

Both Series 2006A and Series 2006B taxable revenue bonds will be solely paid back by the City of Atlanta and is only being disclosed as conduit debt by the City of College Park as the City of College Park has no obligations to make payments other than the \$8,000,000 mention at Note 6 on page 47.

The aggregate principal amounts outstanding as of June 30, 2009 for conduit debt issued by the City of College Park are as follows:

Amount

Description	 Outstanding
Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport Consolidated Rental Car Facility Project, Series 2006A	\$ 201,045,000
Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport Automated People Mover System Maintenance Facility Project, Series 2006B	20,590,000
Total	\$ 221,635,000

NOTE 19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

<u>Clean Water Loan</u> – On November 18, 2009, the City of College Park entered into a Clean Water loan agreement with the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority for an amount of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of upgrading the City of College Park's stormwater system with stormwater collection between downtown College Park and the municipal golf course.

<u>Master Land Contract</u> – On December 23, 2009, the Redevelopment Authority Fund paid the City of Atlanta \$7,587,089 for the purpose of satisfying its notes payable, in full, to the City of Atlanta for land located within the corporate limits of the City of College Park.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2009

Schedules of Funding Progress

Pension Plan:

The information presented below is based on the annual actuarial valuations as of March 1 of each of the previous years and as of January 1 of the current fiscal year and the three preceding fiscal years.

Actuarial Valuation Date	 Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued ability (AAL) - Entry Age	_	Unfunded/ (Surplus) AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2009	\$ 44,522,809	\$ 69,226,751	\$	(24,703,942)	64.3 % \$	17,388,909	142.1 %
2008	52,986,675	65,014,235		(12,027,560)	81.5 %	16,215,473	74.2
2007	49,144,595	62,912,501		(13,767,906)	78.1 %	15,294,974	90.0
2006	46,308,461	60,441,269		(14,132,808)	76.6	14,669,427	96.3
2005	44,266,818	57,231,917		(12,965,099)	77.3	14,479,201	89.5
2004	41,902,856	54,073,627		(12,170,771)	77.5	14,900,818	81.7

See notes to financial statements for actuarial assumptions used in the above calculations.

Postretirement Benefits:

The information presented below is based on the annual actuarial valuations as of July 1 of the current fiscal year.

Actuarial Valuation Date	Value	Actuarial Value of Assets		Actuarial bilities (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Liabilities (UAAL)		Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2008 2007	\$	-	\$	3,460,957 3,300,151	\$	(3,460,957) (3,300,151)	0.0 % 0.0	N/A N/A	N/A N/A

See notes to financial statements for actuarial assumptions used in the above calculations.

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

The **Community Development Block Grant Fund** – This fund is used to report the revenue and expenditures of funds that are being utilized to construct and maintain certain City recreation facilities.

The **Grants Fund** – This fund accounts for activities carried out by the City under the terms of various intergovernmental grants. Included in this fund is the Criminal Justice Block Grant which provides funds to be used by local governments for drug enforcement.

The **Confiscated Drug Fund** – This fund accounts for the City's portion of cash condemned by Federal law enforcement officials through drug confiscations at Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport and is used to further general police enforcement activities.

The **State Drug Fund** – This fund accounts for cash condemned by local law enforcement officials through drug confiscations and is used to further general police enforcement activities.

The **E911 Fund** – This fund accounts for the revenues derived from the E911 surcharge levied on all telephones within the City and the payment of expenditures related to that purpose. Police Dispatch is also included in this fund and is financed through an operating transfer in from the General Fund.

The **Newton Estates Improvement Fund** – This fund accounts for revenues and expenditures related to a Special District Tax in the Convention Center area.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

The Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

The **Main Street Fund-** This fund accounts for the purpose of redevelopment of the City's Main Street. The Mayor and Council have appropriated \$300,000 for the purchase of properties and the renovation of those structures for ultimate resale to new businesses. Proceeds from sales are then reinvested in additional properties.

The **SPLOST Fund-** This fund accounts for proceeds of a sales tax levied in Clayton County, which will be used by the City for the exclusive purpose of capital outlay projects.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2009

						Speci	ial Re	Special Revenue					Capital Projects	Projec	ts		
	0 8	Community Development			ပိ	Confiscated		State			Newton Estates		Main			Ž	Total Nonmajor
	Δ	Block Grant Fund		Grants Fund		Drug Fund		Drug Fund	E 911 Fund		Improvement Fund		Street Fund	S	SPLOST Fund	Gove	Governmental Funds
ASSETS																	
Cash and cash equivalents	€	24,413	↔	185,934	€	•	s	145,027 \$	73,733	33 83	15,900	↔	7,410	↔	↔ '		452,417
Receivables		222,000		33,062					25,73	5	2,755		•		62,709		349,261
Prepaid items		•		•		•			15,642	2	•		•				15,642
Cash - restricted		•		•		299,199							•				299,199
Total assets	\$	246,413	\$	218,996	\$	299,199	\$	145,027 \$	115,110	\$ 0	18,655	\$	7,410	\$	62,709		1,116,519
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES																	
Liabilities: Accounts payable	¥	•	e	•	¥	57 888	e	137 014 \$	4 637	5	•	¥	869	¥	'		200 237
Access payable	•		•		•		•		10,472			•	600	•	•		200,20
		1		1		ı			t '5	,	1 11		0,'-		1 10		1,0,0
Delerred revenue		' 00		' 00					0	۰ ,	7,755		' 0		73,027		25,812
Due to other funds		157,000		61,038					10,028	∞	•		2,400				230,466
Advances from other funds		•								.	•		70,350				20,350
Total liabilities		157,000		61,038		57,888		137,014	33,138	ا ص	2,755	ļ	25,249		23,057		497,139
FUND BALANCES																	
Reserved for:																	
Prepaid items		•		•		•			15,642	2	•		•		•		15,642
Public safety and recreation		•		•		241,311		8,013	66,33	0	•		•				315,654
Unreserved, undesignated		89,413		157,958		٠					15,900		(17,839)		42,652		288,084
Total fund balances (deficits)		89,413		157,958		241,311		8,013	81,972	7,2	15,900		(17,839)		42,652		619,380
Total liabilities and fund balances (deficits)	\$	246,413	8	218,996	8	299,199	€	145,027 \$	115,110	\$	18,655	s	7,410	↔	\$ 62,709		1,116,519

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

			Special Revenue	Revenue			Capital Projects	rojects	
	Community Development Block Grant Fund	Grants Fund	Confiscated Drug Fund	State Drug Fund	E 911 Fund	Newton Estates Improvement Fund	Main Street Fund	SPLOST	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES Sales taxes		•	\$	⇔ '	↔		\$.	42,652 \$	
Property taxes	' 60	' 6		•	•	114,382	•	•	114,382
Intergovernmental revenues Fines and forfaitures	000,761	77,368	- 226.065	32 703					234,368
Charges for services	•	•	000,00	50.150	290.552	•	•	•	290,755
Interest income	•	282	•	422	186	742	•	•	1,632
Miscellaneous income		94							94
Total revenue	157,000	77,744	226,065	33,125	290,738	115,124	•	42,652	942,448
EXPENDITURES									
Police		72,251	71,697	151,960	801,675	•			1,097,583
Building and grounds		9,208							9,208
Highway and streets		189,425			•				189,425
Recreation	157,163	•			•	•			157,163
Housing and development		•			•	2,000	69,033		71,033
Total expenditures	157,163	270,884	71,697	151,960	801,675	2,000	69,033		1,524,412
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(163)	(193,140)	154,368	(118,835)	(510,937)	113,124	(69,033)	42,652	(581,964)
COTOL CONCINCING COLUMN									
Transfers in	•	149,000			515,697	•	•		664,697
Transfers out	•	•	•		•	(427,000)			(427,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	•	149,000			515,697	(427,000)			237,697
Net change in fund balances	(163)	(44,140)	154,368	(118,835)	4,760	(313,876)	(69,033)	42,652	(344,267)
Fund balances, beginning of year	89,576	202,098	86,943	126,848	77,212	329,776	51,194		963,647
Fund balances (deficits), end of year	\$ 89,413	\$ 157,958	\$ 241,311 \$	8,013 \$	81,972	15,900	\$ (17,839) \$	42,652	619,380

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues	<u></u>				
Intergovernmental revenue	\$	190,000	\$ 190,000	\$ 157,000	\$ (33,000)
Total revenue		190,000	190,000	157,000	(33,000)
Expenditures					
Current:					
Recreation		190,000	190,000	157,163	32,837
Total expenditures		190,000	190,000	 157,163	32,837
Net change in fund balances		-	-	(163)	(163)
Fund balances, beginning of year		89,576	 89,576	 89,576	
Fund balances, end of year	\$	89,576	\$ 89,576	\$ 89,413	\$ (163)

GRANT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues				
Intergovernmental revenue	\$ 238,000	\$ 238,000	\$ 77,368	\$ (160,632)
Interest income	-	-	282	282
Miscellaneous income	 -	 -	94	 94
Total revenue	238,000	238,000	77,744	(160,256)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Police	118,500	118,500	72,251	46,249
Building and grounds	38,500	38,500	9,208	29,292
Highway and streets	249,000	398,000	189,425	208,575
Total expenditures	406,000	555,000	270,884	284,116
Deficiency of revenue under expenditures	 (168,000)	 (317,000)	 (193,140)	 123,860
Other financing sources				
Transfers in	168,000	317,000	149,000	(168,000)
Total other financing sources	168,000	317,000	149,000	(168,000)
Net change in fund balances	-	-	(44,140)	(44,140)
Fund balances, beginning of year	 202,098	 202,098	202,098	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 202,098	\$ 202,098	\$ 157,958	\$ (44,140)

CONFISCATED DRUG SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual		Variance With Final Budget
Revenues	_		 		_	
Fines and forfeitures	\$	115,000	\$ 115,000	\$ 226,065	\$	111,065
Total revenue		115,000	 115,000	 226,065		111,065
Expenditures Current:						
Police		115,000	115,000	71,697		43,303
Total expenditures		115,000	 115,000	 71,697		43,303
Net change in fund balances		-	-	154,368		154,368
Fund balances, beginning of year		86,943	 86,943	 86,943		<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year	\$	86,943	\$ 86,943	\$ 241,311	\$	154,368

STATE DRUG SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Revenues		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual		Variance With Final Budget
Revenues Fines and forfeitures Interest income	\$	86,500 4,000	\$ 86,500	\$ 32,703 422	\$	(53,797)
Total revenue	_	90,500	4,000 90,500	33,125	_	(3,578) (57,375)
Expenditures Current:						
Police		90,500	90,500	151,960		(61,460)
Total expenditures		90,500	90,500	151,960	_	(61,460)
Net change in fund balances			 -	(118,835)		(118,835)
Fund balances, beginning of year		126,848	 126,848	126,848	_	
Fund balances, end of year	\$	126,848	\$ 126,848	\$ 8,013	\$	(118,835)

E911 SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	 Original Budget	Final Budget	 Actual		Variance With Final Budget
Revenues					
Charges for services	\$ 325,000	\$ 287,000	\$ 290,552	\$	3,552
Interest income	2,000	2,000	186		(1,814)
Total revenue	327,000	289,000	290,738		1,738
Expenditures					
Current:					
Police	831,962	842,697	801,675		41,022
Total expenditures	831,962	842,697	801,675		41,022
Deficiency of revenue under expenditures	 (504,962)	 (553,697)	(510,937)	_	42,760
Other financing sources					
Transfers in	504,962	553,697	515,697		(38,000)
Total other financing sources	504,962	553,697	515,697		(38,000)
Net change in fund balances	-	-	4,760		4,760
Fund balances, beginning of year	 77,212	77,212	77,212		
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 77,212	\$ 77,212	\$ 81,972	\$	4,760

NEWTON ESTATES IMPROVEMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance With Final Budget
Revenues	_		_		_		_	
Property taxes	\$	107,200	\$	428,000	\$	114,382	\$	(313,618)
Interest income		1,000		1,000		742		(258)
Total revenue		108,200		429,000		115,124		(313,876)
Expenditures								
Current:								
Housing and development		2,000		2,000		2,000		-
Total expenditures		2,000		2,000		2,000		
Other financing uses								
Transfers out		(106,200)		(427,000)		(427,000)		-
Total other financing uses		(106,200)		(427,000)		(427,000)		-
Net change in fund balances		-		-		(313,876)		(313,876)
Fund balances, beginning of year		329,776		329,776		329,776		<u> </u>
Fund balances, end of year	\$	329,776	\$	329,776	\$	15,900	\$	(313,876)

MAIN STREET CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ <u> </u>
Total revenue	 -	-	 -	-
Expenditures Current:				
Housing and development	 65,545	 72,555	69,033	3,522
Total expenditures	 65,545	72,555	 69,033	 3,522
Net change in fund balances	(65,545)	(72,555)	(69,033)	3,522
Fund balances, beginning of year	 51,194	51,194	 51,194	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ (14,351)	\$ (21,361)	\$ (17,839)	\$ 3,522

SPLOST CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Original Budget	ı	Final Budget	Actual		Variance With Final Budget
Revenues Taxes Total revenue	\$ 	\$		\$ 42,652 42,652	\$	42,652 42,652
Expenditures Current:						
Total expenditures	 <u>-</u>		-	 -	_	-
Net change in fund balances	-		-	42,652		42,652
Fund balances, beginning of year	 			 -		_
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 	\$		\$ 42,652	\$	42,652

NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises – where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

The **FAA Project Fund** – This fund is used to account for the lease of office buildings to the General Services Administration of the federal government and used for the FAA regional headquarters. This fund also accounts for the operating activities of these buildings as well.

The **Sanitation Fund** – This fund is used to report the collection of revenues to pay for the cost of sanitation services provided to the citizens of College Park.

The **Stormwater Fund** – This fund which was established during fiscal year 2008 is used to report the collection of revenues to pay for the cost of stormwater management provided to the citizens of College Park.

The **Golf Course Fund** – This fund which was established during fiscal year 2007 is used to report the revenues and expenses generated or incurred through golf course activities.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2009

			Business-typ	e Activities - Nonmajor	Enterprise Funds	_
		FAA Project Fund	Sanitation Fund	Stormwater Fund	Golf Course Fund	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$		\$ 891,694	\$ 134,834	\$ 746	\$ 2,228,708
Investments in lease, current portion		2,645,524	-	-	-	2,645,524
Receivables:						
Utility charges (net of allowance for uncollectible accounts)			207.000	40.050		246.050
Other receivables		-	297,999	48,059	14,883	346,058 14,883
Due from other funds		-	4,662	2,670	14,003	7,332
Prepaid expenses		_	48,214	5,866	_	54,080
Investments restricted		3,573,526	40,214	3,000	_	3,573,526
Total current assets		7,420,484	1,242,569	191,429	15,629	8,870,111
Noncurrent assets						
Investment in long term lease		11,549,368	-	-	-	11,549,368
Deferred charges		118,462	-	-	-	118,462
Capital assets: Construction in process				43,461		43,461
Building and improvements		4,563,798	22,592	43,401	708,141	5,294,531
Infrastructure		4,505,756	22,552	3,755,260	700,141	3,755,260
Autos and trucks		_	1,631,136	419,634	5,291	2,056,061
Other equipment		_	97,911	-	-	97,911
Less accumulated depreciation		(1,819,369)	(1,122,672)	(1,101,880)	(55,584)	(4,099,505
Total capital assets (net of			, , , ,			
accumulated depreciation)		2,744,429	628,967	3,116,475	657,848	7,147,719
Total noncurrent assets		14,412,259	628,967	3,116,475	657,848	18,815,549
Total assets		21,832,743	1,871,536	3,307,904	673,477	27,685,660
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities payable from						
nonrestricted assets						
Accounts payable		-	57,447	51,225	-	108,672
Accrued liabilities		-	91,471	17,253	-	108,724
Due to other funds		<u>-</u>	16,648	1,451		18,099
Total current liabilities payable from non restricted current assets		<u>-</u>	165,566	69,929		235,495
Current liabilities payable from						
restricted assets						
Accrued interest on bonds and notes		289,699	-	-	_	289,699
Capital leases payable within one year		· -	46,409	104,712	_	151,12
Revenue bonds payable within one year		2,950,000	,	, <u>-</u>	-	2,950,000
Total current liabilities payable from		,				
non restricted current assets		3,239,699	46,409	104,712		3,390,820
Total current liabilities		3,239,699	211,975	174,641		3,626,315
Noncurrent liabilities		74.000			100 10=	500 100
Advances from other funds		74,000	47.004	107 600	492,497	566,497
Capital leases payable in more than one year Revenue bonds payable in more than one year		12 704 525	47,824	107,699	-	155,523
Total noncurrent liabilities		13,704,535 13,778,535	47,824	107,699	492,497	13,704,535 14,426,555
Total liabilities		17,018,234	259,799	282,340	492,497	18,052,870
NET ASSETS	_					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		284,786	534,734	2,904,064	657,848	4,381,432
Restricted for capital projects		3,573,526	-	2,304,004	037,040	3,573,520
Unrestricted		956,197	1,077,003	121,500	(476,868)	1,677,832
		000,107	1,011,000	121,000	(-17 0,000)	1,011,002

CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

			Busines	s-ty	pe Activities - Ente	rpris	e Funds	_	
		FAA Project Fund	Sanitation Fund		Stormwater Fund		Golf Course Fund		Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
OPERATING REVENUES						_			•
Charges for services	\$	1,212,027	\$ 2,655,968	\$	653,954	\$	49,515	\$	4,571,464
Other		-	27,380		-		-		27,380
Total operating revenue	_	1,212,027	2,683,348		653,954		49,515		4,598,844
OPERATING EXPENSES									
Cost of services		-	463,812		126,955		38		590,805
Personal services		-	1,486,282		334,752		-		1,821,034
Depreciation		210,831	165,518		100,634		25,000		501,983
Other operating expenses		1,645,480	587,918		-		-		2,233,398
Total operating expenses	_	1,856,311	2,703,530		562,341		25,038		5,147,220
Net operating income (loss)		(644,284)	 (20,182)		91,613		24,477		(548,376)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)									
Net gain on disposition of capital assets		-	11,000		-		-		11,000
Amortization of deferred issuance cost		(297,751)	-		-		-		(297,751)
Interest income		1,766,615	14,158		476		-		1,781,249
Interest expense		(1,246,444)	 (4,248)		(9,376)		<u> </u>		(1,260,068)
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)		222,420	 20,910		(8,900)		<u>-</u>		234,430
Income (loss) before transfers		(421,864)	728		82,713		24,477		(313,946)
Transfers:									
Transfers in		1,008,796	-		63,118		148,700		1,220,614
Transfers out		<u> </u>	 -		<u> </u>		(23,400)		(23,400)
Change in net assets		586,932	 728		145,831		149,777	_	883,268
Total net assets, beginning		4,227,577	 1,611,009		2,879,733		31,203		8,749,522
Total net assets, ending	\$	4,814,509	\$ 1,611,737	\$	3,025,564	\$	180,980	\$	9,632,790

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Business	s-typ	e Activities - N	onn	najor Enterpris	e Fı	unds	_	
		FAA Fund		Sanitation Fund	_	Stormwater Fund		Golf Course Fund		Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:										
Receipts from customers and users Payments to suppliers	\$	1,212,027 (2,220,544)	\$	2,671,367 (1,096,496)	\$	663,470 (45,804)	\$	41,874	\$	4,588,738 (3,362,844)
Payments to employees Other		-		(1,482,410)		(327,515)		(38)		(1,809,925) (38)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	_	(1,008,517)		92,461	_	290,151	_	41,836	_	(584,069)
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:										
Transfers in		1,008,796		-		63,118		148,700		1,220,614
Transfers out		-		-		-		(23,400)		(23,400)
Payment of due to other funds				-		-		(501,395)		(501,395)
Advances from other funds		74,000		-	_		_	492,497		566,497
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities		1,082,796			_	63,118	_	116,402	_	1,262,316
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				40.500						40.500
Proceeds received from sale of capital assets		- (2.775.000)		16,500		(101,820)		-		16,500
Principal paid on capital debt Interest paid on capital debt		(2,775,000) (1,289,730)		(45,035) (4,248)		(9,376)		-		(2,921,855) (1,303,354)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(95,953)		(155,692)		(260,927)		(198,041)		(710,613)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	_	(4,160,683)	_	(188,475)	_	(372,123)	_	(198,041)		(4,919,322)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:										
Purchase of securities		-		3,272,803		-		-		3,272,803
Maturities of investments		(36,531)		(2,426,125)		-		-		(2,462,656)
Interest on investments		1,766,615		14,158		476		-		1,781,249
Interest on financing lease		2,361,115		-		-		-		2,361,115
Net cash provided by investing activities		4,091,199		860,836	_	476	_	-	_	4,952,511
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		4,795		764,822		(18,378)		(39,803)		711,436
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,196,639		126,872		153,212		40,549		1,517,272
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	1,201,434	\$	891,694	\$	134,834	\$	746	\$	2,228,708
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:										
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	\$	(644,284)	\$	(20,182)	\$	91,613	\$	24,477	\$	(548,376)
Depreciation expense Changes in assets and liabilities (Increase) decrease in:		210,831		165,518		100,634		25,000		501,983
Accounts receivable		_		(11,981)		9,516		(7,641)		(10,106)
Prepaid expenses		_		(43,011)		(5,866)		(.,541)		(48,877)
Due from other funds		154,967		(4,662)		53,815		-		204,120
Increase (decrease) in:		•		,		, -				,
Accounts payable		-		6,813		31,751		-		38,564
Accrued liabilities		-		3,872		7,237		-		11,109
Due to other funds		(730,031)	_	(3,906)	_	1,451	_	-		(732,486)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	(1,008,517)	\$	92,461	\$	290,151	\$	41,836	\$	(584,069)

ELECTRIC FUND - ENTERPRISE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES - ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Final Budget		Actual (Budgetary Basis)		Variance With Final Budget
Operating Revenues	_		_		_	
Charges for services	\$	20,648,055	\$	18,349,171	\$	(2,298,884)
Other income		1,995,000		2,214,427		219,427
Total revenue		22,643,055	_	20,563,598		(2,079,457)
Operating Expenses						
Personal services		1,995,669		1,759,936		235,733
Communications and utilities		90,463		64,053		26,410
Rentals		13,200		3,373		9,827
Repairs and maintenance		743,160		633,057		110,103
Training and education		54,150		35,994		18,156
Other services and charges		1,484,301		597,399		886,902
Materials and supplies		175,380		144,103		31,277
Wholesale electricity		14,046,047		14,208,786		(162,739)
Bad debt expense		11,000		236,616		(225,616)
Debt service		28,500		29,961		(1,461)
Capital outlay		2,141,800		1,521,688		620,112
Total expenses		20,783,670		19,234,966		1,548,704
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)						
Gain on disposition of capital assets		75,000		16,750		(58,250)
Interest Income		525,000		519,614		(5,386)
Transfers out		(2,459,385)		(1,500,000)		959,385
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)		(1,859,385)		(963,636)		895,749
Change in net assets (budgetary basis)	\$	-		364,996	\$	364,996
Reconciliation of change in net assets (budgetary basis) to change in net assets (GAAP basis)						
Capitalize capital assets				1,451,547		
Depreciation				(566,145)		
Change in net assets (GAAP basis)			\$	1,250,398		

WATER AND SEWER FUND - ENTERPRISE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES - ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget
Operating Revenues			
Charges for services	\$ 11,364,903	\$ 7,351,837	\$ (4,013,066)
Other income	 25,000	12,683	 (12,317)
Total revenue	 11,389,903	 7,364,520	 (4,025,383)
Operating Expenses			
Personal services	1,019,838	1,032,388	(12,550)
Communications and utilities	70,850	40,912	29,938
Rentals	10,500	2,847	7,653
Repairs and maintenance	234,300	183,357	50,943
Training and education	12,000	11,656	344
Other services and charges	701,376	775,448	(74,072)
Materials and supplies	63,950	54,064	9,886
Cost of sales	5,218,000	6,801,610	(1,583,610)
Debt service	52,998	50,922	2,076
Capital outlay	5,111,939	1,332,001	3,779,938
Total expenses	 12,495,751	10,285,205	2,210,546
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			
Interest income	78,000	153,703	75,703
Gain on disposition of capital assets	-	2,300	2,300
Transfers in	-	98,699	98,699
Transfers out	(750,000)	(750,000)	-
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	 (672,000)	(495,298)	176,702
Change in net assets (budgetary basis)	\$ (1,777,848)	(3,415,983)	\$ (1,638,135)
Reconciliation of change in net assets (budgetary basis) to change in net assets (GAAP basis)			
Capitalize capital assets		1,253,822	
Debt service		47,563	
Bad debt expense		(9,468)	
Depreciation and amortization		(507,617)	
Change in net assets (GAAP basis)		\$ (2,631,683)	

CONVENTION CENTER FUND - ENTERPRISE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES - ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Final Budget		Actual (Budgetary Basis)		Variance With Final Budget
Operating Revenues						
Exhibit hall and meeting room	\$	1,950,000	\$	1,629,241	\$	(320,759)
Catering sales		2,843,929		2,426,904		(417,025)
Other rental		1,530,000		1,208,132		(321,868)
Commissions		150,000		104,261		(45,739)
Other income		205,000		194,431		(10,569)
Total revenue		6,678,929		5,562,969		(1,115,960)
Operating Expenses						
Personal services		2,903,110		2,862,746		40,364
Communications and utilities		1,335,620		1,302,399		33,221
Rentals		17,000		16,346		654
Repairs and maintenance		432,000		354,286		77,714
Training and education		11,949		11,789		, 160
Other services and charges		2,895,688		2,345,277		550,411
Materials and supplies		822,750		681,721		141,029
Cost of sales		254,925		151,660		103,265
Capital outlay		13,000		824		12,176
Debt service		6,188,879		6,151,610		37,269
Total expenses		14,874,921	_	13,878,658		996,263
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)						
Interest income		50,000		13,953		(36,047)
Transfers in		5,968,280		5,679,000		(289,280)
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)		6,018,280	_	5,692,953		(325,327)
Change in not accete (hudgetony basis)	\$	(2.477.742)		(2,622,726)	ď	(445.024)
Change in net assets (budgetary basis)	<u> </u>	(2,177,712)		(2,622,736)	\$	(445,024)
Reconciliation of change in net assets (budgetary basis) to change in net assets (GAAP basis)						
Bond principal				2,375,000		
Capital outlay				27,483		
Depreciation and amortization				(3,693,370)		
Change in net assets (GAAP basis)			\$	(3,913,623)		

SANITATION FUND - ENTERPRISE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES - ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Final Budget		Actual (Budgetary Basis)		Variance With Final Budget
Operating Revenues	•	0.000.040	•	0.055.000	•	(000.070)
Charges for services	\$	2,988,940	\$	2,655,968	\$	(332,972)
Other income		28,930		27,380		(1,550)
Total revenue		3,017,870		2,683,348		(334,522)
Operating Expenses						
Personal services		1,476,014		1,480,351		(4,337)
Communications and utilities		30,000		29,308		692
Rentals		-		169		(169)
Repairs and maintenance		212,500		208,677		3,823
Training and education		2,600		2,092		508
Other services and charges		169,325		107,496		61,829
Materials and supplies		198,200		191,380		6,820
Cost of sales		443,660		463,812		(20,152)
Debt service		49,278		49,283		(5)
Capital outlay		551,546		187,530		364,016
Total expenses		3,133,123		2,720,098		413,025
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)						
Interest income		18,253		14,158		(4,095)
Gain on disposition of capital assets		-		11,000		11,000
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)		18,253	_	25,158	_	6,905
Change in net assets (budgetary basis)	\$	(97,000)	ı	(11,592)	\$	85,408
Reconciliation of change in net assets (budgetary basis)						
to change in net assets (GAAP basis)						
Capitalize capital assets				155,694		
Capital lease principal				45,035		
Bad debt expense				(22,891)		
Depreciation				(165,518)		
Change in net assets (GAAP basis)			\$	728		

STORMWATER FUND - ENTERPRISE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES - ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Final Budget		Actual (Budgetary Basis)		Variance With Final Budget
Operating Revenues	•	000 000	•	050.054	•	(000,000)
Charges for services	\$	886,960	\$	653,954	\$	(233,006)
Total revenue		886,960		653,954		(233,006)
Operating Expenses						
Personal services		387,782		334,752		53,030
Communications and utilites		800		510		290
Repairs and maintenance		31,500		5,487		26,013
Training and education		2,000		1,112		888
Other services and charges		372,400		114,989		257,411
Materials and supplies		22,400		12,374		10,026
Debt service		111,188		111,195		(7)
Capital outlay		154,622		-		154,622
Total expenses		1,082,692		580,419		502,273
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)						
Interest income		-		476		476
Transfers in		-		63,118		63,118
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)		-	_	63,594	_	63,594
Change in net assets (budgetary basis)	\$	(195,732)		137,129	\$	332,861
Reconciliation of change in net assets (budgetary basis) to change in net assets (GAAP basis)						
Capital lease principal				101,820		
Bad debt reversal				7,516		
Depreciation				(100,634)		
Change in net assets (GAAP basis)			\$	145,831		

GOLF COURSE FUND - ENTERPRISE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES - ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)		Variance With Final Budget
Operating Revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 94,400	\$ 49,515	\$	(44,885)
Total revenue	 94,400	 49,515	_	(44,885)
Operating Expenses				
Other services and charges	37,400	38		37,362
Capital outlay	200,000	198,041		1,959
Total expenses	237,400	198,079		39,321
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Transfers in	148,700	148,700		-
Transfers out	(23,400)	(23,400)		-
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	125,300	 125,300		-
Change in net assets (budgetary basis)	\$ (17,700)	(23,264)	\$	(5,564)
Reconciliation of change in net assets (budgetary basis) to change in net assets (GAAP basis)				
Capitalize capital assets		198,041		
Depreciation		 (25,000)		
Change in net assets (GAAP basis)		\$ 149,777		

FIDUCIARY FUND

AGENCY FUND

The **Municipal Court** – This fund was established to account for the receipt and disbursement of bonds (posted to secure release of individuals charged with various crimes) and court-ordered fines and fees made on behalf of third parties.

MUNICIPAL COURT AGENCY FUND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

ASSETS	Ju	ne 30, 2008	 Additions	 Deductions	 June 30, 2009
Cash	\$	90,503	\$ 2,760,995	\$ 2,761,448	\$ 90,050
Total assets	\$	90,503	\$ 2,760,995	\$ 2,761,448	\$ 90,050
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$	47,838	\$ 1,459,404	\$ 1,467,337	\$ 39,905
Due to others		42,665	 1,301,590	 1,294,110	50,145
Total liabilities	\$	90,503	\$ 2,760,994	\$ 2,761,447	\$ 90,050

STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the City of College Park's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health.

Financial Trends	Page 86
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	92
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, power revenue and property tax.	
Debt Capacity	100
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Demographic and Economic Information	106
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	108
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it	
performs.	

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial report for the relevant year. The City implemented GASB Statement 34 in 2003; schedules presenting government-wide information include information beginning in that year.

SCHEDULE 1 CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA Net Assets by Component Last Seven Fiscal Years (Accrual basis of accounting) (amounts expressed in thousands)

					Fis	Fiscal Year						
	2003	2004		2005		2006	2	2007	2008	_		2009
Governmental activities Invested in capital assets net of related debt	\$ 26.750	€.	874	41 417	€.	46.026	€.	45 038	€:	41 005	U	43 188
Restricted	8,699	9	6,028	384	•	304	•	283	•	291		315
Unrestricted	22,686	25	368	22,588		19,955		26,809	.,	30,542		27,385
Total governmental activities net assets	58,135	63	3,270	64,389		66,285		72,130		71,838		70,888
Business-trop activities												
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	68,888	69	1,198	56,659		54,101		46,332	٠.,	52,621		54,545
Restricted	8,142	7	,600	21,053		21,597		12,658		8,363		3,574
Unrestricted	22,695	19	19,566	16,694		23,648		31,646	• ,	37,210		30,853
Total business-type activities net assets	99,725	96	96,364	94,406		99,346		90,636		98,194		88,972
Primary government Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	95,638	101	.072	98,076		100,127		91,370	5,	93,626		97,733
Restricted	16,841	13	13,628	21,437		21,901		12,941		8,654		3,889
Unrestricted	45,381	4	1,934	39,282		43,603		58,455	•	67,752		58,238
Total primary government net assets	\$ 157,860	\$ 159	\$ 159,634	158,795	s	165,631	s	162,766	\$ 1.	70,032	\$	159,860

SCHEDULE 2 CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA Changes in Net Assets Last Seven Fiscal Years (Accrual basis of accounting) (amounts expressed in thousands)

					Fiscal Year				
Expenses		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2009
Governmental activities:	6	003	0000	0 670	0000	- CCC		6	089
Certeral government)	13.216	13 130	14 453	16.846		16.575)	19.038
Recreation		1,466	1.573	1,724	1.772	1,638	2.079		2.091
Inspection		230	224	258	295	333	418		491
Engineering		227	212	219	268	247	253		240
Building and grounds		978	1,126	629	1,060	986	848		1,142
Parks		189	246	301	275	406	322		300
Highways and streets		1,558	1,582	2,340	1,747	1,561	1,23/		1,945 00
Non-departmental		' 060	739				8 '		00 '
Interest on long-term debt		'	2 '	9	2	00	22		33
Total governmental activities expenses		21,456	21,730	22,639	25,351	23,954	26,915		30,040
Business-type activities:		;	!	!	:		!		
Electric		20,191	20,047	17,343	14,772	18,766	17,747		18,350
Water and sewer		5,259	14,961	5,645	0,495	6,014	9,892		9,501
FAA projects		3,578	3 844	4,076	3,946	3,584	3,353		3,109
Redevelopment		508	385	1 179	1.183	11.353	200,00		5,400
Sanitation		2,315	2,141	2,224	2,397	2,756	2,539		2,708
Stormwater			•	•			346	*	572
Golf course		-				10	74	*	25
Total business-type activities expenses		42,943	45,885	45,961	41,968	57,897	52,048		55,369
Program Revenues Governmental activities Charnes for services:									
General government		2,042	1,925	1,976	2,126	2,002	2,336		2,306
Public safety		2,017	2,595	2,164	2,535	2,702	2,800		2,574
Recreation		316	316	2/6	302	301	787		325
Capital grants and contributions		020	1,036	560	1,434	313	900		157
Total governmental activities program revenues		5,675	6,391	5,549	6,848	5,746	5,926		5,471
Business-type activities Charges for services:									
Electric		20,918	21,791	21,649	20,543	20,744	27,341		20,564
Water and sewer		5,038	5,199	5,326	6,477	7,886	8,290		7,364
Convention center		4,686	5,655	6,499	6,720	6,796	5,983		5,563
FAA projects		1,044	1,0/3	1,465	1,331	810	1,215		1,212
Sapitation		2 201	2 347	2 221	2 457	2 652	2 754		2683
Stormwater			, 5	. 1	, ,	1,000,1	622	*	654
Golf course		•	•	•	•	•	116	*	20
Total business-type activities program revenues		34,081	36,079	37,257	37,528	38,889	46,517		38,722
Total primary government program revenues		39,756	42,470	42,806	44,376	44,635	52,443		44,193
Net (expense)/revenue Governmental activities		(15.781)	(15.339)		(18.503)	(18.208)	(20.989)		(24.569)
Business-type activities		(8,862)	(9)806)		(4,440)	(19,008)	(5,531)		(16,647)
Total primary government net expense	↔	(24,643)	\$ (25,145)	\$ (25,794)	\$ (22,943)	\$ (37,216) \$	(26,520)	ક્ક	(41,216)

SCHEDULE 2 (CONTINUED) CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA Changes in Net Assets Last Seven Fiscal Years (Accrual basis of accounting) (amounts expressed in thousands)

General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets Over Assets Governmental activities:									
Property taxes	€	8,554 \$	8,608	9,645 \$	8,532 \$	12,045 \$	11,703	₩	11,655
Car rental taxes		2,083	2,198	1,748	2,708	2,709	2,764		2,622
Hotel/motel taxes		4,085	4,082	4,548	5,343	5,429	6,041		5,167
Alcoholic beverage taxes		675	200	681	742	759	797		782
Sales taxes		4,565	4,436	4,664	5,314	5,554	5,604		4,811
Franchise taxes		781	593	629	808	902	892		945
Insurance premium taxes		812	875	949	1,021	1,068	1,114		1,141
Investment earnings		282	236	405	487	973	753		1,214
Miscellaneous income		94	28	69	198	68	32		75
Gain on sale of capital assets		72		34	4		72		49
Transfers		(4,686)	(3,695)	(5,173)	(4,757)	(5,279)	(9,075)		(4,843)
Total governmental activities		17,317	18,091	18,209	20,400	24,053	20,697		23,618
business-type activities: Interest income		3,481	3,205	3,521	4,622	5,003	4,013		2,552
Amortization of deferred gain		2,197	•						
Gain on sale of capital assets		1,597				16	2		30
		4,686	3,695	5,173	4,757	5,279	9,075		4,843
Total business-type activities		11,961	6,900	8,694	9,379	10,298	13,090		7,425
Total primary government		29,278	24,991	26,903	29,779	34,351	33,787		31,043
Change in net assets Governmental activities		1,536	2,752	1,119	1,897	5,845	(292)		(951)
Business-type activities Total primary government	↔	3,099	(2,906)	(10)	6,836	(8,710) (2,865) \$	7,559	€	(10,173)

Notes:

^{*} Golf Course Fund was estabilished during the prior fiscal year ended June 30, 2007; therefore, no activity shown for previous years.

^{**} Stormwater Fund was estabilished during the current fiscal year ended June 30, 2008; therefore, no activity shown for previous years.

Governmental Activities Tax Revenues by Source SCHEDULE 3 CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA (amounts expressed in thousands) (Accrual basis of accounting) Last Seven Fiscal Years

	Total	21,555	21,492	22,874	24,468	28,267	28,914	27,123
		↔						
urance	Premium Tax	812	875	949	1,021	1,068	1,114	1,141
lus	P.	↔						
	-ranchise Tax	781	593	639	808	902	892	945
	Frar	↔						
	Sales Tax	4,565	4,436	4,664	5,314	5,554	5,604	4,811
	0,	↔						
oholic	Beverage Tax	675	200	681	742	759	797	782
Ac	Be	↔						
	Hotel/Motel Tax	4,085	4,082	4,548	5,343	5,429	6,040	5,167
	_	σ,			_			
	-	33	38	18	38 (2	6(34	52
	Car Rental Tax	2,0	2,15	1,7,	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,6
	రొ	↔			_	3		
	.	554	308	345	532 (345 (703	355
	Property Tax	8,6	8,6	9,6	8,	12,0	1,1	1,6
	_	₩.						
	Fiscal Year	2003	2004	2002	2006	2007	2008	2009

Property taxes decreased from 2005 due to the bankruptcy of the City's largest taxpayer, Delta Airlines, Inc.
 Car rental taxes increased from 2005 because of a favorable arbitration ruling as to how these taxes are allocated to the City of College Park, Georgia.
 Property taxes increased from 2006 due to the subsequent recovery of property taxes out of bankruptcy proceedings from Delta Airlines, Inc.

SCHEDULE 4
CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Modified accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

2009	\$ 483 20,105	\$ 20,588	\$ 331	(2,043)	\$ (1,687)
2008	\$ 165 24,228	\$ 24,393	\$ 291	(10,180)	\$ (9,838)
2007	\$ 320 22,183	\$ 22,503	\$ 283	* (9,692) 116	\$ (9,293)
2006	\$ 611 21,463	\$ 22,074	\$ 304	* (6,825) ** 116	\$ (6,405)
2002	\$ 463 21,063	\$ 21,526	\$ 384	(3,180)	\$ (2,680)
2004	\$ 633 20,259	\$ 20,892	* 6,028	403 116	\$ 6,547
2003	\$ 496 19,897	\$ 20,393	\$ 8,699	638 64	\$ 9,401
2002	\$ 530 19,581	\$ 20,111	· •	8,744	\$ 8,744
2001	\$ 469 19,513	\$ 19,982	⊘	8,454	\$ 8,454
2000	\$ 470 20,908	\$ 21,378	. ↔	6,005	\$ 6,005
ı	General fund Reserved Unreserved	Total general fund	All other governmental funds Reserved Unreserved, reported in:	Special revenue funds Capital projects funds	Total all other government funds

Notes:

^{*} Reserved funds decreased due to GICC Building and Infrastructure bond payments.

^{**} The Unreserved, reported in Special Revenue Funds decreased due to the Public Safety Building construction expenditures charged to the Car Rental Tax project in Fiscal Years 2005 and 2006.

SCHEDULE 5
CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Modified accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

2009	\$ 34,941 2,306 2,283 616 1,214 75	5,132 18,767 2,89 2,170 3,651 1,656 71 357 357	49 4,638 (9,481) (4,794)	4,346
2008	\$ 27,826 2,337 508 2,541 541 753 104	4,745 18,113 428 259 2,209 1,108 1,178 65 22 22 22 28,504	4,735 (11,208) (4,762)	1,344
2007	\$ 23,741 2,001 740 2,456 548 974 89 30,549	4,050 15,772 373 303 1,803 1,365 1,365 1,365 2,255	3,617 (8,896) (5,204)	89 89 0.22%
2006	\$ 24,443 2,126 1,886 2,271 566 487 198 31,977	3,179 *** 21,796 *** 288 273 2,617 1,529 1,045 4.* 39 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89	385 2,768 (7,526) (4,373)	(3,177)
2005	\$ 22,889 1,976 1,133 1,910 530 405 69 28,912	2,742 24,260 256 223 1,699 1,699 1,631 1,631 35 6 6	2,758 (7,931) (5,078)	(8,908)
2004	\$ 21,542 1,928 1,487 2,362 569 569 236 106	2,859 12,634 218 211 1,516 1,295 904 6,771	2.5 216 1,958 (5,653) (3,437)	\$ (2,354)
2003	\$ 21,501 2,042 1,262 1,722 605 274 210 27,616	2,552 12,871 228 225 1,419 1,150 888 10 1,889 1,889	1,702 (6,389) (4,687)	\$ 897
2002	\$ 20,581 1,733 1,715 1,708 623 867 275 26,902	2,721 12,580 210 230 1,389 780 780 637 4,289	3,227 (6,194) (2,873)	\$ 455
2001	\$ 21,568 1,677 1,677 985 971 568 1,595 262 27,626	2,691 11,225 197 1,214 739 644 644 1,108 2,380 2,380	612 (6,762) (6,150)	0.05%
2000	\$ 21,419 1,878 846 854 221 1,296 968 27,482	1,943 9,888 192 208 1,226 720 775 - 819 1,781	- 1,170 (6,333) (5,163)	\$ 4,732
	ravenues Taxes Licenses and permits Intergovernmental Fines and forfeitures Charges for services Interest Income Other revenues Total Revenues	Expenditures General government Public safety Inspection Engineering Recreation Parks and grounds Streets Housing and development Contractual Contractual Contractual Interest Trotal Expenditures Other financing sources (uses)	Proceeds from sale capital assets Transfers in Transfers out Total other financing sources (uses)	Net change in fund balances Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures

Notes:

^{*} Contractual expenditures are items such as utilities, workers compensation claims, and telephone expenses which benefit all departments. Effective for 2005, these expenses have been allocated to the various departments which incur such expenses.

 $^{^{**}}$ Capital outlay expenditures are reflected in the department which incurred these expenses.

^{***} Public Safety expenditures for 2005 and 2006 include construction costs for a public safety complex.

General Government Tax Revenues by Source **CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA** (Modified accrual basis of accounting) (amounts expressed in thousands) Last Ten Fiscal Years **SCHEDULE 6**

Insurance Premium Tax	837	740	812	875	949	1,021	1,068	1,114	1,141
	↔								
Franchise Tax	796 875	827	781	593	639	808	200	892	945
F	↔								
Sales Tax	5,716 5,473	5,095	4,565	4,436	4,664	5,314	5,554	5,604	4,768
	↔								
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	743 779	715	675	700	681	742	759	797	782
₽ Ø	↔								2)
1									43 (
Special Local Option Sales Tax									
ļ	€9	_					_	_	
lotel/Motel Tax	4,886 5,014	4,174	4,085	4,118	4,548	5,343	5,429	6,040	5,167
¥	↔					(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Car Rental Tax	2,414	2,301	2,083	2,198	1,748	2,708	9	16	10,623
Car	↔					_	_		
						Ū	(3)		
Property Tax	6,027 6,314	6,729	8,500	8,622	9,660	8,507	10,219	13,363	11,472
<u>-</u>	↔								
Fiscal	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009

City. Therefore, amounts for 2007 and 2008 are deferred at the fund level but recognized as revenue at the governmental activities level in accordance to GASB 34. Property taxes decreased from 2005 due to the bankruptcy of the City's largest taxpayer, Delta Airlines, Inc.
 Car rental taxes increased from 2005 because of favorable arbitration ruling as to how these taxes are allocated to the City of College Park, Georgia.
 Property taxes increased from 2006 due to the subsequent recovery of property taxes out of bankruptcy proceedings from Delta Airlines, Inc.
 Property taxes for 2007 and 2008 are being held by a trustee as a result of ongoing litigation and will not be recognized until ultimately being received by the Litigation was ultimately settled in 2009 and all deferred amounts were recognized at the fund level.

(5) Fund was created during 2009.

Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value - All Taxable Property **CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA** (amounts expressed in thousands) Last Ten Fiscal Years **SCHEDULE 7**

Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Estimated Actual Taxable Value (2)	\$ 1,509,108	1,633,950	1,797,553	1,708,048	1,714,988	1,818,853	1,709,655	1,877,808	2,117,828	2,359,540
Total Direct Tax Rate	7.00	6.93	6.61	9:26	9.26	9:26	9:26	9:26	9:26	9:26
Total Taxable Assessed Value	\$ 603,643	653,580	719,021	683,219	685,993	727,541	683,862	751,123	847,131	943,816
Less: Tax Exempt Real Property	\$ (127,764)	(149,106)	(151,219)	(148,882)	(166,257)	(172,832)	(179,359)	(165,415)	(181,569)	(264,638)
Convention Center Special District (1)	. ↔			8,660	9,853	9,741	10,067	12,019	13,643	15,616
Hotel/Motel Special District	\$ 81,226	81,665	90,538	829'66	97,357	93,875	101,581	113,272	117,265	133,318
Public Utilities	\$ 119,790	148,427	152,652	156,119	141,779	186,652	125,891	148,708	167,963	180,687
Personal Property	\$ 133,149	164,262	185,049	117,203	115,836	117,319	115,305	127,212	140,557	120,360
Real Property	\$ 397,242	408,332	442,001	450,441	487,427	492,786	510,377	515,327	589,272	758,473
Fiscal Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (3)	2005 (4)	2006 (4)	2007	2008	2009 (5)

Source: Clayton County Board of Tax Assessors; Fulton County Board of Tax Assessors

Note: Tax rates are per \$1,000 of assessed value.

 ⁽¹⁾ Convention Special District was created in Fiscal 2003.
 (2) Under Georgia law, property is assessed for taxes at 40% of fair market value.
 (3) Public Utility declined in FY 2004 as the result of an appeal of assessed value of flight equipment in 2004 by a major airline.
 (4) Public Utility increase in FY 2005 reflects settlement of 2004 case; FY 2006 decrease reflects appeal of assessed value of flight equipment again by a major airline.
 (5) Real Property assessed value increased in 2009 due to reassessments of property around the Convention Center. These properties are also tax exempt.

SCHEDULE 8 CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

Property Tax Rates - All Overlapping Governments Direct and Overlapping Governments Last Ten Fiscal Years

	City of College Park	Clayton	County	Fulton (County	City of Co	ollege Park	State of
Fiscal Year	Operating Millage	Operating Millage	School Millage	Operating Millage	School Millage	Hotel/Motel Millage	Convention Millage	Georgia Millage
2000	7.50	4.65	18.34	13.69	20.76	16.00	-	0.25
2001	7.00	3.41	18.34	13.69	20.76	14.50	-	0.25
2002	6.93	4.11	17.92	13.69	20.76	14.50	-	0.25
2003	6.61	3.91	17.92	13.69	20.15	14.50	-	0.25
2004	9.56	4.05	17.92	13.34	19.02	14.50	7.50	0.25
2005	9.56	5.88	17.92	12.81	18.77	14.50	7.50	0.25
2006	9.56	6.88	18.92	12.32	17.61	14.50	7.50	0.25
2007	9.56	7.78	18.92	12.24	17.61	14.50	7.50	0.25
2008	9.56	8.76	20.00	11.47	18.11	14.50	7.50	0.25
2009	9.56	8.54	19.84	10.28	17.50	14.50	7.50	0.25

Source: College Park Tax Department

Note: In addition to the City's debt obligations, property owners in the City are responsible for any debt obligations of other taxing entities in the proportion to which the jurisdiction of the City overlaps such entity.

SCHEDULE 9
CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA
Principal Property Taxpayers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2009				2000		
Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value	Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value
Delta Air Lines	\$ 184,178,419	_	23.17%	Delta Air Lines	\$ 142,766,706	_	24.12%
Pittsburg National Bank	24,314,790	2	3.06%	Pittsburg National Bank	18,705,080	7	3.16%
Interstate Atlanta Airport LLC	19,989,289	က	2.51%	GE Energy Parts	17,525,689	က	2.96%
Sysco	19,385,100	4	2.44%	Coca Cola Enterprises	14,912,850	4	2.52%
Coca Cola Enterprises, Inc.	17,372,217	2	2.19%	Crocker Realty Trust LP	14,781,722	2	2.50%
UCM/Ackerman-Atlanta Airport	16,004,757	9	2.01%	Sysco	13,792,870	9	2.33%
Chik Fil A, Inc	15,437,140	7	1.94%	Lepercq Atlanta Renaissance	12,961,000	7	2.19%
Felcor Suites Limited Partnership	12,990,509	80	1.63%	Societe Internationale	12,489,452	80	2.11%
Felcor JPM Atlanta ES Hotel LLC	10,409,340	0	1.31%	John Weiland Homes	8,420,900	0	1.42%
Oakmont WBC LLC	8,541,920	10	1.07%	Heritage Packing Corp.	5,160,520	10	0.87%
Total	\$ 328,623,481	•	41.34%	Total	\$ 261,516,789	•	44.18%

Source: College Park Tax Department

SCHEDULE 10 CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

Property Tax Levies and Collections Last Ten Fiscal Years (amounts expressed in thousands)

				cted within the Year of the Levy	Colle	ections in		Total Coll	lections to Date
Fiscal Year	Tax Levy scal Year	A	mount	Percentage of Levy		sequent Years	A	mount	Percentage of Levy
2000	\$ 4,835	\$	4,825	99.80%	\$	6	\$	4,831	99.92%
2001	5,148		5,086	98.80%		54		5,140	99.84%
2002	5,467		5,374	98.30%		80		5,454	99.76%
2003	7,006		6,929	98.90%		62		6,991	99.79%
2004	7,019		6,745	96.10%		255		7,000	99.73%
2005	7,399		6,913	93.43%		466		7,379	99.73%
2006	7,262		5,485	75.53% (1)		1,753		7,238	99.67%
2007	7,695		7,546	98.06%		120		7,666	99.62%
2008	8,650		7,992	92.39%		291		8,451	97.70%
2009	9,161		8,748	95.49%		-		-	0.00%

Source: College Park Tax Department

⁽¹⁾ Current year tax collections decreased dramatically in 2006 because of the bankruptcy of Delta Airlines, Inc. which is 18.54% of the total tax digest. These taxes will be collected in 2008 as a result of Bankruptcy Court decisions.

SCHEDULE 11 CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

Electric Power Revenue Last Ten Fiscal Years (amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal <u>Year</u>	Electric Power <u>Revenue</u>
2000	\$ 29,792 *
2001	32,901 *
2002	31,173 *
2003	21,160
2004	21,951
2005	19,630
2006	18,841
2007	18,664
2008	25,059 **
2009	20,564

*Note: Years 2000 - 2002 City of Marietta Interparticipant transfer, and conveyor belt project

accounted for significant revenue increases.

**Note: The City sold approximately \$6,000,000 in excess capacity to other local municipalities.

Source: College Park Power Department

SCHEDULE 12
CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA
ELECTRIC POWER REVENUE RATES
Past Seven Calender Years

Average Cost per Megwatt Hour	\$ 60.09	68.75	66.34	66.83	59.28	67.27	59.18
Total Power <u>Sales</u>	\$ 19,781,837	21,336,295	20,488,316	19,619,956	17,904,206	19,776,948	17,872,962
Total Megawatt <u>Hours</u>	286,311	310,354	308,827	293,560	302,006	294,002	302,029
Total Number of Customers	9,146	9,172	8,789	8,607	8,503	8,580	8,125
Estimated Power <u>Losses</u>	10,754	14,410	14,708	10,459	18,825	14,547	14,382
Use By City	18,502	25,224	16,125	14,788	30,741	23,723	22,271
Mega Watt Hours	į	•	•	•	8,203	8,997	8,667
Number of Other Customers	66	66	66	101	66	101	96
Mega Watt Hours	172,021	186,320	199,017	193,618	168,272	170,127	182,103
Number of Commercial Customers	745	751	730	726	733	764	800
Mega Watt Hours	85,034	84,400	78,977	74,695	75,965	26,608	74,606
Number of Residential Customers	8,302	8,322	2,960	7,780	7,671	7,715	7,229
Fiscal Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008

Source: College Park Power Department

SCHEDULE 13 CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA TEN LARGEST POWER CUSTOMERS

Current Year and Five Years Ago

2009		2004	
	MegaWatt		MegaWatt
<u>Name</u>	Hours Used	<u>Name</u>	Hours Used
Atlanta Coca Cola	15,042	Atlanta Coca Cola	14,972
Sysco Food Service	12,322	Sysco Food Service	12,973
Mariott Hotel	7,954	GICC	11,465
GICC	7,755	Keenan Development	8,411
Westin Atlanta Airport	7,669	Marriott Hotel	8,320
Keenan Development	7,035	FedEx Ground	5,600
Fedex Ground	6,848	Atlanta Embassy Suites	3,775
Atlanta Embassy Suites	3,528	Sheraton Gateway	3,344
Boeing	3,524	Westin Atl Hotel	3,215
Broadwing Communications	3,020	Garden Ridge	2,993

Source: College Park Power Department

SCHEDULE 14
CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except per capita amount)

	Gover	Governmental Activities	l Activit	ies		ш	Business-Type Activities	e Activities					
Fiscal	General Obligation	tion	Capital	ital	ြ ဗိ (General Obligation	Capital	Notes /Cc	Notes /Construction	_ (Total Primary	Percentage of Personal	Per
Year	Bonds	၂ 	 -	ses	"	sonds	Leases	Loans	Loans Payable	ၒၟ	sovernment	Income (1)	Capita (1)
2000	↔		↔	12	↔	107,165	- ↔	↔	6,103	↔	113,280	38.7%	\$ 5,557.85
2001				23		105,440	•		6,103		111,566	37.8%	5,427.95
2002				91		118,880	•		6,103		125,074	42.5%	6,111.90
2003				64		116,145	•		6,103		122,312	41.5%	5,957.72
2004				74		113,265	1		6,103		119,442	40.5%	5,827.01
2005				90		120,650	99		5,893		126,698	43.7%	6,278.03
2006				21		143,830	152		5,428		149,461	51.5%	7,406.03
2007				8		138,710	111		13,428		152,330	48.9%	7,029.17
2008			_	990,		133,425	544		13,428		148,465	20.7%	7,284.12
2009				711		169,000	350		44,631		214,692	64.2%	10,751.26

Note 1: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements. (1) Information from Schedule 20 was used to calculate these amounts.

SCHEDULE 15 CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	0	General bligation onds (1)	Percentage of Estimated Taxable Value of Property	_	Per Capita
2000	\$	107,165	17.75% %	\$	5,558
2001	·	105,440	16.13%	·	5,428
2002		118,880	16.53%		6,112
2003		116,145	17.00%		5,958
2004		113,265	16.51%		5,827
2005		120,650	16.58%		6,278
2006		143,830	21.03%		7,406
2007		138,710	18.52%		7,029
2008		133,425	16.11%		7,284
2009		169,000	17.91%		10,751

Note 1: The City's governmental activities did not have any general obligation bonds outstanding in the last ten (10) years. The amount reflected in this schedule is business-type activities only.

Note 2: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

SCHEDULE 16 CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt As of June 30, 2009

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Governmental Unit	<u>Ou</u>	Debt tstanding		Estimated Percentage Applicable (1)	SI Ove	timated nare of rlapping Debt
Direct General Obligation Debt:						
Overlapping General Obligation Debt:	_				_	
Fulton County General Obligation Bonds	\$	4,581	(2)	0.8426%	\$	39
Fulton County Building Authority		61,348	(2)	0.8426%		517
Atlanta - Fulton County Recreation Authority		151,385	(2)	0.8426%		1,276
Fulton-Dekalb Hospital Authority		212,080	(2)	0.8426%		1,787
Fulton County School District		164,890		0.8426%		1,389
Clayton County Solid Waste Management Authority		13,835		3.9774%		550
						5,558
City of College Park, Georgia direct debt						711
Total direct and overlapping debt					\$	6,269

Sources: Assessed value data used to estimate applicable percentages provided by the Clayton County Finance Department and Fulton County website. Debt outstanding data provided by Clayton County Finance Department and Fulton County website.

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the City. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of the City of College Park, Georgia. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the resident and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident and, therefore, responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government.

- (1) The percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the county's taxable assesses value that is within the government's boundaries and dividing it by the county's total taxable assesses value.
- (2) Balances are from the previous year and are not readily available for the current fiscal year.

SCHEDULE 17 CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA Legal Debt Margin Information Last Ten Fiscal Years (amounts expressed in thousands)

		2000		2001	N	002		2003		2004	2005		2006	9	N	2007		2008	7	2009
Debt limit	↔	73,188 \$ 77,	↔	77,554	€	73,800	↔	66,321	↔	\$ 60,303	74,477	16	8	86,322		100,456	↔	105,213	↔	120,845
Total net debt applicable to limit		'		1		'		1		'		' '		'		1		1		1
Legal debt margin	↔	\$ 73,188 \$ 77,554	↔	77,554	s	73,800	↔	66,321	↔	\$ 69,303	74,477		δ.	\$ 86,322		100,456	s	\$ 105,213	\$	\$ 120,845
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit		%00:0		%00:0		0.00%		%00.0		%00.0	0.00%	%(%00.0		0.00%		%00.0		0.00%

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal		
Year 2009		
Assessed value	↔	\$ 943,816
Add back: exempt real property		264,638
Total assessed value	Γ	1,208,454
Debt limit (10% of total assessed value)		120,845
Debt applicable to limit		
General obligation bonds		-
Legal debt margin	s	\$ 120,845

Note: The Constitution of the State of Georgia provides that the City may not incur long-term obligations payable out of general property taxes in excess of ten (10) percent of the assessed value of all taxable property within the City.

SCHEDULE 18 CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA Revenue Bond Coverage

Revenue Bond Coverage Last Ten Fiscal Years Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds

Fiscal Year	Re	Gross evenues (1)	Operating (2)	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	P	Principal	 nterest	 Total	Coverage	
2000	\$	5,510,220	\$ 3,994,234	\$ 1,515,986	\$	430,000	\$ 235,736	\$ 665,736	2.28	3 %
2001		5,434,646	4,649,406	785,240		445,000	211,836	656,836	1.20)
2002 (3)		5,411,295	4,358,372	1,052,923		465,000	181,771	646,771	1.63	3
2003		5,074,085	4,861,466	212,619		-	-	-		-
2004		5,198,956	4,960,892	238,064		-	-	-		-
2005		5,408,283	4,337,292	1,070,991		-	-	-		-
2006		6,738,792	4,951,507	1,787,285		-	-	-		-
2007		8,312,286	5,579,598	2,732,688		-	-	-		-
2008		12,683	119,076	(106,393)		-	-	-		-
2009		7,364,520	9,497,545	(2,133,025)		-	-	-	-	-
								_	_	_

Notes:

- (1) Total revenues including interest.
- (2) Total expenses exclusive of depreciation, interest expense, and litigation settlements.
- (3) All water and sewer bonds were defeased in June 2002. Principal for 2002 represents only the principal portion which was due that year.

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

SCHEDULE 19 CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

Revenue Bond Coverage Last Ten Fiscal Years Convention Center Revenue Bonds

Fiscal Year	_	Gross Revenues (1)	Operating Expenses (2)	_	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	_	Principal	_	Interest	Total	Coverage
2000	*	\$ n/a \$	n/a	\$	n/a	\$ 5	n/a	\$	n/a	n/a	n/a %
2001	**	16,474,959	8,409,986		8,064,973		-		3,451,640	3,451,640	2.34
2002	**	12,222,497	8,982,127		3,240,370		1,240,000		4,406,211	5,646,211	0.57
2003	**	12,570,800	8,897,211		3,673,589		1,305,000		4,554,967	5,859,967	0.63
2004		10,149,618	9,847,984		301,634		1,375,000		4,483,392	5,858,392	0.05
2005		11,859,163	7,240,491		4,618,672		1,970,000		4,395,018	6,365,018	0.73
2006		12,267,775	7,445,224		4,822,551		1,520,000	(3)	3,437,790	4,957,790	0.97
2007		12,607,932	7,694,077		4,913,855		2,260,000		4,006,185	6,266,185	0.78
2008		14,188,280	7,750,692		6,437,588		2,260,000		3,887,431	6,147,431	1.05
2009		11,255,922	7,699,565		3,556,357		2,375,000		3,776,610	6,151,610	0.58

Notes:

- (1) Total revenues including interest, transfers in and gains on sale of assets.
- (2) Total expenses exclusive of depreciation, amortization, litigation settlements, and interest expense.
- (3) Actual principal payment made during the year was \$1,520,000. \$51,300,000 of 2000 series bonds was refinanced during the year.
- * Statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000 are not comparable, since all outstanding bonds were paid off during the year.
- ** All interest expense on bond debt during the construction period of the new convention center is capitalized for reporting purposes.

SCHEDULE 20

CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA Demographic and Economic Statistics Information **Last Ten Fiscal Years**

		Personal Income	Per Capita		Education Level in % completed		
Fiscal Year	Population(1)	(amounts in thousands)	Personal Income (1)	Median Age (1)	High School (1)	School Enrollment (1)	Unemployment Rate (2)
2000	20,382	\$ 292,910	\$ 14,371	27.4	77.1	% 6,591	4.80%
2001	20,554	295,382	14,371	27.4	77.1	6,591	4.30%
2002	20,464	294,088	14,371	27.4	77.1	6,591	5.90%
2003	20,530	295,037	14,371	27.4	77.1	6,591	5.90%
2004	20,498	294,577	14,371	27.4	77.1	6,591	5.50%
2005	20,242	290,898	14,371	27.4	77.1	6,591	6.30%
2006	20,181	290,021	14,371	27.4	77.1	6,591	5.30%
2007	20,533	295,080	14,371	27.4	77.1	6,591	5.00%
2008	20,382	295,080	14,371	27.4	77.1	7,292	6.90%
2009	19,969	334,161	16,734	31.5	78.7	8,939	9.40%

⁽¹⁾ Source: U.S.Census (available every tenth year)

⁽²⁾ Source: Georgia Department of Labor

SCHEDULE 21
CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA
Principal Employers
Current Year and Ten Years Ago

		2009				2000	
Employer	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment	Employer	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Federal Aviation Administration	1,400	~	22%	Federal Aviation Administration	1,550	_	13%
Eagle Group International	830	2	13%		683	2	%9
Sysco Corporation	929	3	10%	Sysco Corporation	643	က	2%
Woodward Academy	639	4	10%	_	543	4	4%
Atlantic Southeast Airlines	395	2	%9	_	430	2	4%
AirTran Airlines	330	9	%9	-	410	9	3%
Marriott Hotel	325	7	2%	Mellon Financial	386	7	3%
John Wieland Homes	307	80	2%	Marriott Hotel	355	8	3%
Atlanta Coca Cola Enterprises	250	6	4%	Holiday Inn Hotel	221	6	2%
Westin Atlanta Airport Hotel	225	10	4%	Sheraton Gateway Hotel	204	10	2%

Sources: College Park Business License Department

SCHEDULE 22
CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA
Full-time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

I	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Function										
General Government	44	54	36	84	79	62	81	85	72	8
Public Safety Police										
Officers	117	113	110	110	110	113	113	101	86	100
Civilians	23	26	25	26	27	27	27	41	44	47
Fire Firefichters and officers	g	y	g	g	8	79	79	<u>a</u>	y	92
Civilians	8 -	8 –	8 -	8 -	5 -	ţ -	ţ -	5 ~	8 2	0 0
Highways and streets Engineering Maintenance	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	5 21	4 1
Sanitation	31	33	31	35	31	31	31	29	29	29
Culture and recreation	30	26	19	21	21	24	24	36	30	36
Water and Sewer	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	18	18
Electric	33	31	33	33	33	34	34	23	25	24
Convention Center	40	40	45	46	27	61	<u>8</u>	28	61	61
Total	402	405	383	439	440	451	452	454	462	489

Source: Various College Park City Departments

Note: Indicators for inspection, building and grounds, parks, highway and streets are combined in the general government function while no employees are in the redevelopment, Golf Course, and FAA projects functions and, therefore, are not shown on this schedule.

CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA Operating Indicators by Function Last Ten Calendar Years **SCHEDULE 23**

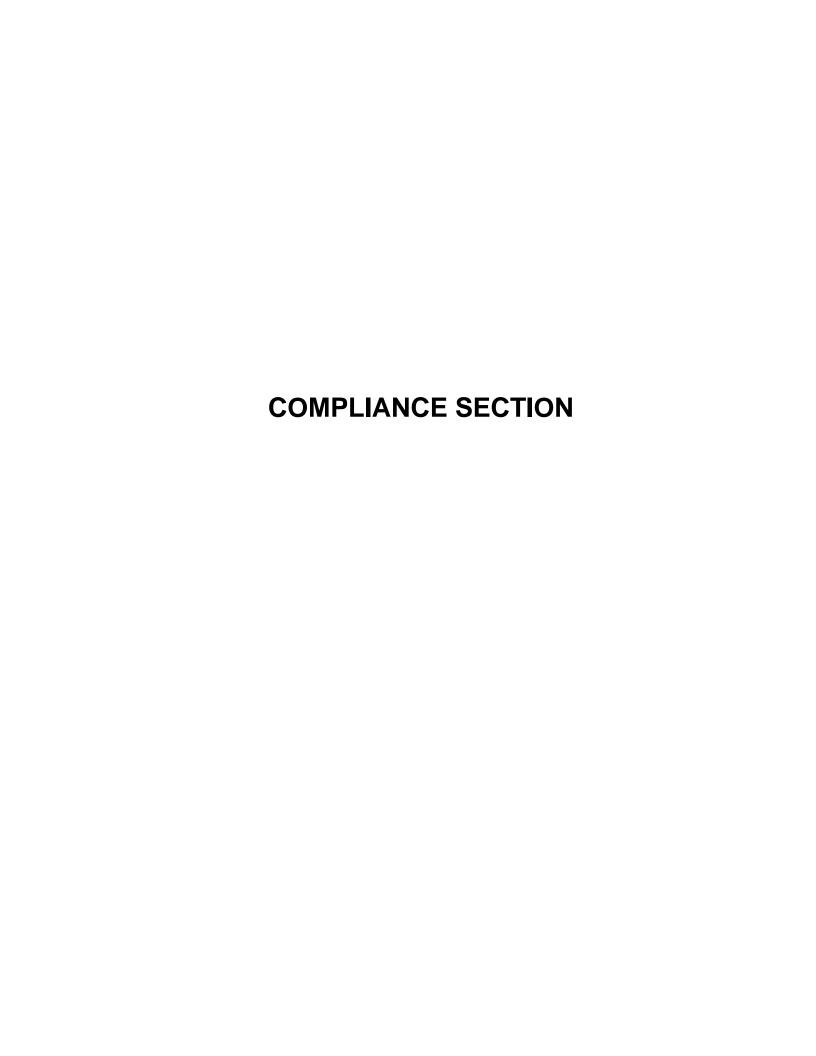
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Function Police: Physical arrests Traffic violations	2,291 18,257	2,474	2,572 21,294	2,741	2,971	2,571	2,971 19,177	3,368 19,237	3,572 23,757	3,264 14,465
Fire: Number of fire calls answered Number of rescue calls answered Inspections	769 3,547 318	752 3,223 333	670 3,261 357	620 3,213 314	585 3,360 490	624 3,243 812	564 3,794 1,261	713 3,553 936	778 3,570 931	706 2,903 1,307
Highways and streets Streets resurfacing (miles)	/ :	2.0	3.3	0	1 .	2.9	. .	6.0	6.0	2.4
Sanitation Refuse collected (tons/yr) Recyclables collected (tons/yr)	16,049 4,535	16,530 5,660	17,025 3,670	16,358 3,940	16,452 3,770	15,565 4,033	16,032 4,154	14,787 8,564	13,694 7,958	16,476 6,953
Water New connections Water main breaks Daily average consumption in gallons	6 n/a 3.3	46 n/a 3.3	43 7 3.4	4 4 8.6	41 6 3.5 6	82 8 3.5	8 5 3.6	112 7 3.3	63 10 3.3	52 3 1.5
Sewer Sanitary sewers (miles) Number of service connections	82 2,301	83.2 2,362	84.3 2,377	85.6 2,495	86.4 2,516	87.5 2,588	88.8 2,635	77 2,533	77 2,533	72.6
Electric Miles of power lines Number of substations Number of service connections Daily average consumption in MWH	128 7 9,401 1,162.0	128 7 9,328 800.6	128 8 9,146 846.2	128 8 9,056 875.2	130 8 8,793 895.9	128 8 8,606 850.1	128 8 8,507 878.3	130 8 8,617 769.5	135 8 8,300 782.1	135 8 8,130 759.8
Convention Center Number of meeting rooms Occupancy Square footage	35 27% 31,000	35 34% 31,000	35 37% 31,000	35 47% 31,000	36 33% 56,000	36 38% 56,000	36 40% 56,000	35 38% 56,000	35 30% 56,000	35 32% 56,000

Source: Various College Park City Departments
Note: Indicators not available for recreation, inspection, building and grounds, parks, redevelopment, golf course, and FAA projects functions.

SCHEDULE 24
CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA
Capital Asset Statistics by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Function Public Safety Police: Stations Patrol units Fire stations	1 35 +	35 1	T 54 T	- 88 -	- 88 -	1 4 7 1	1 4 7 1	1 4 2 2	1 47 2 2	- 4 ₆ 2
Sanitation Collection Trucks	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	25	21
Highways and streets Streets (miles) Streetlights Traffic signals	91 1,921 25	91 1,934 27	79 1,940 29	79 1,949 30	79 1,992 29	66 2,031 29	66 2,059 29	67 2,924 33	70.0 2,924 32	75 2,924 37
Culture and recreation Parks acreage Parks Swimming pools Tennis courts Community centers	279 6 2 10	279 6 2 10 3	279 6 2 10 3	279 6 2 10	279 6 2 10 3	279 6 2 10 3	375 6 4 10 3	279 7 2 10	279 7 4 10	279 7 2 10
Water Water mains (miles) Fire hydrants Number of service connections Daily average consumption in gallons (MGD)	75 745 2,635 3.3	77 751 2,678 3.4	78 777 2,690 3.6	79 782 2,701 3.5	79 788 2,783 3.5	82 794 2,791 3.6	83 803 2,835 3.7	74 750 3,227 3.3	77 950 3,227 3.5	94 900 2,969 3.2
Sewer Sanitary sewers (miles) Number of service connections	83.2 2,362	84.3 2,377	85.6 2,495	86.4 2,516	87.5 2,588	88.8 2,635	89.7 2,672	77.0 2,533	79.0 2,596	72.6 2,500
Electric Miles of power lines Number of substations Number of service connections Daily average consumption in (MWH)	128 7 9,401 1,162.0	128 7 9,328 800.6	128 8 9,146 846.2	128 8 9,056 875.2	130 8 8,793 895.9	128 8 8,606 850.1	128 8 8,507 878.3	130 8 8,617 769.5	130 8 8,526 830.2	135 8 8,130 759.8
Convention Center Number of meeting rooms Exhibit Hall square footage Occupancy	35 112,000 42%	35 112,000 47%	35 112,000 46%	35 112,000 41%	36 150,000 32%	36 150,000 40%	36 150,000 39%	35 150,000 36%	35 150,000 34%	35 150,000 32%

Source: Various College Park City Departments
Note: Indicators not available for inspection, building and grounds, parks, redevelopment, golf course, and FAA projects functions.





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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of College Park, Georgia

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of College Park, Georgia (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 1, 2010. 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.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, as item 2009-1 to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe that the significant deficiency described above is not a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City'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 or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the City in a separate letter dated February 1, 2010.

The City's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit the City's response and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Mayor and Council Members and management and others within the entity and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Manddin & Jenlins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia February 1, 2010

CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES JUNE 30, 2009

SECTION I SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

Tinanolar Statements	
Type of auditor's report issued	Unqualified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified?	yes <u>X</u> no
Significant deficiencies identified not considered	
to be material weaknesses?	yes none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	ves X no

Federal Awards

Financial Statements

There was not an audit of major federal award programs for the year ended June 30, 2009 due to the City not expending federal awards over \$500,000.

SECTION II FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

2009 - 1 Recording of Capital Assets

Criteria: Internal controls should be in place to ensure capital assets are properly recorded at year-end in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Condition: Internal controls were not sufficient to prevent misstatements in the reporting of the City's capital assets in the Electric Fund.

Context/Cause: During our audit, an adjustment was required to record certain capital asset additions during the year in relation to the City's Electric Fund that were incorrectly posted to revenues.

Effects: An audit adjustment was made to increase revenue and increase construction in progress by approximately \$234,000.

Recommendation: We recommend the City strengthen its controls to ensure that capital assets are properly recorded at year-end.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Correction Action: We concur with the finding. We will take necessary steps in the future to ensure that these amounts are properly recorded.

CITY OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES JUNE 30, 2009

SECTION III FEDERAL AWARDS FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Not Applicable - There was not an audit of major federal award programs for the year ended June 30, 2009 due to the City not expending federal awards over \$500,000.

Section IV - Status of Prior Audit Findings

Not Applicable – No single audit was required in the previous fiscal year.