

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**  
**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

**Prepared by:**  
**Finance Department**

**Submitted by:**  
**Andrea Surratt**  
**City Manager**

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**  
**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

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## INTRODUCTORY SECTION

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## SANDY SPRINGS

GEORGIA

December 8, 2020

Honorable Russell K. Paul, Mayor,  
Members of the City Council, and  
Citizens of Sandy Springs, Georgia

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the City of Sandy Springs, Georgia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 is submitted herewith. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with City management. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects, and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds and account groups of the City of Sandy Springs. The report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. All disclosures necessary to enable an interested reader to gain an understanding of the government's financial activities have been included.

The City's financial statements have been audited by Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC, 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 Sandy Springs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 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 on the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the City of Sandy Springs' financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 are fairly presented in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of the report.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditors report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.



## SANDY SPRINGS

GEORGIA

### PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Sandy Springs celebrated its 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2020, incorporated in December of 2005. The City is positioned in the heart of the metro area in Fulton County, Georgia. It is the second largest city in metropolitan Atlanta and the sixth largest city in the State of Georgia. Sandy Springs is a demographically diverse community and covers a 38 square mile area. Twenty-two miles of the Chattahoochee River flow through Sandy Springs, creating a unique recreational opportunity within a metropolitan setting.

Policymaking and legislative authority of the government is vested in the Mayor and six council members, who are elected for four-year terms. Council members are elected by district, and the Mayor is elected at-large by popular vote. The Mayor and council members serve until their successors are qualified and certified. Terms of office begin after the certification of the election and swearing into office.

The City operates under a council/manager form of government, where the Council is the legislative authority, and the Mayor possesses all of the executive powers granted to the government under the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia and the City of Sandy Springs charter. The City Manager maintains all of the administrative powers granted to the government under the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia and the City's charter. The City is empowered to levy a property tax on both real and personal property located within its boundaries and is qualified to levy all other taxes granted to municipalities within the State of Georgia.

The City's General Services including Public Works/TSPLOST, Community Development, IT, Finance, Economic Development, Communications, Facilities, Municipal Court, Recreation and Parks, and Performing Arts Center Operations are performed by employees of the City of Sandy Springs. The City's call center and 911 services, as well as Public Works Field Services, Fleet Services, City Attorney's Office and Municipal Court Solicitor are conducted with private sector partners.

Sanitation services are provided through contracts with private carriers. Water and sewer services are delivered to residential and commercial properties by the City of Atlanta and Fulton County. The City created a legally separate entity, the City of Sandy Springs Public Facilities Authority (the "Authority"), to assist with the leasing and multi-year contracting of capital facilities. The Sandy Springs Hospitality Board is a component unit of the City and functions as the tourism and marketing arm of the government. In addition, the City has a joint venture with the City of Johns Creek for Emergency 911 services through the Chattahoochee River E911 Authority



## SANDY SPRINGS

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(ChatComm) and with the North Fulton Cities of Alpharetta, Milton and Roswell for a unified radio system through the North Fulton Regional Radio System Authority (NFRRSA).

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the City's financial plan and assists in the control of the financial stability and health of the government. The Mayor and Council are required to adopt a final budget no later than the close of the fiscal year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. Since Fiscal Year 2007, the budgeting process included performance management initiatives. Amounts in this budget may be re-allocated within funds by approval of the City Manager as long as the total budgeted amounts do not exceed the approved appropriations by fund.

### LOCAL ECONOMY

Sandy Springs is located at the crossroads of one of the most traveled east-west and north-south vehicular connections with prime access to Interstate 285 and Georgia Highway 400, with Interstate 75 located just west of the City's border. Four stations on the MARTA rail transit system also serve Sandy Springs, creating an attractive transportation location for business. Close to 6,000 businesses, from small, family-owned retailers to world-known corporate headquarters, currently call Sandy Springs home.

The City's largest employers are hospitals and regional corporate headquarters. More than 40 percent of the available hospital beds in the metropolitan Atlanta area are located in Sandy Springs. The City is home to nationally recognized Children's Healthcare of Atlanta, Northside Hospital and Emory Saint Joseph's Hospital. Sandy Springs is also home to a large number of Fortune 500 and 1000 companies. Among those corporate employers are United Parcel Service, WestRock, Veritiv Corp., Newell Brands Inc., Intercontinental Exchange/NYSE, and Graphic Packaging. In addition, nationally and internationally recognized brands including Cox Communications, Inspire Brands and Mercedes Benz USA call Sandy Springs their corporate home. The City's commercial properties comprise more than 42 percent of the total tax digest by property value, which ensures a strong economic foundation for the government.

Niche ranks Sandy Springs number 23 for Best City to Live in the U.S. and number 22 as Best City for Young Professional. WalletHub ranks Sandy Springs as the second Most Diverse Midsize City in America. Money, Inc. lists Sandy Springs among the 20 Safest Places in Georgia. Sandy Springs is home to a flourishing dining scene and nighttime activities, a place where one can expend energy paddle boarding on the river or enjoy one of the City's many parks and green spaces, and also enjoy live entertainment.



## **SANDY SPRINGS**

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According to the US Census, the estimated population for Sandy Springs is 109,452. There were approximately 45,833 households reported, with an estimated 47.6 percent recorded as home ownership, and 52.4 percent were recorded as units within multi-unit structures. The median value of owner-occupied housing in 2018 was \$447,800. The average household size was 2.30 people, with a median household income of \$74,093.

Quality of life is an important component in attracting and keeping residents and businesses to Sandy Springs. In August 2018, the curtain went up on the Sandy Springs Performing Arts Center and in just a short time; the theatre complex became a prime destination in the metropolitan area. City Springs is intended to be a community gathering spot, and it has exceeded all expectations. In addition to the hub of energy created through the performances and events at City Springs, tremendous redevelopment activity has occurred throughout the city, with many new retailers and restaurants coming online.

### **NATIONAL ECONOMY**

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for September, unemployment for the State of Georgia increased to 4.5% up from 3.5% last year. Citywide the unemployment increased to 6.7% from 3.5% last year. These unemployment rates are reflective of the pandemic impacts throughout the year.

According to July 2020 S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, home prices increased over the last 12 months. The national index, which covers all nine U.S. census divisions, reported a 3.9% annual gain. Sixteen of the nineteen cities in the report were up year over year. A large factor in the increase has been historically low mortgage rates.

### **LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING**

As detailed within the following financial statements, the City's policy is to maintain a minimum General Fund balance reserve of \$19.1M or 25% of operating expenditures, whichever is greater. Excess fund balances over reserve requirements will be used in subsequent periods for pay-as-you-go capital projects and one-time non-recurring expenditures.

To facilitate the provision of city services, the government is committed to a consistent millage rate for property taxes. The City's operating millage rate of 4.731 mills is statutorily set and cannot



## **SANDY SPRINGS**

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be increased without a public referendum. In addition, when residential property is reassessed, if a homeowner has filed for the proper homestead exemption, the assessment cannot be raised more than 3% (or the rate of inflation) in any one year for city taxes. Neighboring jurisdictions are not bound by the 3% cap in the utilization of increased assessments, where a large proportion of their increased assessments fall on the back of homeowners.

The City is expected to continue developing as an economic hub and preferred location for business and residential investment. Additionally, the commercial community continues to experience significant re-development through builders and investors developing mixed-use areas.

### **AN UNUSUAL YEAR**

The fiscal year began like any other with City staff focused on implementing programs in support of the City Council's priorities. In January 2020, the City welcomed its new City Manager, Andrea Surratt, only the second city manager in the City's 15-year history. In her first all-staff meeting in February, Surratt focused on the word "pivot," which a few short weeks later, was genuinely transformative as an action verb as the COVID-19 pandemic took hold across the country. In following the City's Continuity of Operations Planning, City staff pivoted to telework in response to the spreading virus. While City offices and public spaces closed, the work of the City continued forward.

### **MAJOR INITIATIVES FOR THE YEAR**

#### **City Springs**

Between July 2019 and March 2020, the Performing Arts Center at City Springs continued to be a hub of activity. The theatres held several sold-out shows including performances by the City Springs Theatre Company and the City-sponsored New Year's Eve event with the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra. During the summer, the City Green was filled each Friday with the instantly popular City Green Live concerts on the lawn. The year ended with the City's annual Sparkle Sandy Springs holiday event, adding for a first time, the Sparkle Parade, with several thousand spectators in attendance. In January 2020, more than 1,000 people gathered at City Springs, attending a Solidarity Event against anti-Semitism. A few weeks later, more than 500 people gathered to pay tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as part of the City's annual celebration



## SANDY SPRINGS

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honoring the late civil rights leader. As the City closed public facilities in March, the theatre and meeting spaces also closed.



### **Construction on Park Facilities**

Major projects for Parks this year included the completion of the synthetic sports infields at Morgan Falls Athletic Complex, playground and site improvements at Allen Road Park and Ridgeview Park, and new restrooms for Heritage Park. As part of the intergovernmental agreement with Fulton County schools, the City made playground and site improvements at Lake Forest Elementary and Ison Springs Elementary. Additionally, trails were opened at Crooked Creek Park and new parkland along N. Island Ferry Road was acquired.

### **TSPLOST**

On November 8, 2016, a referendum passed to impose an additional 0.75 percent Transportation Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (“TSPLOST”) to begin on April 1, 2017. Approximately \$655 million was estimated to be raised by the imposition of this additional tax to improve the County’s transportation infrastructure through various capital transportation projects within these cities to be collected through March 31, 2022.



At the close of the fiscal year, 16 projects were in pre-construction. Six projects were in construction at the end of the fiscal year. At the close of the fiscal year four TSPLOST Projects have been completed since 2017, with another two scheduled for completion by the end of the calendar year.



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### INITIATIVES FOR FUTURE YEARS

#### **Parks**

A primary focus for parks, will be the implementation of various parts of the trail master plan. The trail master plan identified 31.4 miles of trails to be added that would connect twelve schools, fifteen parks, three MARTA stations, and numerous employers and neighborhoods.

#### **Public Works Facilities**

The 2021 capital budget included \$3.3 million for infrastructure improvements to roads, bridges, sidewalks, intersections and traffic management. Additionally, \$1.2 million was included for stormwater capital projects.

#### **Public Facilities Authority**

In October 2020, the Public Facilities Authority issued the Series 2020 Bonds to refund the Series 2015 Bonds. The refunding took advantage of historically low interest rates and provided gross savings of \$16.7M over the life of the bonds or \$12.7M savings at the net present value. Additionally, the debt service was reduced by \$625K per year.

Also in October 2020, the Public Facilities Authority issued the Series 2020B Bonds in the amount of \$53.17M. The proceeds of the bond issuance will be utilized for public safety facilities.

### FINANCIAL POLICIES

In developing and evaluating the City's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of internal controls. Internal accounting controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding: 1) the safety of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and 2) the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: 1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and 2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. All internal control evaluations occur within the above framework.

**Single Audit** - As a recipient of federal and state financial assistance, the City is also responsible for ensuring that an adequate internal control structure is in place to ensure compliance with



## SANDY SPRINGS

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applicable laws and regulations related to those programs. This internal control structure is subject to periodic evaluation for weaknesses by management and internal staff.

As part of the City's annual single audit, required in conformity with provisions of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance), tests are made to determine the adequacy of the internal control structure, including that portion related to federal financial assistance programs as well as to determine that the City has complied with applicable laws and regulations.

**Budgetary Controls** - The City maintains budgetary controls to ensure compliance with legal provisions of the annual appropriated budget approved by the City Council. Activities of the general fund and special revenue funds are included in the annual appropriated budget. The official level of city budget control (the level on which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) for each legally adopted annual operating budget is the department level within each fund. Administrative transfers of appropriations within a fund may be authorized by the City Manager to meet unforeseen needs, as long as the total budgeted amounts do not exceed these appropriations by fund. The City's budget procedures, together with such procedures for discretely presented component units, are more fully explained in the accompanying notes to the financial statements. The City maintains an encumbrance accounting system as one means of accomplishing budgetary control. Encumbered amounts at year end are carried forward to the ensuing year's budget on a case by case basis.

### OTHER INFORMATION

**Awards and Achievements** - 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 Sandy Springs for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This was the fourteenth consecutive year that the City has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for only one year. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.



## SANDY SPRINGS

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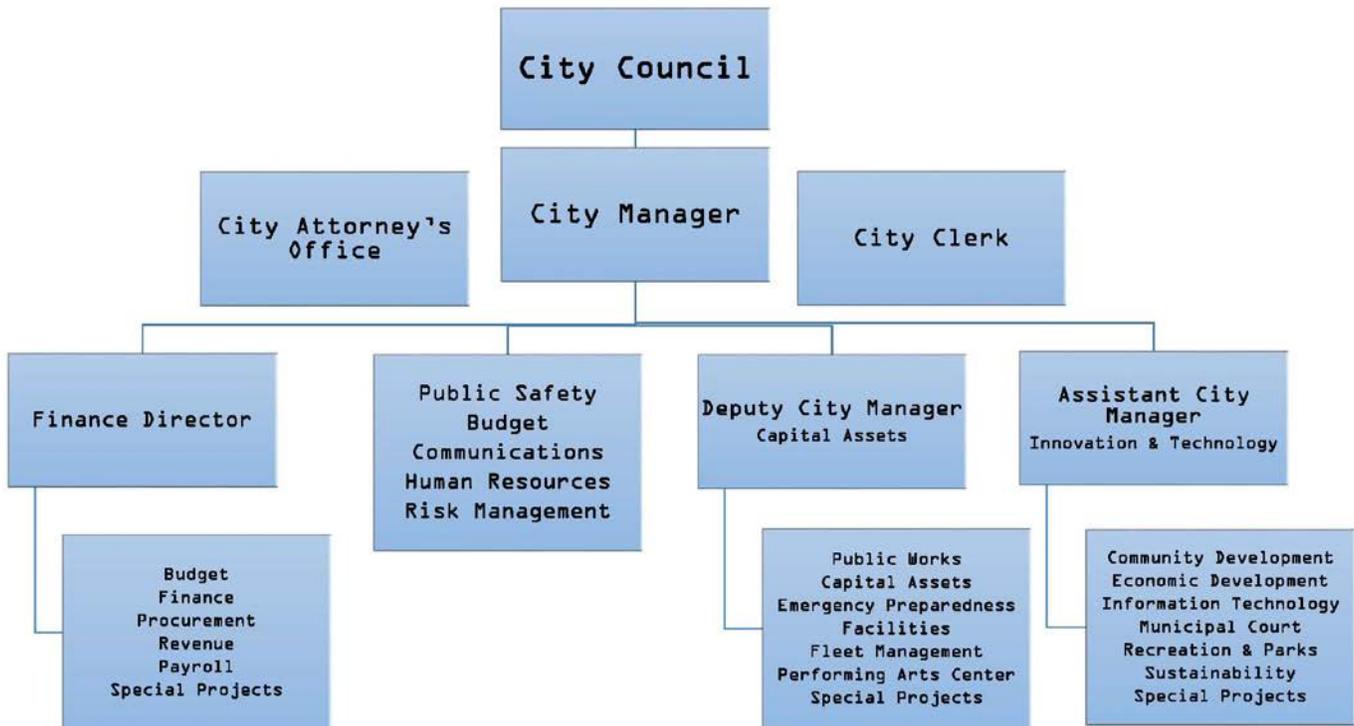
**Acknowledgments** - The preparation of the report could not have been accomplished without the efficient and dedicated efforts of the staff of the Finance Department, the auditors for the City and its component units, and the cooperation of City staff in various departments. My sincere appreciation is extended to each individual for the contributions made in the preparation of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Andrea Surratt  
City Manager

Toni Jo Howard  
Finance Director

# City of Sandy Springs Organizational Chart



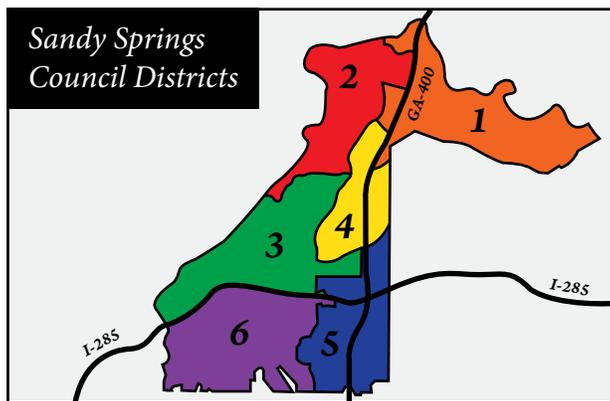
# MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

## GOVERNANCE IN SANDY SPRINGS

The City of Sandy Springs is divided into six Council Districts. Each district is represented by a City Councilmember. The Mayor of Sandy Springs chairs the City Council.



Mayor Rusty Paul  
[rpaul@sandyspringsga.gov](mailto:rpaul@sandyspringsga.gov)



**District 1**  
John Paulson  
[jpaulson@sandyspringsga.gov](mailto:jpaulson@sandyspringsga.gov)



**District 2**  
Steve Soteres  
[ssoteres@sandyspringsga.gov](mailto:ssoteres@sandyspringsga.gov)



**District 3**  
Chris Burnett  
[cburnett@sandyspringsga.gov](mailto:cburnett@sandyspringsga.gov)



**District 4**  
Jodi Reichel  
[jreichel@sandyspringsga.gov](mailto:jreichel@sandyspringsga.gov)



**District 5**  
Tiberio "Tibby" DeJulio  
[tdejulio@sandyspringsga.gov](mailto:tdejulio@sandyspringsga.gov)



**District 6**  
Andy Bauman  
[abauman@sandyspringsga.gov](mailto:abauman@sandyspringsga.gov)

# City of Sandy Springs, Georgia

## Listing of Principal Officials

**City Manager**

*Andrea Surratt*

**Deputy City Manager**

*David Wells*

**Assistant City Manager**

*Kristin Byars-Smith*

**Finance Director**

*Toni Jo Howard*

**City Clerk**

*Raquel D. Gonzalez*

**Court Clerk**

*Cheston Roney*

**Police Chief**

*Ken DeSimone*

**Fire Chief**

*Keith Sanders*

**Communications Director**

*Sharon Kraun*

**Community Development Director**

*Ginger Sottile*

**Economic Development Director**

*Andrea Worthy*

**Facilities Director**

*Ron Dunmire*

**Human Resources Director**

*James Henderson*

**Information Technology Director**

*Jonathan Crowe*

**Performing Arts Center Executive Director**

*Shaun Albrechtson*

**Public Works Director**

*Marty Martin*

**Recreation and Parks Director**

*Michael Perry*



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of  
Achievement  
for Excellence  
in Financial  
Reporting

Presented to

**City of Sandy Springs  
Georgia**

For its Comprehensive Annual  
Financial Report  
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2019

*Christopher P. Morill*

Executive Director/CEO

## FINANCIAL SECTION

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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**The Honorable Mayor and Members  
of the City Council of the  
City of Sandy Springs, Georgia**

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the **City of Sandy Springs, Georgia**, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Sandy Springs, Georgia's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### ***Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### ***Auditor's Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

***Opinions***

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Sandy Springs, Georgia as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

***Other Matters***

*Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis (on pages 4 through 13) and General Fund's budgetary comparison information (on pages 44 and 45) be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

*Other Information*

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Sandy Springs, Georgia's basic financial statements. The introductory section, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules, and the statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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*Other Information (continued)*

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

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

**Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 8, 2020 on our consideration of the City of Sandy Springs, 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 solely 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 effectiveness of the City of Sandy Springs, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Sandy Springs, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC*

Atlanta, Georgia  
December 8, 2020

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

---

As management of the City of Sandy Springs (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, 2020. 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 assets of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by \$458,408,219 (total net position), which represents an increase of \$34,600,214 or 8.2% from the prior year. Of the total net position, \$91,630,708 (unrestricted net position) is available to meet the ongoing obligations of the government.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$144,514,147. This represents an increase of \$16,935,671 from the prior year.
- Total governmental fund revenues were \$139,372,116, an increase of \$1,077,154 or 0.78%.
- Total governmental fund expenditures were \$122,436,445 a decrease of \$5,557,018 or 4.34% over the prior year.

**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 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 position presents information on all of the City's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with the difference between them reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position 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 City's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position 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 years (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements report functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, judicial, public safety, public works, culture and recreation, housing and community development.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 14 and 15 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, like other state and local governments, uses

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fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into two categories: governmental 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 the City'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 City'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 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, capital projects and public facilities authority funds, which are considered to be major funds.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for all its governmental funds, except capital project funds for which project length budgets are adopted. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund and each of the special revenue funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 16 through 19 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 City uses an Agency Fund for the collection and remittance of cash appearance bond related activity for municipal court.

**Notes to the 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 20 through 43 of this report.

**Other information:** In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information such as the budgetary comparison schedules as presented on a generally accepted accounting principal basis in this section. These schedules are intended to demonstrate the City's compliance with the legally adopted and amended budgets.

The combining and individual fund statements and schedules, referred to earlier, are presented immediately following the required supplementary information. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 46 through 54 of this report. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 44 and 45 of this report.

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**Government-wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net position may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position over time. In the City's case, assets exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$458,408,219, representing a \$34,600,214 or 8.2% increase over last year.

The largest portion of the City's net position, \$318,342,207 reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., buildings, machinery and equipment, roadways, sidewalks, culverts, and signals); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Other than the amount of net position (\$48,435,304) that is restricted as to use by law or agreement, the remaining portion of the City's net position represents unrestricted net position of \$91,630,708 that is available to meet the ongoing obligations of the government. This amount represents 87.4% of current governmental expenses.

The City has current and other assets of \$160,401,408, an increase of \$13,259,093 or 9.01% over the prior year. These assets include \$149,808,059 of cash and investments.

The City's capital assets are \$489,919,573, which represents an increase of \$13,104,811 or 2.75%. The increase is primarily related to parkland acquisition and road and sidewalk projects.

Long-term liabilities decreased \$5,063,841 from the prior year.

The table below summarizes the City's Net Position for 2020 and 2019.

**City of Sandy Springs Net Position**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Dollar</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
Assets				
Current assets	\$ 160,401,408	\$ 147,142,315	\$ 13,259,093	9.01 %
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>489,919,573</u>	<u>476,814,762</u>	<u>13,104,811</u>	<u>2.75</u>
Total assets	<u>650,320,981</u>	<u>623,957,077</u>	<u>26,363,904</u>	<u>4.23</u>
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	22,051,387	25,128,856	(3,077,469)	(12.25)
Long-term liabilities	<u>169,596,375</u>	<u>174,660,216</u>	<u>(5,063,841)</u>	<u>(2.90)</u>
Total liabilities	<u>191,647,762</u>	<u>199,789,072</u>	<u>(8,141,310)</u>	<u>(4.07)</u>
Deferred service concession arrangement receipts	<u>265,000</u>	<u>360,000</u>	<u>(95,000)</u>	<u>(26.39)</u>
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	318,342,207	297,446,240	20,895,967	7.03
Restricted	48,435,304	44,985,095	3,450,209	7.67
Unrestricted	<u>91,630,708</u>	<u>81,376,670</u>	<u>10,254,038</u>	<u>12.60</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 458,408,219</u>	<u>\$ 423,808,005</u>	<u>\$ 34,600,214</u>	<u>8.16 %</u>

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**Governmental activities:** Governmental activities are those that have a direct impact on its citizens such as public safety, zoning, recreation, and parks and road improvements. The table reflects changes in net position for 2020 and 2019.

**Revenues:** Charges for services includes fines and forfeitures, E911 telephone service charges, impact fees, and licenses and permits. These revenues decreased \$1,893,606, or 13.92%, primarily because of decreased building activity in the city. Capital grants and contributions increased by \$74,267. Property taxes increased \$4,721,127 or 12.36% as property values and the tax digest have increased. Sales and use taxes and business taxes decreased \$1,190,294 (4.11%) and \$512,291 (3.07%), respectively, and were driven by decreases in the retail economy as a result of the pandemic. Franchise Taxes increased \$248,307 or 2.58% primarily related to increases in taxes allocated by the electric utilities operating in the City. Unrestricted investment earnings decreased \$331,491 or 17.89%, as a result of lower interest rates. Miscellaneous revenues increased \$1,724,487 or 229.86% as a result of a payment to the Public Facilities Authority.

**Expenses:** General government expenses increased \$1,462,569 or 7.11%. Public works expenses increased \$4,102,008 or 23.29% because of increased transportation projects. Culture and recreation expenses decreased 3,116,230 or 26.44% mainly because of in-sourcing city staff and decreased activity due to the pandemic.

**City of Sandy Springs Changes in Net Position**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Dollar Increase (Decrease)</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>		
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 11,708,291	\$ 13,601,897	(1,893,606)	(13.92) %
Operating grants and contributions	76,200	1,933	74,267	3,842.06
Capital grants and contributions	22,994,707	22,994,063	644	0.00
General revenues:				
Property taxes	42,913,155	38,192,028	4,721,127	12.36
Sales and use taxes	27,790,829	28,981,123	(1,190,294)	(4.11)
Hotel/motel taxes	3,873,529	5,681,086	(1,807,557)	(31.82)
Franchise taxes	9,875,047	9,626,740	248,307	2.58
Business taxes	16,189,691	16,701,982	(512,291)	(3.07)
Unrestricted investment earnings	1,521,138	1,852,629	(331,491)	(17.89)
Miscellaneous revenues	2,474,729	750,242	1,724,487	229.86
Total revenues	<u>139,417,316</u>	<u>138,383,723</u>	<u>1,033,593</u>	<u>0.75</u>
Expenses				
General government	22,032,642	20,570,073	1,462,569	7.11
Judicial	1,350,747	1,500,223	(149,476)	(9.96)
Public safety	40,247,937	40,621,132	(373,195)	(0.92)
Public works	21,716,386	17,614,378	4,102,008	23.29
Culture and recreation	8,668,399	11,784,629	(3,116,230)	(26.44)
Housing and development	4,525,417	6,249,077	(1,723,660)	(27.58)
Interest on long-term debt	6,275,574	6,489,771	(214,197)	(3.30)
Cost of issuance on long-term debt	-	-	-	100.00
Total expenses	<u>104,817,102</u>	<u>104,829,283</u>	<u>(12,181)</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>
Change in net position	34,600,214	33,554,440	1,045,774	3.12 %
Net position, beginning of year	<u>423,808,005</u>	<u>390,253,565</u>		
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 458,408,219</u>	<u>\$ 423,808,005</u>		

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
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**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, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. The table below summarizes governmental revenues for 2020 and 2019.

**City of Sandy Springs Governmental Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**

	<u>Governmental Funds</u>		<u>Dollar</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 100,517,135	\$ 99,174,113	\$ 1,343,022	1.35 %
Licenses and Permits	2,823,665	2,977,714	(154,049)	(5.17)
Intergovernmental Revenues	22,911,157	22,830,155	81,002	0.35
Charges for Services	5,678,785	7,532,520	(1,853,735)	(24.61)
Fines and Forfeitures	3,033,974	2,919,796	114,178	3.91
Interest Income	1,684,604	1,936,622	(252,018)	(13.01)
Other	<u>2,722,796</u>	<u>924,042</u>	<u>1,798,754</u>	<u>194.66</u>
Total Revenues	<u>139,372,116</u>	<u>138,294,962</u>	<u>1,077,154</u>	<u>0.78</u>
Expenditures:				
General Government	20,692,633	18,336,795	2,355,838	12.85
Judicial	1,342,742	1,492,453	(149,711)	(10.03)
Public Safety	41,065,976	42,329,360	(1,263,384)	(2.98)
Public Works	33,310,882	31,428,914	1,881,968	5.99
Culture and Recreation	10,461,625	16,105,238	(5,643,613)	(35.04)
Housing and Development	4,399,163	6,206,702	(1,807,539)	(29.12)
Debt Service	<u>11,163,424</u>	<u>12,094,001</u>	<u>(930,577)</u>	<u>(7.69)</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>122,436,445</u>	<u>127,993,463</u>	<u>(5,557,018)</u>	<u>(4.34)</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	16,935,671	10,301,499	6,634,172	64.40
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	-	1,418,406	(1,418,406)	(100.00)
Proceeds from General Long Term Liabilities	-	2,872,000	(2,872,000)	100.00
Issuance of Capital Leases	-	4,287,603	(4,287,603)	100.00
Net Change in Fund Balance	16,935,671	18,879,508	(1,943,837)	(10.30)
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>127,578,476</u>	<u>108,698,968</u>	<u>18,879,508</u>	<u>17.37</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 144,514,147</u>	<u>\$ 127,578,476</u>	<u>\$ 16,935,671</u>	<u>13.27 %</u>

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$144,514,147, an increase of \$16,935,671. Of this balance, \$358,686 is considered nonspendable as these items are not expected to be converted to cash; \$49,823,886 is restricted by law or contractual agreement; \$661,527 is

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committed by resolution of the City Council; \$45,391,751 has been assigned by management for infrastructure projects; \$2,567,605 has been assigned to cover budgeted expenditures in excess of revenues for fiscal year 2021; and \$45,710,692 is considered unassigned and can be used to meet the near term operating needs of the City.

Tax revenues include property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes and business taxes and, overall, increased \$1,343,022 or 1.35%. This is primarily made up of property tax increases of \$4,875,849 as a result of increases in assessed values and decreased sales tax of \$1,461,286. Revenues for licenses and permits have decreased \$154,049 or 5.17% as new development activity within the city has slowed. Intergovernmental revenues increased \$81,002 or 0.35%. Charges for services decreased \$1,853,735 or 24.61% and is primarily a result of decreases in impact fees as new development within the city has slowed. Interest income decreased \$252,018 or 13.01% as interest rates have fallen.

Total governmental expenditures have decreased \$5,557,018 or 4.34%. General government expenditures increased \$2,355,838, or 12.85%, and the increase is primarily related to increased repairs and maintenance to city facilities. Public works expenditures increased \$1,881,968 or 5.99%, primarily related to expenditures of TSPLOST fund for various transportation projects. Public safety expenditures decreased 1,263,384 or 2.98%, and is primarily related to expenditures public safety equipment. Culture and recreation expenditures decreased \$5,643,613 or 35.04% mostly as the result of in-sourcing staff and mandated cancellations of activities due to the pandemic.

**General Fund**

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance was \$49,861,983, an increase of \$3,484,972 or 7.51%. As a measure of the liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance at June 30, 2020 was \$45,710,692 and represents 59.98% of total general fund expenditures.

Total General Fund revenues have increased \$1,805,595 or 1.73%. Property taxes have increased \$4,875,849 or 12.77% as property values and the tax digest have increased. Franchise taxes increased \$248,307 or 2.58% primarily related to increases electric franchise fees as a result of favorable weather conditions and increased development in the City. Sales taxes have decreased \$1,461,286, or 5.04%, as the retail economy slowed at the end of the fiscal year. Business taxes have decreased \$293,975 or 2.98% also as a result of end of the fiscal year slow down. Insurance premium taxes have decreased \$209,555 or 3.12% based on decreased allocations from the state. Licenses and permits have decreased \$154,049 or 5.17% as building activity slows in the area. Charges for services decreased \$985,831 or 43.37% due to the decline in performance at the Sandy Springs Performing Arts Center. Interest revenues have decreased \$370,437 or 20.79% as interest rates have fallen.

Total General Fund expenditures decreased \$5,162,400 or 6.34%. Public safety expenditures increased \$2,569,039 or 7.54% due increased salaries and benefits as well as equipment. Public works expenditures decreased \$3,048,007 or 20.20% primarily due to in-sourcing city staff and reduced stormwater projects compared to the prior year. Culture and recreation decreased \$2,260,331 or 30.57 also primarily as the result in-sourcing staff and reduced costs from canceled events in the last quarter of the fiscal year. Housing and development costs decreased \$1,702,255 or 31.25% mostly from in-sourcing staff. Principal and interest decreased \$857,438 and \$69,082 respectively based on schedule debt service payments.

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**City of Sandy Springs General Fund Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**

	<u>General Fund</u>		<u>Dollar</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Property taxes	\$43,059,031	\$38,183,182	\$ 4,875,849	12.77 %
Sales taxes	27,519,837	28,981,123	(1,461,286)	(5.04)
Franchise taxes	9,875,047	9,626,740	248,307	2.58
Business taxes	9,582,082	9,876,057	(293,975)	(2.98)
Insurance premium tax	6,514,775	6,724,330	(209,555)	(3.12)
Licenses and permits	2,823,665	2,977,714	(154,049)	(5.17)
Intergovernmental revenues	947,314	661,945	285,369	43.11
Charges for services	1,287,372	2,273,203	(985,831)	(43.37)
Fines and forfeitures	2,203,624	2,543,046	(339,422)	(13.35)
Interest earned	1,411,623	1,782,060	(370,437)	(20.79)
Other	1,134,667	924,042	210,625	22.79
<b>Total revenues</b>	<u>106,359,037</u>	<u>104,553,442</u>	<u>1,805,595</u>	<u>1.73</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General government	15,989,170	15,633,785	355,385	2.27
Judicial	1,342,742	1,492,453	(149,711)	(10.03)
Public safety	36,619,489	34,050,450	2,569,039	7.54
Public works	12,044,770	15,092,777	(3,048,007)	(20.20)
Culture and Recreation	5,134,549	7,394,880	(2,260,331)	(30.57)
Housing and development	3,744,690	5,446,945	(1,702,255)	(31.25)
Debt service:				
Principal	1,165,241	2,022,679	(857,438)	(42.39)
Interest	168,675	237,757	(69,082)	(29.06)
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<u>76,209,326</u>	<u>81,371,726</u>	<u>(5,162,400)</u>	<u>(6.34)</u>
<b>Excess of revenues over expenditures</b>	30,149,711	23,181,716	6,967,995	30.06
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	1,418,406	(1,418,406)	(100.00)
Transfers in	2,721,411	3,957,303	(1,235,892)	(31.23)
Transfers out	(29,386,150)	(25,446,975)	(3,939,175)	15.48
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	3,484,972	3,110,450	374,522	12.04
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>46,377,011</u>	<u>43,266,561</u>	<u>3,110,450</u>	<u>7.19</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$49,861,983</u>	<u>\$46,377,011</u>	<u>\$ 3,484,972</u>	<u>7.51 %</u>

**Capital Projects Fund**

Revenues for the Capital Projects for 2020 and 2019 were \$3,325,598 and \$2,935,693, respectively, an increase of \$389,905 or 13.28%. These revenues are primarily related to transportation grants and are based upon availability for City transportation projects.

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Expenditures for 2020 and 2019 were \$19,658,928 and \$17,070,187, respectively, an increase of \$2,588,741 or 15.17% as expenditures related to the City projects overall increased for the year.

**Public Facilities Authority Fund**

The Public Facilities Authority Fund is used to serve as a financing and ownership partner for major city developments. Total expenditures for 2020 and 2019 were \$1,492,743 and \$15,120,102, respectively, a decrease of \$13,627,359 or 90%. The decrease is primarily related to the completion of infrastructure for the City Center project.

**TSPLOST**

The TSPLOST fund is used to account for the proceeds of the transportation special purpose local option sales tax for the various improvement projects as approved by voter referendum. Total revenues for 2020 and 2019 were \$18,189,401 and 18,706,509, respectively, a decrease of \$517,108 or 2.76% as the local retail economy declined. Expenditures for 2020 and 2019 were \$10,924,185 and \$7,772,568, respectively, an increase of \$3,151,617 or 40.55% as more TSPLOST projects come online.

**General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

The General Fund budget versus actual comparison can be found on pages 44 and 45. For fiscal year 2020, the City had an overall favorable budget variance of \$21,819,131.

Total revenues were \$10,716,117 better than budgeted. Property taxes reflect a favorable budget variance of \$7,434,031, or 20.87%, as budgeted tax revenues are based on prior year collections as the tax digest continues to grow. Sales taxes were \$1,144,837 or 4.34% better than budgeted as the local economy improves at a faster rate than projected. Franchise taxes were \$850,047 or 9.42% better than budgeted and is primarily related to electric franchise fees which were better than projected due to favorable weather conditions and growth in the electric utilities within the city. Insurance premium taxes were \$264,775 or 4.24% better than the budget that did not take into consideration this much of an increased allocation from the state. Charges for services were \$414,448 worse than budgeted as parking revenues drastically declined as parking has become predominantly free. Interest earned was \$411,623 better than budgeted with increased amounts invested. All other revenue categories reflect modest variances as the city continues to use very conservative revenue estimates.

Total expenditures were \$22,349,253 better than budgeted. Public safety expenditures were \$3,308,511 or 8.29% better than budgeted due to very conservative budget estimates. Public works expenditures were \$13,075,309, or 52.05%, better than budgeted due to significantly less in repairs and maintenance of storm water infrastructure than originally projected. Housing and development expenditures were \$677,010 better than budgeted, permitting and parking expenditures were significantly less than budgeted along with the related revenues. All other expenditure categories reflect favorable budget variances as the City continues to use very conservative budget models.

**Capital Asset and Debt Administration**

**Capital Assets** The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2020, amounts to \$489,919,573 (net of accumulated depreciation). This represents an increase of \$13,104,811 or 2.75% over the prior year. The increase is primarily driven by the public works projects. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in note 6 on page 35 of this report.

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**City of Sandy Springs Capital Assets (net of depreciation)**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<b>Dollar</b>	<b>Percent</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>	
Land	\$ 66,922,182	\$ 64,963,848	\$ 1,958,334	3.01 %
Construction in progress	47,760,221	30,736,116	17,024,105	55.39
Buildings	138,248,951	141,894,007	(3,645,056)	(2.57)
Improvements	80,743,974	82,256,995	(1,513,021)	(1.84)
Machinery and equipment	19,727,068	20,822,334	(1,095,266)	(5.26)
Infrastructure	136,517,177	136,141,462	375,715	0.28
	<u>\$ 489,919,573</u>	<u>\$ 476,814,762</u>	<u>\$ 13,104,811</u>	<u>2.75 %</u>

**Long-term Debt** At the end of fiscal year 2020 and 2019, the City had total debt outstanding of \$169,596,375 and \$174,660,216, respectively. The balance of the Series 2015 debt including premiums is \$164,918,678 as of June 30, 2020. The remaining debt is comprised of financed purchases related to equipment purchases and notes payable for infrastructure improvements. All debt is backed by the full faith and credit of the City.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in note 7 on page 36 of this report.

**Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates**

All of these factors were considered in preparing the City's budget for the 2020 fiscal year.

- Sustainability of Existing Services – the City has deployed a philosophy of budgetary evaluation, which reviews the needs of the City to the standard, which realizes that services and associated costs should not be appropriated if they are not justified as long-term goals of the organization. This philosophy is solidified during the budget process, with a multi-year financial outlook that provides the conduit to evaluate government priorities, realign and diversify revenue structures, and provide the data for decision making for continued financial success.
- Cost of Government – The operating millage rate of 4.731 mills is statutorily set and cannot be changed without a referendum. As part of the financial strategic plan, the government is committed to a consistent millage rate for property taxes, to facilitate the provision of city services.
- Infrastructure Improvements – The City provided substantial capital funding to continue the work started in prior years to begin to address a significant backlog of existing infrastructure deficiencies. Funding was allocated for repaving program, intersection improvements, parks, buildings, machinery and equipment, roadways, sidewalks, culverts, equipment and signals.
- Economy Impact – The City's revenues and expenditures were implemented with a conservative approach to reflect the economic conditions that are expected to continue through 2021.
- The City restricts the use of one-time revenues to capital projects.

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

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**Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Sandy Springs' finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Department of Finance, City of Sandy Springs, 1 Galambos Way, Sandy Springs, Georgia, 30328, or by calling 770-730-5600.

# CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

ASSETS	Primary Government	Component Units	
	Governmental	Sandy Springs	Development
	Activities	Hospitality & Tourism	Authority
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 148,557,817	\$ 977,147	\$ 245,598
Investments	1,250,000	-	-
Taxes receivable, net of allowances	3,785,823	-	-
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	1,080,973	1,500	121
Due from other governments, net of allowances	5,367,867	-	-
Due from primary government	-	78,611	-
Restricted:			
Cash and cash equivalents	242	-	-
Inventories	26,590	-	-
Prepaid items	332,096	9	-
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable	114,682,403	-	-
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	375,237,170	-	-
Total assets	650,320,981	1,057,267	245,719
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	12,574,645	35,350	-
Accrued liabilities	3,665,845	-	-
Due to component unit	78,611	-	-
Unearned revenue	115,655	-	-
Compensated absences due within one year	1,977,820	-	-
Financed purchases, due within one year	595,133	-	-
Bonds payable, due within one year	2,840,000	-	-
Note payable, due within one year	203,678	-	-
Compensated absences due in more than one year	269,238	-	-
Financed purchases, due in more than one year	2,580,340	-	-
Bonds payable, due in more than one year	162,078,678	-	-
Note payable, due in more than one year	4,668,119	-	-
Total liabilities	191,647,762	35,350	-
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred service concession arrangement receipts	265,000	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	265,000	-	-
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	318,342,207	-	-
Restricted:			
Infrastructure improvements	40,782,753	-	-
Public safety projects	699,370	-	-
Capital projects	6,873,267	-	-
Tourism	-	1,021,917	-
Development	79,914	-	245,719
Unrestricted	91,630,708	-	-
Total net position	\$ 458,408,219	\$ 1,021,917	\$ 245,719

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

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>		
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>
<b>Primary government:</b>				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 22,032,642	\$ 853,600	\$ -	\$ -
Judicial	1,350,747	2,203,624	-	-
Public safety	40,247,937	4,207,705	-	11,493
Public works	21,716,386	915,039	69,000	22,180,062
Culture and recreation	8,668,399	1,318,119	7,200	188,428
Housing and development	4,525,417	2,210,204	-	614,724
Interest on long-term debt	6,275,574	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>104,817,102</u>	<u>11,708,291</u>	<u>76,200</u>	<u>22,994,707</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 104,817,102</u>	<u>\$ 11,708,291</u>	<u>\$ 76,200</u>	<u>\$ 22,994,707</u>
<b>Component Units</b>				
Sandy Springs Hospitality & Tourism Development Authority	\$ 1,654,950	\$ -	\$ 1,244,952	\$ -
Development Authority	949,377	-	947,314	-
Total component units	<u>\$ 2,604,327</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,192,266</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
General revenues:				
Property taxes				
Sales taxes				
Hotel/Motel taxes				
Franchise taxes				
Excise taxes				
Business taxes				
Insurance premium tax				
Unrestricted investment earnings				
Miscellaneous revenues				
Total general revenues				
Change in net position				
Net position, beginning of year				
Net position, end of year				

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

**Net (Expenses) Revenues and  
Changes in Net Position**

<b>Primary Government</b>	<b>Component Units</b>	
<b>Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Sandy Springs Hospitality &amp; Tourism</b>	<b>Sandy Springs Development Authority</b>
\$ (21,179,042)	\$ -	\$ -
852,877	-	-
(36,028,739)	-	-
1,447,715	-	-
(7,154,652)	-	-
(1,700,489)	-	-
(6,275,574)	-	-
<u>(70,037,904)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>(70,037,904)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
-	(409,998)	-
-	-	(2,063)
<u>-</u>	<u>(409,998)</u>	<u>(2,063)</u>
42,913,155	-	-
27,790,829	-	-
3,873,529	-	-
9,875,047	-	-
92,834	-	-
9,582,082	-	-
6,514,775	-	-
1,521,138	591	-
2,474,729	4,228	-
<u>104,638,118</u>	<u>4,819</u>	<u>-</u>
34,600,214	(405,179)	(2,063)
423,808,005	1,427,096	247,782
<u>\$ 458,408,219</u>	<u>\$ 1,021,917</u>	<u>\$ 245,719</u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**BALANCE SHEET  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
JUNE 30, 2020**

<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Capital Projects Fund</b>	<b>TSPLOST Fund</b>	<b>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</b>	<b>Total Governmental Funds</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 53,147,532	\$ 43,168,400	\$ 35,781,374	\$ 16,460,511	\$ 148,557,817
Investments	1,250,000	-	-	-	1,250,000
Taxes receivable, net of allowances	3,652,276	-	-	133,547	3,785,823
Other receivables, net of allowances	286,752	-	-	529,221	815,973
Intergovernmental receivables, net of allowances	1,161,890	2,415,889	1,552,266	237,822	5,367,867
Restricted:					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	242	242
Due from other funds	313,410	36,102	-	-	349,512
Inventory	26,590	-	-	-	26,590
Prepaid items	332,096	-	-	-	332,096
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 60,170,546</b>	<b>\$ 45,620,391</b>	<b>\$ 37,333,640</b>	<b>\$ 17,361,343</b>	<b>\$ 160,485,920</b>
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES</b>					
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Accounts payable	\$ 7,464,305	\$ 1,328,893	\$ 1,401,300	\$ 2,380,147	\$ 12,574,645
Accrued liabilities	2,337,406	124,747	-	-	2,462,153
Due to other funds	-	-	-	349,512	349,512
Due to component unit	-	-	-	78,611	78,611
Unearned revenue	115,655	-	-	-	115,655
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>9,917,366</b>	<b>1,453,640</b>	<b>1,401,300</b>	<b>2,808,270</b>	<b>15,580,576</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>					
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	115,427	-	-	-	115,427
Unavailable revenue - sales taxes	270,992	-	-	-	270,992
Unavailable revenue - intergovernmental	4,778	-	-	-	4,778
<b>Total deferred inflow of resources</b>	<b>391,197</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>391,197</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>					
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable:					
Inventory	26,590	-	-	-	26,590
Prepaid items	332,096	-	-	-	332,096
Restricted:					
Public safety projects	-	-	-	699,370	699,370
Capital projects	-	-	-	5,413,633	5,413,633
Infrastructure improvements	-	-	35,932,340	4,850,413	40,782,753
Housing and development	-	-	-	2,928,130	2,928,130
Committed:					
Tree replacement	-	-	-	661,527	661,527
Assigned:					
Stormwater projects	1,225,000	-	-	-	1,225,000
Capital projects	-	43,182,939	-	-	43,182,939
Recreation	-	983,812	-	-	983,812
2021 fiscal year appropriations of fund balance	2,567,605	-	-	-	2,567,605
Unassigned	45,710,692	-	-	-	45,710,692
<b>Total fund balances</b>	<b>49,861,983</b>	<b>44,166,751</b>	<b>35,932,340</b>	<b>14,553,073</b>	<b>144,514,147</b>
<b>Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances</b>	<b>\$ 60,170,546</b>	<b>\$ 45,620,391</b>	<b>\$ 37,333,640</b>	<b>\$ 17,361,343</b>	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:					
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.					489,919,573
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.					(176,416,698)
Some revenues are not available in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.					391,197
Net position of governmental activities					<b>\$ 458,408,219</b>

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

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND**  
**CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	TSPLOST Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Property taxes	\$ 43,059,031	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,059,031
Sales taxes	27,519,837	-	-	-	27,519,837
Hotel/Motel taxes	-	-	-	3,873,529	3,873,529
Auto excise taxes	-	-	-	92,834	92,834
Franchise taxes	9,875,047	-	-	-	9,875,047
Business taxes	9,582,082	-	-	-	9,582,082
Insurance premium tax	6,514,775	-	-	-	6,514,775
Licenses and permits	2,823,665	-	-	-	2,823,665
Intergovernmental	947,314	3,231,775	18,025,935	706,133	22,911,157
Charges for services	1,287,372	24,823	-	4,366,590	5,678,785
Fines and forfeitures	2,203,624	-	-	830,350	3,033,974
Interest earned	1,411,623	-	163,466	109,515	1,684,604
Contributions	7,200	69,000	-	-	76,200
Miscellaneous	1,127,467	-	-	1,519,129	2,646,596
Total revenues	<u>106,359,037</u>	<u>3,325,598</u>	<u>18,189,401</u>	<u>11,498,080</u>	<u>139,372,116</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Current:					
General government	15,989,170	4,703,463	-	-	20,692,633
Judicial	1,342,742	-	-	-	1,342,742
Public safety	36,619,489	816,400	-	3,630,087	41,065,976
Public works	12,044,770	10,341,927	10,924,185	-	33,310,882
Culture and recreation	5,134,549	3,797,138	-	1,529,938	10,461,625
Housing and development	3,744,690	-	-	654,473	4,399,163
Debt service:					
Principal	1,165,241	-	-	2,750,000	3,915,241
Interest	168,675	-	-	7,079,508	7,248,183
Total expenditures	<u>76,209,326</u>	<u>19,658,928</u>	<u>10,924,185</u>	<u>15,644,006</u>	<u>122,436,445</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>30,149,711</u>	<u>(16,333,330)</u>	<u>7,265,216</u>	<u>(4,145,926)</u>	<u>16,935,671</u>
<b>Other financing sources (uses):</b>					
Transfers in	2,721,411	23,163,292	-	9,761,150	35,645,853
Transfers out	(29,386,150)	-	-	(6,259,703)	(35,645,853)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(26,664,739)</u>	<u>23,163,292</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,501,447</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	3,484,972	6,829,962	7,265,216	(644,479)	16,935,671
<b>Fund balances, beginning of year</b>	<u>46,377,011</u>	<u>37,336,789</u>	<u>28,667,124</u>	<u>15,197,552</u>	<u>127,578,476</u>
<b>Fund balances, end of year</b>	<u>\$ 49,861,983</u>	<u>\$ 44,166,751</u>	<u>\$ 35,932,340</u>	<u>\$ 14,553,073</u>	<u>\$ 144,514,147</u>

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

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 16,935,671
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.	13,148,760
In the statement of activities, only the gain or loss on the disposal of capital assets is reported. However, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the assets disposed.	(43,949)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	45,200
The issuance of long-term debt 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 net position. This amount represents principal paid.	3,915,241
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.	<u>599,291</u>
Change in net position - governmental activities	<u>\$ 34,600,214</u>

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

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES  
AGENCY FUND  
JUNE 30, 2020**

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	<b>ASSETS</b>	<u><b>Municipal Court Fund</b></u>
Cash		\$ 281,357
Total assets		<u>\$ 281,357</u>
	<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Due to others		\$ 281,357
Total liabilities		<u>\$ 281,357</u>

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

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2020**

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**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial statements of the City of Sandy Springs, 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. Reporting Entity**

The City, which was incorporated in 2005, operates under a charter adopted December 1, 2005, as a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and a six-member council. The government provides such services as police protection, fire and rescue services, cultural and recreational activities, housing and development and public works.

The accompanying financial statements present the City and its component units, three entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. The discretely presented component units are reported in separate columns in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the City.

The Sandy Springs Hospitality & Tourism has been included as a discretely presented component unit in the accompanying financial statements. A voting majority of the Sandy Springs Hospitality & Tourism’s governing body is appointed by the City and the City provides a significant amount of funding to the Hospitality & Tourism. The Sandy Springs Hospitality & Tourism does not have the power to levy taxes, determine its own aggregate budget without the approval of the City of Sandy Springs, Georgia, or issue bonded debt. Financial information with regard to the Hospitality & Tourism can be obtained from their administrative offices at 1 Galambos Way, Sandy Springs, Georgia 30328. Separate financial statements for the Sandy Springs Hospitality & Tourism are not prepared.

The Sandy Springs Development Authority has been included as a discretely presented component unit in the financial statements. The Authority provides taxable and tax-exempt bond financing opportunities pursuant to the Georgia Development Authorities Law to stimulate diverse, high-quality economic development, in accordance with the City’s policy for economic development incentives. The Development Authority operates under the direction of a seven member board and meets on an as-needed basis. Members serve four-year terms. Each member is appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by City Council, and the City can impose its will on the Development Authority by influencing the activities undertaken by the Development Authority. Separate financial statements for the Sandy Springs Development Authority are not prepared.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### A. Reporting Entity (Continued)

The Public Facilities Authority of the City of Sandy Springs (the "Authority") has been included as a blended component unit in the accompanying financial statements. All members of the City Council serve as members for the Authority. Although it is legally separate from the City, its sole purpose is to create a governmental entity by which a municipality can, through contractual relationships, lease space for terms over one year, by using the Authority to serve as a financing and ownership partner for major city developments. The debt and assets of the Authority have been reported as a form of the City's debt and assets and all debt service activity is reported as debt service activity of the City.

#### B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. The primary government is reported separately from its discretely presented component units. The statement of net position includes non-current assets and non-current liabilities. In addition, the government-wide statement of activities reflects depreciation expense on the City's capital assets. As a general rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. However, any inter-fund services provided and used are not eliminated as this process would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported in the various functions.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment 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 those 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.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the 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 most revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period; however, grant revenues are considered to be available if they are collected within 180 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. Debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, claims and judgments, and other long-term liabilities are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, intergovernmental grants, and investment income associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period if recognition criteria are met. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 33, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions," the corresponding assets (receivables) in non-exchange transactions are recognized in the period in which the underlying exchange occurs, when an enforceable legal claim has arisen, when all eligibility requirements have been met, or when resources are received, depending on the revenue source.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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 **Capital Projects Fund** is used to account for the capital expenditures made by the City.

The **TSPLOST Fund** is used to account for the proceeds of the transportation special purpose local option sales tax for the various improvement projects as approved by voter referendum.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

The **special revenue funds** are used to account for specific revenues, such as confiscations/forfeitures, emergency telephone system charges, hotel/motel tax revenues, automobile rental tax revenues, and various grants and contributions, which are legally restricted or committed to expenditures for particular purposes.

The **capital projects funds** account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition and construction of major capital projects.

The **agency fund** is used to account for the collection and disbursement of monies by the City's Municipal Court on behalf of other individuals or entities.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### D. Encumbrances

The City employed encumbrance accounting during the year. Encumbrances, if existing at the end of the fiscal year, are recorded and appropriations lapse at year end. Open encumbrances would then be an assignment of fund balance since the commitments would be honored in subsequent years. Encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. There were no encumbrances outstanding at June 30, 2020, and none were recorded.

#### E. Budgets

Formal budgetary accounting is employed as a management control device for the general fund, special revenue funds, and capital projects funds of the City. The governmental funds budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual operating budgets are adopted each fiscal year through passage of an annual budget ordinance and amended as required for the general fund and special revenue funds. Project-length budgets are adopted for the capital projects funds. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the original budget was amended through supplemental appropriations. These changes are reflected in the budgetary comparison schedules.

All unencumbered budget appropriations lapse at the end of each year.

#### F. Deposits and Investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

The local government investment pool, "Georgia Fund 1," created by OCGA 36-83-8, is a stable asset value investment pool, which follows Standard and Poor's criteria for AAAf rated money market funds and is regulated by the Georgia Office of the State Treasurer. The pool is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The pool's primary objectives are safety of capital, investment income, liquidity and diversification while maintaining principal (\$1 per share value). The asset value is calculated weekly to ensure stability. The pool distributes earnings (net of management fees) on a monthly basis and determines participants' shares sold and redeemed based on \$1 per share. The pool also adjusts the value of its investments to fair value as of year-end and the City's investment in the Georgia Fund 1 is reported at fair value. The City considers amounts held in Georgia Fund 1 as cash equivalents for financial statement presentation.

The remaining investments are recorded at fair value. Increases or decreases in the fair value during the year are recognized as a component of interest income.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### **NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

#### **G. Receivables**

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

#### **H. Interfund Receivables and Payables**

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year as well as all other outstanding balances between funds are reported as “due to/from other funds.”

#### **I. Prepaid Items**

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2020, are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements and the expenditure is recognized as the benefits are received.

#### **J. Inventories**

Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as an asset at the time the individual item is purchased. Inventories reported in the governmental funds are equally offset by nonspendable fund balance, which indicates that they do not constitute “available, spendable resources.”

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## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### K. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. The City has reported all infrastructure that it currently owns and has a responsibility for maintaining. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives is not capitalized.

Capital assets of the City are depreciated using the straight line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings	20-50 years
Improvements	15-40 years
Machinery and equipment	3-20 years
Infrastructure	40-60 years

Fully depreciated assets still in service are carried in the capital asset accounts.

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## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### L. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents consumption of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure) until that time. The City has no items that qualify for reporting in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has two types of items that qualify for reporting in this category.

The government-wide statement of net position reports the *deferred service concession arrangement receipts* as a deferred inflow of resources. This balance includes the effect of deferring the recognition of revenue from the present value of installment payments to be received by the City under the tennis center service concession arrangement. The balance of the deferred inflow of resources as of June 30, 2020 will be recognized as a revenue and increase net position over the remaining life of the contract. As of June 30, 2020 the present value of the service concession arrangement was \$265,000 and will be amortized over the life of the agreement ending June 30, 2022. The second item reported as a deferred inflow of resources arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes and intergovernmental revenues as these amounts are deferred and will be recognized as an inflow of resources in the period in which the amounts become available.

#### 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 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.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### N. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are accrued and amortized over the term of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable discount or premium. Bond issuance costs are expensed in the year of issuance.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances 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.

#### O. Fund Equity

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

**Fund Balance** – Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the assets and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources under the current financial resources management focus of accounting. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

Fund balances are classified as follows:

*Nonspendable* – Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., items that are not expected to be converted to cash) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

*Restricted* – Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments.

*Committed* – Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by the City Council. Approval of a resolution after a formal vote of the City Council is required to establish a commitment of fund balance. Similarly, the City Council may only modify or rescind the commitment by formal vote and adoption of a subsequent resolution.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### O. Fund Equity (Continued)

*Assigned* – Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The City Council, through City Ordinance, has expressly delegated to the Finance Director the authority to assign funds for particular purposes.

*Unassigned* – Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. The City reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the general fund and other governmental funds may only report negative unassigned fund balances. The City has a policy to maintain an unassigned fund balance in the General Fund of twenty-five percent of the subsequent year's budgeted expenditures and outgoing transfers.

**Flow Assumptions** – When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the City's policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, it is the City's policy to use fund balance in the following order: (1) Committed, (2) Assigned, and (3) Unassigned.

**Net Position** – Net position represents the difference between assets, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, in reporting which utilizes the economic resources measurement focus. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used (i.e., the amount that the City has spent) for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted using the same definition as used for restricted fund balance as described in the section above. All other net position is reported as unrestricted.

The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

#### P. Use of Estimates

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.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### A. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance – total governmental funds and net position – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that “long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.” The details of this \$176,416,698 difference are as follows:

Financed purchases	\$ (3,175,473)
Bonds payable, including premiums	(164,918,678)
Notes payable	(4,871,797)
Compensated absences (i.e., vacation)	(2,247,058)
Accrued interest	<u>(1,203,692)</u>
Net adjustment to reduce <i>fund balance - total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>net position - governmental activities</i>	<u><u>\$ (176,416,698)</u></u>

#### B. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund 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 change in fund balances – total governmental funds and change in net position 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 estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.” The details of this \$13,148,760 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	\$ 29,040,353
Depreciation expense	<u>(15,891,593)</u>
Net adjustment to increase <i>net change in fund balances - total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>change in net position - governmental activities</i>	<u><u>\$ 13,148,760</u></u>

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### B. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-wide Statement of Activities (Continued)

Another element of the reconciliation states 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 \$599,291 difference are as follows:

Compensated absences (i.e., vacation)	\$	(373,318)
Accrued interest		5,999
Amortization of bond premium		966,610
Net adjustment to increase <i>net change in fund balances - total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>change in net position - governmental activities</i>		
	\$	599,291

### NOTE 3. LEGAL COMPLIANCE - BUDGETS

The budget is officially adopted by the governing body prior to the beginning of its fiscal year, or a resolution authorizing the continuation of necessary and essential expenditures to operate the City will be adopted. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the department level, within the fund.

Transfers of appropriations within a department budget or within a non-departmental expenditure category require only the approval of the Director of Finance and the City Manager. Increases in appropriations in a departmental budget or in a non-departmental expenditure category, require approval of the governing body in the form of amendments to the budget resolution. The following funds and General Fund departments had an excess of actual expenditures over appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Confiscated Assets Fund	\$	207,964
E911 Fund		310,630
Federal Grants Fund		11,493
General Fund:		
General government - Legal services		248,762

These expenditures in excess of appropriations were funded by greater than anticipated revenues and available fund balance.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Total deposits as of June 30, 2020 are summarized as follows:

Statement of Net Position:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 148,557,817
Investments	1,250,000
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	242
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities:	
Cash - Agency Fund	281,357
	<u>\$ 150,089,416</u>

Cash deposited with financial institutions	\$ 67,457,596
Cash deposited with Georgia Fund 1	81,381,820
Investments	1,250,000
	<u>\$ 150,089,416</u>

**Credit risk.** State statutes authorize the City to invest in U.S. Government obligations; U.S. Government agency (or other corporation of the U.S. Government) obligations; obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or a U.S. Government agency; obligations of the State of Georgia or other states; obligations of other counties, municipal corporations and political subdivisions of the State of Georgia; negotiable certificates of deposit issued by any bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state of the United States of America; prime bankers' acceptances; repurchase agreements; and pooled investment programs sponsored by the State of Georgia for the investment of local government funds.

Operating funds of the City are currently invested in the Georgia Fund 1 and U.S. Government agency securities which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

**Interest rate risk.** The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2020, information on the credit risk and interest rate risk related to the City's investments is disclosed as follows:

Investment	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)	Credit Rating	Fair Value
Georgia Fund 1	0.10	AAAf	\$ 81,381,820
Certificates of Deposit	2.32	(a)	1,250,000
			<u>\$ 82,631,820</u>

(a) These certificates of deposit are not rated.

**Fair Value Measurements.** The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The Georgia Fund 1 is an investment pool which does not meet the criteria of GASB Statement No. 79 and is thus valued at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31. As a result, the City does not disclose investment in the Georgia Fund 1 within the fair value hierarchy.

The City's certificate of deposit are nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts and, accordingly, are recorded at cost.

**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 statutes require all deposits and investments (other than federal or state government instruments) to be covered by depository insurance or pledged securities. Amounts that exceed standard depository insurance limits are required to be collateralized either (1) individually by the financial institutions through pledged obligations of the U.S. Government, obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, obligations of the State of Georgia or other states, or obligations of counties, municipalities, or public authorities of the State of Georgia, or (2) participation in the State of Georgia Secure Deposit Program. As of June 30, 2020, the financial institution holding all of the City's deposits is a participant of the State of Georgia Secure Deposit Program, which is administered by the Office of the State Treasurer, and requires participating banks holding deposits of public funds to pledge collateral at varying rates depending on the tier assigned by the State. As of June 30, 2020, \$250,000 of the City's bank balances were uninsured and/or not collateralized as defined by GASB and required by State Statutes.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 5. RECEIVABLES

Property taxes are levied on property values assessed as of January 1, which is also the lien date. The City contracts with Fulton County to bill and collect City of Sandy Springs property taxes. The taxes are levied by August 1 based on the assessed value of property as listed on the previous January 1 and are due on October 15 of each year. Property taxes are recorded as receivables and deferred inflows of resources when assessed. Revenues are recognized when available.

Receivables at June 30, 2020, for the City's individual major funds and aggregate nonmajor funds, including any applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts are as follows:

	<u>General</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>TSPLOST</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental</u>
Receivables:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 9,412,927	\$ 2,415,889	\$ 1,552,266	\$ 237,822
Taxes	3,832,277	-	-	133,547
Other	286,752	-	-	529,221
Total receivables	13,531,956	2,415,889	1,552,266	900,590
Less allowance for uncollectible	8,431,038	-	-	-
Net total receivable	<u>\$ 5,100,918</u>	<u>\$ 2,415,889</u>	<u>\$ 1,552,266</u>	<u>\$ 900,590</u>

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## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the City for the year ended June 30, 2020 is as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<b>Governmental activities:</b>					
Nondepreciable capital assets:					
Land	\$ 64,963,848	\$ 1,958,334	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,922,182
Construction in progress	30,736,116	21,723,978	(43,949)	(4,655,924)	47,760,221
Total	<u>95,699,964</u>	<u>23,682,312</u>	<u>(43,949)</u>	<u>(4,655,924)</u>	<u>114,682,403</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings	148,300,819	138,688	-	-	148,439,507
Improvements	88,906,779	832,073	-	298,250	90,037,102
Machinery and equipment	42,188,554	3,463,844	-	120,852	45,773,250
Infrastructure	204,020,711	923,436	-	4,236,822	209,180,969
Total	<u>483,416,863</u>	<u>5,358,041</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,655,924</u>	<u>493,430,828</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(6,406,812)	(3,783,744)	-	-	(10,190,556)
Improvements	(6,649,784)	(2,643,344)	-	-	(9,293,128)
Machinery and equipment	(21,366,220)	(4,679,962)	-	-	(26,046,182)
Infrastructure	(67,879,249)	(4,784,543)	-	-	(72,663,792)
Total	<u>(102,302,065)</u>	<u>(15,891,593)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(118,193,658)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>381,114,798</u>	<u>(10,533,552)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,655,924</u>	<u>375,237,170</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 476,814,762</u>	<u>\$ 13,148,760</u>	<u>\$ (43,949)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 489,919,573</u>

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

<b>Governmental activities:</b>	
General government	\$ 5,624,001
Public safety	2,636,171
Public works	5,397,250
Culture and recreation	2,197,182
Housing and development	36,989
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 15,891,593</u>

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT

#### Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of long-term debt activity of the City for the year ended June 30, 2020:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<b>Governmental activities:</b>					
Bonds payable	\$ 151,915,000	\$ -	\$ (2,750,000)	\$ 149,165,000	\$ 2,840,000
Plus: Premiums	16,720,288	-	(966,610)	15,753,678	-
Total bonds payable	168,635,288	-	(3,716,610)	164,918,678	2,840,000
Financed purchases from direct borrowings	4,140,387	-	(964,914)	3,175,473	595,133
Notes payable from direct borrowings	5,072,124	-	(200,327)	4,871,797	203,678
Compensated absences	1,873,740	3,115,712	(2,742,394)	2,247,058	1,977,820
Governmental activity Long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 179,721,539</u>	<u>\$ 3,115,712</u>	<u>\$ (7,624,245)</u>	<u>\$ 175,213,006</u>	<u>\$ 5,616,631</u>

For governmental activities, compensated absences are generally liquidated by the General Fund.

#### Financed Purchases from Direct Borrowings

During April 2019, the City entered into an agreement with a financial institution to finance the purchase of vehicles and equipment for fire protection services. The vehicles and equipment have an original cost of \$4,287,603. Annual payments of \$698,336, including interest at a rate of 3.25% began in April 2019 and will continue through April 2025. The debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 595,133	\$ 103,203	\$ 698,336
2022	614,475	83,861	698,336
2023	634,445	63,891	698,336
2024	655,065	43,271	698,336
2025	676,355	21,981	698,336
	<u>\$ 3,175,473</u>	<u>\$ 316,207</u>	<u>\$ 3,491,680</u>

As of June 30, 2020, the City had \$4,287,603 of assets, with associated accumulated depreciation of \$428,760, financed. The related depreciation expense for these assets is included in the capital asset depreciation expense.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

#### Bonds Payable

During November 2015, the Public Facilities Authority issued \$159,475,000 of Series 2015 Revenue Bonds for the purpose of (a) financing the cost of acquiring, constructing and installing certain public buildings in connection with the City Center Project, and (b) paying the cost necessary to accomplish the foregoing. The bonds carry a rate of interest ranging from 2.0% – 5.0% per annum and mature May 1, 2047. The bonds are payable solely from the City through a lease agreement with the Authority, whereby the City agrees to make rental payments in an amount sufficient to enable the Authority to make the annual and semi-annual principal and interest payments. The City has unconditionally agreed to levy taxes, without limitation as to rate or amount, as necessary to meet its obligation under this agreement.

The City's debt service requirements to maturity on the revenue bonds are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2021	\$ 2,840,000	\$ 6,918,650	\$ 9,758,650
2022	2,980,000	6,776,650	9,756,650
2023	3,130,000	6,627,650	9,757,650
2024	3,285,000	6,471,150	9,756,150
2025	3,410,000	6,348,150	9,758,150
2026-2030	19,790,000	29,005,750	48,795,750
2031-2035	24,755,000	24,021,500	48,776,500
2036-2040	31,230,000	17,550,450	48,780,450
2041-2045	39,440,000	9,340,400	48,780,400
2046-2047	18,305,000	1,206,400	19,511,400
Total	<u>\$ 149,165,000</u>	<u>\$ 114,266,750</u>	<u>\$ 263,431,750</u>

#### Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings

The City has executed a note payable agreement with the State Road and Tollway Authority (SRTA). The note, financed through the Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank (GTIB), allowed the City to borrow \$2,750,000 for the Windsor Parkway Realignment Project. The project was completed and the note finalized in August 2016. Monthly payments of principal and interest in the amount of \$19,611 are due until the note matures on August 1, 2029. The note bears interest at 1.66%.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

#### Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings (Continued)

The City's debt service requirements to maturity on the note are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 203,678	\$ 31,652	\$ 235,330
2022	207,085	28,245	235,330
2023	210,549	24,781	235,330
2024	214,070	21,259	235,329
2025	217,650	17,678	235,328
2026-2030	946,765	33,774	980,539
Total	<u>\$ 1,999,797</u>	<u>\$ 157,389</u>	<u>\$ 2,157,186</u>

The City has executed a note payable agreement with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program. The note, financed through Suntrust Bank, allowed the City to borrow \$2,872,000 for the South Roswell Road Sidewalk Project. The City intends to pay back this note using future CDBG grant revenues. Annual principal payments in the amount of \$287,000 begin August 1, 2021 and are due until the note matures on August 1, 2030. Interest payments are due semi-annually beginning August 1, 2019 until maturity. The note bears interest at a variable rate of 0.2% above the applicable LIBOR rate for the first day of each month. This rate at June 30, 2020 was 2.4%.

The City's debt service requirements to maturity on the note are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ -	\$ 81,217	\$ 81,217
2022	287,000	77,528	364,528
2023	287,000	70,186	357,186
2024	287,000	62,774	349,774
2025	287,000	55,189	342,189
2026-2030	1,435,000	154,698	1,589,698
2031	289,000	4,675	293,675
Total	<u>\$ 2,872,000</u>	<u>\$ 506,267</u>	<u>\$ 3,378,267</u>

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 8. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2020 is as follows:

<u>Receivable Entity</u>	<u>Payable Entity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 313,410
Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	36,102
		<u>\$ 349,512</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.

The composition of amounts due from/to the primary government and its component unit is as follows:

<u>Receivable Entity</u>	<u>Payable Entity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Hospitality & Tourism	Nonmajor governmental funds	<u>\$ 78,611</u>

Interfund transfers:

<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 2,721,411
Capital Projects Fund	General Fund	19,625,000
Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	3,538,292
Nonmajor governmental funds	General Fund	9,761,150
		<u>\$ 35,645,853</u>

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect 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 accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### **NOTE 9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

In addition to the liabilities enumerated in the balance sheet, at June 30, 2020, the City has contractual commitments on uncompleted contracts of \$18,419,711.

The City is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of management and legal counsel, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

### **NOTE 10. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN**

The City of Sandy Springs' Profit Sharing Plan is a single employer defined contribution plan established and administered by the City of Sandy Springs for all full time employees. At June 30, 2020, there were 470 plan members. The City contributes 12% of each employee's salary directly to the Plan. Additionally, the City offers to match 100% for each dollar of employee contributions up to 5% of the employee's salary. Employees are not required to contribute to the Plan. Employees are eligible after one month of employment and are fully vested after three months. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the City's Council. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, the City's contribution to the Plan, which was also the City's pension expense, was \$4,275,060 and employees contributed \$1,825,900.

### **NOTE 11. JOINT VENTURES**

Under Georgia law, the City, in conjunction with other cities around the Metropolitan Atlanta Georgia area, is a member of the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) and is required to pay annual dues thereto, which Fulton County has paid on behalf of the City of Sandy Springs. Membership in ARC is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-34, which provides for the organization structure of ARC. 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 the ARC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from ARC, 40 Courtland Street NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 11. JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

In October 2008, the cities of Sandy Springs and Johns Creek created the Chattahoochee River 911 Authority (ChatComm.), which was created pursuant to the provisions of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 36-75-1, which provides for the organization of a joint public safety and judicial facility authority. ChatComm Board membership includes the City Manager from each participating city, or their designee. ChatComm was created by the two cities contributing a pre-determined capital amount necessary to equip the facility. In accordance with GASB 14: *The Financial Reporting Entity*, ChatComm was determined to be a joint venture; however, the City does not have an equity interest in the joint venture. The cities have also pledged their future E911 revenues to ChatComm to pay for the operation of the emergency 911 answering facility. Additionally, the two cities will be responsible for funding any operating deficits as well as any future capital purchases of ChatComm. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City of Sandy Springs has collected and remitted \$3,210,630 of E911 revenues. Since the inception of ChatComm, the City of Sandy Springs has contributed approximately \$8,251,000 to cover the capital and operating needs. While the General Fund of the City reports a receivable for this amount, management has evaluated the ability of the City to collect the receivable and determined the need to allow for 100% of the outstanding receivable as of June 30, 2020. At June 30, 2020, ChatComm had a negative net position of (\$12,028,470). Separate financial statements may be obtained from the City of Sandy Springs, who has been contracted by ChatComm to serve as the accountants, at 1 Galambos Way, Sandy Springs, Georgia 30328.

In July 2013 the cities of Alpharetta, Milton, Roswell, and Sandy Springs created the North Fulton Regional Radio System Authority (the "Authority"), which was established by Georgia House Bill 526. The Authority will provide an interoperable, high quality, and reliable and uninterrupted communication signal for public safety and public services within the area in which the Authority has operational capability. The Authority's Board membership includes the City Manager or City Administrator, or his or her designee, from each participating city. The Authority was created by the cities contributing a pre-determined capital amount necessary to fund the construction and equipping of the radio system. In accordance with GASB 14: *The Financial Reporting Entity*, the Authority was determined to be a joint venture; however, the City does not have an equity interest in the joint venture. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the City of Sandy Springs contributed \$497,568 to the Authority. Separate financial statements may be obtained from the City of Sandy Springs, who has been contracted by the Authority to serve as the accountants, at 1 Galambos Way, Sandy Springs, Georgia 30328.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### **NOTE 12. HOTEL/MOTEL LODGING TAX**

The City has levied a 7% lodging tax. The Official Code of Georgia Annotated 48-13-50 requires that all lodging taxes levied of 5% or more be expended or obligated contractually for the promotion of tourism, conventions, or trade shows. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the City received \$3,873,529 in hotel/motel taxes. Of this amount, \$2,767,249, or 71.4%, was used for the promotion of tourism, conventions, or trade shows.

### **NOTE 13. MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX**

The City has levied an excise tax on the rental of motor vehicles. The Official Code of Georgia Annotated 48-13-93 requires that all motor vehicle excise taxes be expended or obligated contractually, in accordance with the City's ordinance, for the acquisition, construction, renovating, improving, maintenance and equipping of pedestrian walkways, installation of traffic lights, and street lights associated with public safety facilities or public improvements for sports and recreational facilities. During the period ended June 30, 2020, the City received \$92,834 in motor vehicle excise taxes. Of this amount, \$92,834, or 100%, was used for these purposes.

### **NOTE 14. RISK MANAGEMENT**

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

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

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

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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### **NOTE 14. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

The City carries commercial insurance for other risks of losses. For insured programs, there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage in the past three years.

### **NOTE 15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On September 15, 2020, the City of Sandy Springs Public Facilities Authority issued refunding revenue bonds, Series 2020, in the amount of \$161,770,000, for the purpose of refunding the City of Sandy Springs Public Facilities Authority Series 2015 Revenue Bonds, maturing in the years 2027 through 2047. The Series 2020 bonds have interest rates ranging from 0.22% to 2.23% and mature on May 1, 2047.

On October 20, 2020, the City of Sandy Springs Public Facilities Authority issued revenue bonds, Series 2020B, in the amount of \$53,170,000, for the purpose of funding the acquisition of land and the renovation of public safety facilities and the construction of fire stations. The Series 2020B bonds have interest rates ranging from 2% to 5% and mature on May 1, 2040.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

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**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**GENERAL FUND  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES  
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 35,625,000	\$ 35,625,000	\$ 43,059,031	\$ 7,434,031
Sales taxes	26,375,000	26,375,000	27,519,837	1,144,837
Franchise taxes	9,025,000	9,025,000	9,875,047	850,047
Business taxes	9,550,000	9,550,000	9,582,082	32,082
Insurance premium tax	6,250,000	6,250,000	6,514,775	264,775
Licenses and permits	2,550,000	2,555,000	2,823,665	268,665
Intergovernmental	600,000	600,000	947,314	347,314
Charges for services	1,707,920	1,701,820	1,287,372	(414,448)
Fines and forfeitures	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,203,624	(296,376)
Interest earned	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,411,623	411,623
Contributions	-	-	7,200	7,200
Miscellaneous	470,000	461,100	1,127,467	666,367
Total revenues	<u>95,652,920</u>	<u>95,642,920</u>	<u>106,359,037</u>	<u>10,716,117</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
<b>Current:</b>				
<b>General government:</b>				
Mayor and council	226,400	226,400	211,783	14,617
City manager	1,080,900	1,080,900	981,555	99,345
General operations	5,379,100	5,234,100	4,272,313	961,787
Legal services	900,000	900,000	1,148,762	(248,762)
Human resources	670,300	670,300	631,403	38,897
Facilities and buildings	5,167,600	5,167,600	4,153,587	1,014,013
City clerk	531,900	531,900	350,253	181,647
Data processing/MIS	2,836,000	2,836,000	2,415,368	420,632
Public information	2,074,000	2,023,000	1,824,146	198,854
Total general government	<u>18,866,200</u>	<u>18,670,200</u>	<u>15,989,170</u>	<u>2,681,030</u>
<b>Judicial</b>	<u>1,525,600</u>	<u>1,525,600</u>	<u>1,342,742</u>	<u>182,858</u>
<b>Public safety:</b>				
Police department	23,848,100	23,848,100	21,696,170	2,151,930
Fire department	14,476,600	14,458,100	13,757,201	700,899
E911	1,503,300	1,621,800	1,166,118	455,682
Total public safety	<u>39,828,000</u>	<u>39,928,000</u>	<u>36,619,489</u>	<u>3,308,511</u>
<b>Public works:</b>				
Public works	12,702,700	12,602,700	10,659,857	1,942,843
Sanitation and wastewater	3,951,911	9,690,975	1,259,964	8,431,011
Storm drainage	2,233,170	2,826,404	124,949	2,701,455
Total public works	<u>18,887,781</u>	<u>25,120,079</u>	<u>12,044,770</u>	<u>13,075,309</u>
<b>Culture and recreation</b>				
Recreation	4,039,200	3,939,200	3,137,603	801,597
Special facilities	3,572,300	3,619,800	1,996,946	1,622,854
Total culture and recreation	<u>7,611,500</u>	<u>7,559,000</u>	<u>5,134,549</u>	<u>2,424,451</u>

Continued

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**GENERAL FUND  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES  
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<b>Housing and development</b>				
Building/inspection/code enforcement	\$ 4,064,200	\$ 4,019,200	\$ 3,369,848	\$ 649,352
Economic development	357,500	402,500	374,842	27,658
Total housing and development	<u>4,421,700</u>	<u>4,421,700</u>	<u>3,744,690</u>	<u>677,010</u>
<b>Debt service</b>				
Principal	1,165,300	1,165,300	1,165,241	59
Interest	168,700	168,700	168,675	25
Total debt service	<u>1,334,000</u>	<u>1,334,000</u>	<u>1,333,916</u>	<u>84</u>
Total expenditures	<u>92,474,781</u>	<u>98,558,579</u>	<u>76,209,326</u>	<u>22,349,253</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	3,178,139	(2,915,659)	30,149,711	33,065,370
<b>Other financing sources (uses):</b>				
Transfers in	4,693,522	13,967,650	2,721,411	(11,246,239)
Transfers out	<u>(29,186,200)</u>	<u>(29,386,150)</u>	<u>(29,386,150)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(24,492,678)</u>	<u>(15,418,500)</u>	<u>(26,664,739)</u>	<u>(11,246,239)</u>
Net change in fund balances	(21,314,539)	(18,334,159)	3,484,972	21,819,131
<b>Fund balance, beginning of year</b>	<u>46,377,011</u>	<u>46,377,011</u>	<u>46,377,011</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balance, end of year</b>	<u>\$ 25,062,472</u>	<u>\$ 28,042,852</u>	<u>\$ 49,861,983</u>	<u>\$ 21,819,131</u>

Note: See footnotes 1 and 3 of the basic financial statements for budgetary policies.

## NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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**Confiscated Assets Fund** – To account for the use of confiscated drug money by the City's Police Department, which are restricted by State law in purpose.

**E911 Fund** – To account for the collection and expenditures of E911 fees, which are restricted by state law.

**Tree Fund** – This fund is used to account for the charges for services collected by the City from third parties who remove trees during the land development process pursuant to the City's Tree Replacement Ordinance. The revenues in this fund are committed by an Ordinance passed by the City Council.

**Federal Grants Fund** – To account for the expenditures and revenues of federal grants.

**CDBG Fund** – To account for the expenditures and revenues of the Community Development Block Grant, which are restricted under the terms of the grant agreements.

**Hotel/Motel Fund** – To account for the 7% lodging tax levied in the City, which are restricted by state law.

**Auto Excise Tax Fund** – To account for automobile rental excise taxes levied in the City, which are restricted by state law.

**Impact Fees Fund** – To account for fees assessed upon development activity that are collected to pay for system improvements (recreation/parks, streets, and public safety) as detailed within the government's impact fee ordinance.

The **Public Facilities Authority Fund** is used to serve as a financing and ownership partner for major city developments.

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET  
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
JUNE 30, 2020**

ASSETS	Special Revenue Funds			
	Confiscated Assets Fund	E911 Fund	Tree Fund	Federal Grants Fund
Cash	\$ 735,503	\$ 269,244	\$ 695,600	\$ -
Taxes receivable	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental receivable	-	-	-	11,493
Other receivable	-	529,221	-	-
Restricted:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 735,503</b>	<b>\$ 798,465</b>	<b>\$ 695,600</b>	<b>\$ 11,493</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>				
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	\$ 36,133	\$ 798,465	\$ 34,073	\$ -
Due to other funds	-	-	-	11,493
Due to component unit	-	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>36,133</b>	<b>798,465</b>	<b>34,073</b>	<b>11,493</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>				
Restricted:				
Public safety projects	699,370	-	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure improvements	-	-	-	-
Housing and development	-	-	-	-
Committed:				
Tree replacement	-	-	661,527	-
<b>Total fund balances</b>	<b>699,370</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>661,527</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total liabilities and fund balances</b>	<b>\$ 735,503</b>	<b>\$ 798,465</b>	<b>\$ 695,600</b>	<b>\$ 11,493</b>

Special Revenue Funds				Capital Projects Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
CDBG Fund	Hotel/Motel Fund	Auto Excise Tax Fund	Impact Fees Fund	Public Facilities Authority Fund	
\$ 2,848,216	\$ 119,299	\$ -	\$ 4,886,515	\$ 6,906,134	\$ 16,460,511
-	125,290	8,257	-	-	133,547
226,329	-	-	-	-	237,822
-	-	-	-	-	529,221
-	-	-	-	242	242
<u>\$ 3,074,545</u>	<u>\$ 244,589</u>	<u>\$ 8,257</u>	<u>\$ 4,886,515</u>	<u>\$ 6,906,376</u>	<u>\$ 17,361,343</u>
\$ 18,733	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,492,743	\$ 2,380,147
127,682	165,978	8,257	36,102	-	349,512
-	78,611	-	-	-	78,611
<u>146,415</u>	<u>244,589</u>	<u>8,257</u>	<u>36,102</u>	<u>1,492,743</u>	<u>2,808,270</u>
-	-	-	-	-	699,370
-	-	-	-	5,413,633	5,413,633
-	-	-	4,850,413	-	4,850,413
2,928,130	-	-	-	-	2,928,130
-	-	-	-	-	661,527
<u>2,928,130</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,850,413</u>	<u>5,413,633</u>	<u>14,553,073</u>
<u>\$ 3,074,545</u>	<u>\$ 244,589</u>	<u>\$ 8,257</u>	<u>\$ 4,886,515</u>	<u>\$ 6,906,376</u>	<u>\$ 17,361,343</u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**  
**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND**  
**CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Confiscated Assets Fund	E911 Fund	Tree Fund	Federal Grants Fund
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	11,493
Charges for services	-	3,210,630	265,744	-
Fines and forfeitures	830,350	-	-	-
Interest income	2,339	-	25,669	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	<u>832,689</u>	<u>3,210,630</u>	<u>291,413</u>	<u>11,493</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
Public safety	407,964	3,210,630	-	11,493
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-
Housing and development	-	-	110,105	-
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>407,964</u>	<u>3,210,630</u>	<u>110,105</u>	<u>11,493</u>
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures</b>	424,725	-	181,308	-
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	424,725	-	181,308	-
<b>FUND BALANCES, beginning of year</b>	<u>274,645</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>480,219</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, end of year</b>	<u>\$ 699,370</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 661,527</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Special Revenue Funds				Capital Projects Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
CDBG Fund	Hotel/Motel Fund	Auto Excise Tax Fund	Impact Fees Fund	Public Facilities Authority Fund	
\$ -	\$ 3,873,529	\$ 92,834	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,966,363
694,640	-	-	-	-	706,133
-	-	-	890,216	-	4,366,590
-	-	-	-	-	830,350
42,038	-	-	39,469	-	109,515
-	-	-	-	1,519,129	1,519,129
<u>736,678</u>	<u>3,873,529</u>	<u>92,834</u>	<u>929,685</u>	<u>1,519,129</u>	<u>11,498,080</u>
-	-	-	-	-	3,630,087
-	1,244,952	-	-	284,986	1,529,938
544,368	-	-	-	-	654,473
-	-	-	-	2,750,000	2,750,000
68,358	-	-	-	7,011,150	7,079,508
<u>612,726</u>	<u>1,244,952</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,046,136</u>	<u>15,644,006</u>
123,952	2,628,577	92,834	929,685	(8,527,007)	(4,145,926)
-	-	-	-	9,761,150	9,761,150
-	(2,628,577)	(92,834)	(3,538,292)	-	(6,259,703)
<u>-</u>	<u>(2,628,577)</u>	<u>(92,834)</u>	<u>(3,538,292)</u>	<u>9,761,150</u>	<u>3,501,447</u>
123,952	-	-	(2,608,607)	1,234,143	(644,479)
<u>2,804,178</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,459,020</u>	<u>4,179,490</u>	<u>15,197,552</u>
<u>\$ 2,928,130</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,850,413</u>	<u>\$ 5,413,633</u>	<u>\$ 14,553,073</u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**CONFISCATED ASSETS FUND  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES  
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Fines and forfeitures	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 830,350	\$ 630,350
Interest income	-	-	2,339	2,339
Total revenues	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>832,689</u>	<u>632,689</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Public safety	200,000	200,000	407,964	(207,964)
Total expenditures	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>407,964</u>	<u>(207,964)</u>
Net change in fund balances	-	-	424,725	424,725
<b>Fund balances, beginning of year</b>	<u>274,645</u>	<u>274,645</u>	<u>274,645</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balances, end of year</b>	<u>\$ 274,645</u>	<u>\$ 274,645</u>	<u>\$ 699,370</u>	<u>\$ 424,725</u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**E911 FUND**

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES  
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Charges for services	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 3,210,630	\$ 310,630
Total revenues	<u>2,900,000</u>	<u>2,900,000</u>	<u>3,210,630</u>	<u>310,630</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Public safety	2,900,000	2,900,000	3,210,630	(310,630)
Total expenditures	<u>2,900,000</u>	<u>2,900,000</u>	<u>3,210,630</u>	<u>(310,630)</u>
Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-
<b>Fund balances, beginning of year</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Fund balances, end of year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**TREE FUND  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES  
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Charges for services	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 265,744	\$ 165,744
Interest income	-	-	25,669	25,669
Total revenues	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>291,413</u>	<u>191,413</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Housing and development	370,000	370,000	110,105	259,895
Total expenditures	<u>370,000</u>	<u>370,000</u>	<u>110,105</u>	<u>259,895</u>
Net change in fund balances	(270,000)	(270,000)	181,308	451,308
<b>Fund balances, beginning of year</b>	<u>480,219</u>	<u>480,219</u>	<u>480,219</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balances, end of year</b>	<u>\$ 210,219</u>	<u>\$ 210,219</u>	<u>\$ 661,527</u>	<u>\$ 451,308</u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**CDBG FUND  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES  
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental	\$ 665,943	\$ 2,342,794	\$ 694,640	\$ (1,648,154)
Interest income	-	-	42,038	42,038
Total revenues	<u>665,943</u>	<u>2,342,794</u>	<u>736,678</u>	<u>(1,606,116)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Health and welfare	-	384,260	-	384,260
Housing and development	665,943	1,155,054	544,368	610,686
Debt service:				
Interest expense	<u>68,358</u>	<u>68,358</u>	<u>68,358</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	<u>734,301</u>	<u>1,607,672</u>	<u>612,726</u>	<u>994,946</u>
Net change in fund balance	(68,358)	735,122	123,952	(611,170)
<b>Fund balances, beginning of year</b>	<u>2,804,178</u>	<u>2,804,178</u>	<u>2,804,178</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balances, end of year</b>	<u>\$ 2,735,820</u>	<u>\$ 3,539,300</u>	<u>\$ 2,928,130</u>	<u>\$ (611,170)</u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**HOTEL/MOTEL FUND  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES  
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Taxes	\$ 5,250,000	\$ 5,250,000	\$ 3,873,529	\$ (1,376,471)
Total revenues	<u>5,250,000</u>	<u>5,250,000</u>	<u>3,873,529</u>	<u>(1,376,471)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Culture and recreation	1,687,350	1,687,350	1,244,952	442,398
Total expenditures	<u>1,687,350</u>	<u>1,687,350</u>	<u>1,244,952</u>	<u>442,398</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	3,562,650	3,562,650	2,628,577	(934,073)
<b>Other financing uses:</b>				
Transfers out	<u>(3,562,650)</u>	<u>(3,562,650)</u>	<u>(2,628,577)</u>	<u>934,073</u>
Total other financing uses	<u>(3,562,650)</u>	<u>(3,562,650)</u>	<u>(2,628,577)</u>	<u>934,073</u>
Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-
<b>Fund balances, beginning of year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balances, end of year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**AUTO EXCISE TAX FUND  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES  
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Taxes	\$ 105,000	\$ 105,000	\$ 92,834	\$ (12,166)
Total revenues	<u>105,000</u>	<u>105,000</u>	<u>92,834</u>	<u>(12,166)</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	105,000	105,000	92,834	(12,166)
<b>Other financing uses:</b>				
Transfers out	(105,000)	(105,000)	(92,834)	12,166
Total other financing uses	<u>(105,000)</u>	<u>(105,000)</u>	<u>(92,834)</u>	<u>12,166</u>
Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-
<b>Fund balances, beginning of year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balances, end of year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**IMPACT FEES FUND  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES  
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Charges for services	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 890,216	\$ (109,784)
Investment income	-	-	39,469	39,469
Total revenues	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>929,685</u>	<u>(70,315)</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	1,000,000	1,000,000	929,685	(70,315)
<b>Other financing uses:</b>				
Transfers out	<u>(4,243,125)</u>	<u>(4,243,125)</u>	<u>(3,538,292)</u>	<u>704,833</u>
Total other financing uses	<u>(4,243,125)</u>	<u>(4,243,125)</u>	<u>(3,538,292)</u>	<u>704,833</u>
Net change in fund balances	(3,243,125)	(3,243,125)	(2,608,607)	634,518
<b>Fund balances, beginning of year</b>	<u>7,459,020</u>	<u>7,459,020</u>	<u>7,459,020</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balances, end of year</b>	<u>\$ 4,215,895</u>	<u>\$ 4,215,895</u>	<u>\$ 4,850,413</u>	<u>\$ 634,518</u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH PROCEEDS FROM  
TRANSPORTATION SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX (TSPLOST)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

PROJECT	ESTIMATED COST		EXPENDITURES			PROJECT COMPLETION
	ORIGINAL	CURRENT	PRIOR	CURRENT	TOTAL	
<b>TSPLOST TIER 1</b>						
Traffic Efficiency Improvements	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 2,509,222	\$ 1,388,939	\$ 3,898,161	21.66 %
Perimeter Transit Last Mile Connectivity, Sidewalk Program, Mt. Vernon Highway Multiuse Path	28,500,000	28,500,000	2,421,093	2,504,857	4,925,950	14.93 %
Johnson Ferry Road/Mt. Vernon Highway Efficiency Improvements, Hammond Drive, Phase 1 Efficiency Improvements	41,649,009	41,649,009	6,984,711	7,030,389	14,015,100	33.65 %
<b>TSPLOST TIER 2</b>						
Perimeter Transit Last Mile Connectivity, Sidewalk Program, Mt. Vernon Highway Multiuse Path, SR 400 Trail System, Roberts Drive Multiuse Path	12,500,000	12,500,000	-	-	-	0.000 %
Johnson Ferry Road/Mt. Vernon Highway Efficiency Improvements	350,991	350,991	-	-	-	0.000 %
Johnson Ferry Road/Mt. Vernon Highway Efficiency Improvements	2,704,716	2,704,716	-	-	-	0.000 %
<b>TSPLOST TIER 3</b>						
Roadway Maintenance and Paving	15,617,086	15,617,086	-	-	-	0.000 %
<b>TOTAL TSPLOST</b>	<b>\$ 119,321,802</b>	<b>\$ 119,321,802</b>	<b>\$ 11,915,026</b>	<b>\$ 10,924,185</b>	<b>\$ 22,839,211</b>	

## AGENCY FUND

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Agency funds are used to account for assets held by the City as an agent for individuals.

**Municipal Court Fund** – To account for the collection of cash appearance bonds by the Municipal Court.

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES  
AGENCY FUND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

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	<b>Balance July 1, 2019</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Deductions</b>	<b>Balance June 30, 2020</b>
<b>MUNICIPAL COURT FUND</b>				
<b>Assets:</b>				
Cash	<u>\$ 215,443</u>	<u>\$ 2,429,408</u>	<u>\$ 2,363,494</u>	<u>\$ 281,357</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Due to others	<u>\$ 215,443</u>	<u>\$ 2,429,408</u>	<u>\$ 2,363,494</u>	<u>\$ 281,357</u>

## COMPONENT UNITS

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**Sandy Springs Hospitality & Tourism** – To account for the revenue and expenditures of promoting tourism within the City as funded by Hotel/Motel tax revenue.

**Sandy Springs Development Authority** – To account for the development activities undertaken throughout the City.

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**BALANCE SHEET  
COMPONENT UNIT - SANDY SPRINGS HOSPITALITY & TOURISM  
JUNE 30, 2020**

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<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash	\$ 977,147
Due from primary government	78,611
Other receivables	1,500
Prepaid items	<u>9</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 1,057,267</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</b>	
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Accounts payable	<u>\$ 35,350</u>
Total liabilities	<u>35,350</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	
Restricted for tourism	<u>1,021,917</u>
Total fund balance	<u>1,021,917</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u><u>\$ 1,057,267</u></u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND**  
**CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE**  
**COMPONENT UNIT - SANDY SPRINGS HOSPITALITY & TOURISM**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

**REVENUES**

Intergovernmental	\$	1,244,952
Interest income		591
Miscellaneous		4,228
		1,249,771
Total revenues		1,249,771

**EXPENDITURES**

Current:		
Housing and development		1,654,950
		1,654,950
Total expenditures		1,654,950
Net change in fund balance		(405,179)

<b>FUND BALANCE, beginning of year</b>		1,427,096
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<b>FUND BALANCE, end of year</b>		\$ 1,021,917
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**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**COMPONENT UNIT - DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  
**JUNE 30, 2020**

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**ASSETS**

Cash	\$ 245,598
Accounts receivable	<u>121</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 245,719</u></u>

**FUND BALANCE**

Restricted for development	<u>\$ 245,719</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u><u>\$ 245,719</u></u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND**  
**CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE**  
**COMPONENT UNIT - DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

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<b>REVENUES</b>	
Miscellaneous	<u>\$ 947,314</u>
Total revenues	<u>947,314</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>	
Current:	
Community development	<u>949,377</u>
Total expenditures	<u>949,377</u>
Net change in fund balance	(2,063)
<b>FUND BALANCE, beginning of year</b>	<u>247,782</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE, end of year</b>	<u><u>\$ 245,719</u></u>

## **STATISTICAL SECTION**

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# STATISTICAL SECTION

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This part of the City of Sandy Springs' 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.

**Page**

**Financial Trends..... 61**

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 ..... 66**

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, property tax.

**Debt Capacity ..... 71**

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..... 74**

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 ..... 76**

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.

# CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA

## NET POSITION BY COMPONENT LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (accrual basis of accounting)

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	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Primary government:					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 318,342,207	\$ 297,446,240	\$ 276,338,164	\$ 253,053,379	\$ 243,216,434
Restricted	48,435,304	44,985,095	61,044,391	8,476,972	5,755,644
Unrestricted	91,630,708	81,376,670	52,871,010	87,470,740	84,692,787
Total primary government net position	<u>\$ 458,408,219</u>	<u>\$ 423,808,005</u>	<u>\$ 390,253,565</u>	<u>\$ 349,001,091</u>	<u>\$ 333,664,865</u>

<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
\$ 216,411,054	\$ 189,462,862	\$ 170,948,189	\$ 161,513,083	\$ 152,866,760
3,658,688	3,394,508	2,706,067	2,026,724	422,094
84,692,787	87,581,276	82,177,486	74,749,546	55,282,364
<u>\$ 304,762,529</u>	<u>\$ 280,438,646</u>	<u>\$ 255,831,742</u>	<u>\$ 238,289,353</u>	<u>\$ 208,571,218</u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**CHANGES IN NET POSITION  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(accrual basis of accounting)**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Expenses</b>				
General government	\$ 22,032,642	\$ 20,570,073	\$ 14,774,462	\$ 12,198,772
Judicial	1,350,747	1,500,223	1,621,822	1,530,501
Public safety	40,247,937	40,621,132	37,471,210	35,514,365
Public works	21,716,386	17,614,378	22,343,592	18,888,072
Culture and recreation	8,668,399	11,784,629	12,125,056	8,545,292
Housing and development	4,525,417	6,249,077	5,750,697	5,872,460
Interest on long-term debt	6,275,574	6,489,771	6,317,627	6,421,029
Total expenses	<u>\$ 104,817,102</u>	<u>\$ 104,829,283</u>	<u>\$ 100,404,466</u>	<u>\$ 88,970,491</u>
<b>Program revenues</b>				
Charges for services:				
General government	\$ 853,600	\$ 1,721,471	\$ 871,594	\$ 839,593
Judicial	2,203,624	2,543,046	2,650,421	2,611,790
Public safety	4,207,705	4,127,827	3,653,718	3,585,456
Public works	915,039	1,598,758	7,040,817 (4)	3,004,014
Culture and recreation	1,318,119	1,480,729	644,594	682,874
Housing and development	2,210,204	2,130,066	4,019,473	4,441,424
Operating grants and contributions	76,200	1,933	151,259	5,625
Capital grants and contributions	22,994,707	22,994,063	22,775,443	2,665,236
Total program revenues	<u>\$ 34,779,198</u>	<u>\$ 36,597,893</u>	<u>\$ 41,807,319</u>	<u>\$ 17,836,012</u>
Net (expense)/revenue	<u>\$ (70,037,904)</u>	<u>\$ (68,231,390)</u>	<u>\$ (58,597,147)</u>	<u>\$ (71,134,479)</u>
<b>General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position</b>				
Taxes				
Property taxes	\$ 42,913,155	\$ 38,192,028	34,803,725	\$ 33,556,314
Sales taxes	27,790,829	28,981,123	27,474,424	29,989,575
Other taxes	29,938,267	32,009,808	31,285,973	30,980,394
Unrestricted investment earnings	1,521,138	1,852,629	912,960	1,091,867
Miscellaneous revenues	2,474,729	750,242	2,811,263	790,598
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	-	2,561,276	850,242
Total	<u>\$ 104,638,118</u>	<u>\$ 101,785,830</u>	<u>\$ 99,849,621</u>	<u>\$ 97,258,990</u>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<u>\$ 34,600,214</u>	<u>\$ 33,554,440</u>	<u>\$ 41,252,474</u>	<u>\$ 26,124,511</u>

Notes:

- (1) - In 2012 the City rebid operating contracts resulting in a decrease in expenses.
- (2) - In 2013 the City determined the receivable from the joint venture was not going to be collectible, and thus established an allowance for \$7,156,301.
- (3) - In 2016 the City (through its Public Facilities Authority) issued \$159,475,000 Series 2015 Revenue Bonds.
- (4) - In 2018 the City increased impact fees and there were several new projects and developments.

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
\$	11,497,805	\$ 10,882,951	\$ 11,467,033	\$ 10,830,697	\$ 10,887,073	\$ 15,144,396
	1,480,915	1,580,859	1,660,176	1,691,681	1,459,938 (1)	1,945,524
	34,184,497	37,612,816	33,310,061	39,889,067 (2)	30,106,163	32,710,740
	16,052,761	18,784,694	21,225,313	19,079,592	15,472,596	15,837,964
	15,500,207	6,506,492	6,086,076	5,803,498	5,593,442 (1)	7,357,811
	5,294,454	3,953,501	3,733,446	3,238,942	2,065,861 (1)	3,164,420
	4,541,961 (3)	105,166	122,202	90,881	187,350	221,804
	<u>88,552,600</u>	<u>\$ 79,426,479</u>	<u>\$ 77,604,307</u>	<u>\$ 80,624,358</u>	<u>\$ 65,772,423</u>	<u>\$ 76,382,659</u>
\$	788,373	\$ 795,720	\$ 746,020	\$ 826,641	\$ 668,931	\$ 750,711
	2,850,289	3,295,524	3,417,669	3,324,956	3,271,883	3,769,291
	3,486,436	3,493,548	3,122,072	3,554,021	2,702,483	3,052,392
	1,403,124	945,755	1,127,751	465,425	1,223,719	601,604
	779,550	774,113	848,996	945,132	808,689	689,294
	3,157,280	2,847,881	2,061,439	1,663,665	1,147,143	650,203
	3,091	33,619	34,733	25,462	137,855	251,227
	3,292,060	3,779,357	6,503,664	7,024,050	5,955,742	3,087,167
	<u>15,760,203</u>	<u>\$ 15,965,517</u>	<u>\$ 17,862,344</u>	<u>\$ 17,829,352</u>	<u>\$ 15,916,445</u>	<u>\$ 12,851,889</u>
	<u>(72,792,397)</u>	<u>\$ (63,460,962)</u>	<u>\$ (59,741,963)</u>	<u>\$ (62,795,006)</u>	<u>\$ (49,855,978)</u>	<u>\$ (63,530,770)</u>
\$	33,240,654	\$ 32,196,455	\$ 30,945,648	\$ 29,173,500	\$ 29,268,099	\$ 30,230,477
	25,812,125	25,513,897	24,444,122	23,727,126	23,717,444	21,683,618
	30,749,432	28,949,996	27,864,930	26,793,423	26,040,432	24,568,708
	489,424	200,608	113,666	147,672	205,572	166,946
	614,813	923,889	980,501	482,999	342,566	179,935
	-	-	-	12,675	-	-
	<u>\$ 90,906,448</u>	<u>\$ 87,784,845</u>	<u>\$ 84,348,867</u>	<u>\$ 80,337,395</u>	<u>\$ 79,574,113</u>	<u>\$ 76,829,684</u>
	<u>\$ 18,114,051</u>	<u>\$ 24,323,883</u>	<u>\$ 24,606,904</u>	<u>\$ 17,542,389</u>	<u>\$ 29,718,135</u>	<u>\$ 13,298,914</u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(accrual basis of accounting)**

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<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Property Taxes</b>	<b>Sales Taxes</b>	<b>Hotel/Motel Taxes</b>	<b>Franchise Taxes</b>	<b>Business Taxes</b>	<b>Total</b>
2011	\$ 30,230,477	\$ 21,683,618	\$ 3,536,794	\$ 8,660,869	\$ 12,371,045	\$ 76,482,803
2012	29,268,099	23,717,444	3,695,536	9,593,906	12,750,990	79,025,975
2013	29,173,500	23,727,126	3,763,907	9,311,894	13,717,622	79,694,049
2014	30,945,648	24,444,122	3,866,704	9,164,266	14,833,960	83,254,700
2015	32,196,455	25,513,897	4,462,241	9,671,503	14,816,252	86,660,348
2016	33,240,654	25,812,125	5,262,170	9,842,953	15,644,309	89,802,211
2017	33,556,314	29,989,575	5,492,264	9,715,393	15,772,737	94,526,283
2018	34,803,725	27,474,424	5,531,780	9,224,562	16,529,631	93,564,122
2019	38,192,028	28,981,123	5,681,086	9,626,740	16,701,982	99,182,959
2020	42,913,155	27,790,829	3,873,529	9,875,047	16,189,691	100,642,251

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**  
**FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
**(modified accrual basis of accounting)**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
General Fund					
Reserved	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Unreserved	-	-	-	-	-
Nonspendable - Prepays	332,096	111,045	308,894	835,278	133,121
Nonspendable - Inventory	26,590	32,944	-	-	-
Committed - Recreation	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned - Stormwater projects	1,225,000	1,750,000	3,058,310	2,993,250	2,551,567
Appropriations of fund balance for next fiscal year's budget	2,567,605	17,866,830	14,526,344	16,775,312	12,758,427
Unassigned	<u>45,710,692</u>	<u>26,616,192</u>	<u>25,373,013</u>	<u>21,894,817</u>	<u>22,341,887</u>
Total general fund	<u>\$ 49,861,983</u>	<u>\$ 46,377,011</u>	<u>\$ 43,266,561</u>	<u>\$ 42,498,657</u>	<u>\$ 37,785,002</u>
All Other Governmental Funds					
Unreserved, reported in:					
Special revenue funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital projects funds	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted:					
Public safety	699,370	274,645	454,191	367,997	243,874
Tourism	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation	-	-	100,522	31,278	121,603
Infrastructure improvements	40,782,753	36,126,144	27,106,782 (c)	8,077,697	2,989,421
Housing and development	2,928,130	2,804,178	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-	3,657,953 (b)
Capital projects	5,413,633	4,179,490	25,388,237	55,340,593	145,089,744 (b)
Committed:					
Tree replacement	661,527	480,219	284,427	250,357	-
Recreation	-	-	285,325	-	-
Assigned:					
Capital projects	43,182,939	35,111,789	11,812,923	31,805,684	31,887,995
Recreation	983,812	2,225,000	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	-	-	41,678
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 94,652,164</u>	<u>\$ 81,201,465</u>	<u>\$ 65,432,407</u>	<u>\$ 95,873,606</u>	<u>\$ 184,032,268</u>

(a) The City implemented GASB Statement No. 54 during the 2011 fiscal year.

(b) In 2016 the City (through its Public Facilities Authority) issued \$159,475,000 Series 2015 Revenue Bonds.

(c) In 2018 the City TSPLOST program began.

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011 (a)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-
-	2,003	4,894,352	219,553	72,022
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	12,761	12,237
989,978	467,379	906,466	1,558,193	425,864
9,532,370	7,056,652	7,266,222	11,168,204	-
25,341,826	26,400,192	20,522,843	21,766,616	20,944,346
<u>\$ 35,864,174</u>	<u>\$ 33,926,226</u>	<u>\$ 33,589,883</u>	<u>\$ 34,725,327</u>	<u>\$ 21,454,469</u>

\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-
680,588	826,567	867,578	346,442	343,914
1,101	1,101	1,075	987	923
123,385	106,448	122,086	130,621	77,257
2,853,614	2,384,926	1,715,328	1,548,674	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
49,572,700	54,276,325	52,729,595	33,770,010	28,129,952
-	-	-	-	-
41,678	38,469	41,595	41,221	41,053
<u>\$ 53,273,066</u>	<u>\$ 57,633,836</u>	<u>\$ 55,477,257</u>	<u>\$ 35,837,955</u>	<u>\$ 28,593,099</u>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(modified accrual basis of accounting)**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Revenues</b>				
Taxes	\$ 100,517,135	\$ 99,174,113	\$ 93,780,228	\$ 94,499,719
Licenses and permits	2,823,665	2,977,714	4,984,317	5,284,871
Intergovernmental	22,911,157	22,830,155	22,775,443	2,380,642
Charges for services	5,678,785	7,532,520	11,016,993	6,914,186
Fines and forfeitures	3,033,974	2,919,796	2,879,306	2,966,094
Contributions	76,200	1,933	151,259	328,994
Interest earned	1,684,604	1,936,622	912,960	1,091,867
Miscellaneous	2,646,596	922,109	714,941	790,598
Total revenues	<u>139,372,116</u>	<u>138,294,962</u>	<u>137,215,447</u>	<u>114,256,971</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Current:				
General government	20,692,633	18,336,795	21,743,685	18,482,980
Judicial	1,342,742	1,492,453	1,619,227	1,531,040
Public safety	41,065,976	42,329,360	36,932,141	34,853,005
Public works	33,310,882	31,428,914	30,090,874	26,117,779
Culture and recreation	10,461,625	16,105,238 (4)	65,731,006	102,723,830
Housing and development	4,399,163	6,206,702	5,713,276	6,441,126
Debt service:				
Principal	3,915,241	4,632,679	3,581,612	4,016,664
Interest	7,248,183	7,379,407	7,335,973	7,470,230
Costs of issuance	-	81,915	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>122,436,445</u>	<u>127,993,463</u>	<u>172,747,794</u>	<u>201,636,654</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>16,935,671</u>	<u>10,301,499</u>	<u>(35,532,347)</u>	<u>(87,379,683)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Issuance of long term debt	-	2,872,000	-	388,305
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	1,418,406	5,859,052	3,546,371
Proceeds from financed purchases	-	4,287,603	-	-
Transfers in	35,645,853	32,954,060	37,190,638	30,672,451
Transfers out	<u>(35,645,853)</u>	<u>(32,954,060)</u>	<u>(37,190,638)</u>	<u>(30,672,451)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>8,578,009</u>	<u>5,859,052</u>	<u>3,934,676</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>\$ 16,935,671</u>	<u>\$ 18,879,508</u>	<u>\$ (29,673,295)</u>	<u>\$ (83,445,007)</u>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	11.3%	13.0%	11.8%	9.1%

(1) In 2012 the City rebid operating contracts resulting in a decrease in expenditures.

(2) In 2014 the City made several large capital outlays for a large infrastructure project, land acquisitions, and park improvements, as well as purchased several new fire trucks. All together capital outlays increase approximately \$17 million from the prior year, thus resulting in increase of functional expenditures and decreases in the change in fund balance.

(3) In 2015 the City began construction on the new city center development project, then moved the activity to Culture and Recreation in 2016.

(4) In 2018 the City made several large capital outlays and expenditures for the City Center Project and the building opened in May 2018.

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
\$	89,787,515	\$ 86,357,021	\$ 83,324,826	\$ 79,868,967	\$ 79,343,825	\$ 76,309,783
	4,069,503	3,817,492	2,906,357	2,482,713	1,851,971	1,302,189
	3,887,278	3,931,859	5,480,553	6,528,813	5,885,742	3,417,008
	5,288,144	4,596,207	4,767,729	4,264,512	4,551,376	4,275,388
	3,107,404	3,738,842	3,649,861	4,032,615	3,419,501	3,935,918
	3,091	55,785	34,733	25,462	137,855	68,753
	489,424	200,608	113,666	147,672	205,572	166,946
	614,813	971,677	980,501	482,999	292,566	179,021
	<u>107,247,172</u>	<u>103,669,491</u>	<u>101,258,226</u>	<u>97,833,753</u>	<u>95,688,408</u>	<u>89,655,006</u>
	15,900,684	28,833,479 (3)	18,791,585 (2)	12,105,333	11,048,889 (1)	15,463,566
	1,477,948	1,577,453	1,657,894	1,691,077	1,459,938	1,945,524
	33,733,508	36,818,536	36,939,432 (2)	31,338,228	31,003,258	33,099,211
	27,296,011	26,276,197	25,725,759	24,765,819	21,642,758 (1)	27,737,474
	67,514,805 (3)	6,815,373	12,018,423 (2)	6,414,601	5,932,476 (1)	7,219,744
	5,357,955	4,931,583	4,474,792	3,556,669	2,753,603 (1)	3,764,554
	791,182	776,790	978,094	2,928,142	1,191,289	1,111,221
	3,810,937	107,079	121,562	97,087	190,483	223,288
	914,011	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>156,797,041</u>	<u>106,136,490</u>	<u>100,707,541</u>	<u>82,896,956</u>	<u>75,222,694</u>	<u>90,564,582</u>
	<u>(49,549,869)</u>	<u>(2,466,999)</u>	<u>550,685</u>	<u>14,936,797</u>	<u>20,465,714</u>	<u>(909,576)</u>
	182,196,838	-	725,000	3,507,449	-	1,500,000
	33,061	44,177	1,217,237	59,612	50,000	914
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	52,802,746	31,191,169	26,177,079	29,057,954	13,566,119	16,062,062
	<u>(52,802,746)</u>	<u>(31,191,169)</u>	<u>(26,177,079)</u>	<u>(29,057,954)</u>	<u>(13,566,119)</u>	<u>(16,062,062)</u>
	<u>182,229,899</u>	<u>44,177</u>	<u>1,942,237</u>	<u>3,567,061</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>1,500,914</u>
\$	<u>132,680,030</u>	<u>(2,422,822)</u>	<u>2,492,922</u>	<u>18,503,858</u>	<u>20,515,714</u>	<u>591,338</u>
	5.6%	1.2%	1.5%	4.3%	2.2%	1.8%

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(modified accrual basis of accounting)**

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<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Property Taxes</b>	<b>Sales Taxes</b>	<b>Hotel/Motel Taxes</b>	<b>Franchise Taxes</b>	<b>Business Taxes</b>	<b>Total</b>
2011	\$ 30,018,679	\$ 21,724,415	\$ 3,536,794	\$ 8,658,850	\$ 12,371,045	\$ 76,309,783
2012	29,525,159	23,717,444	3,695,536	9,654,696	12,750,990	79,343,825
2013	29,348,418	23,727,126	3,763,907	9,311,894	13,717,622	79,868,967
2014	31,015,774	24,444,122	3,866,704	9,164,266	14,833,960	83,324,826
2015	31,893,128	25,513,897	4,462,241	9,671,503	14,816,252	86,357,021
2016	33,225,958	25,812,125	5,262,170	9,842,953	15,644,309	89,787,515
2017	33,529,750	29,989,575	5,492,264	9,715,393	15,772,737	94,499,719
2018	35,019,831	27,474,424	5,531,780	9,224,562	16,529,631	93,780,228
2019	38,183,182	28,981,123	5,681,086	9,626,740	16,701,982	99,174,113
2020	43,059,031	27,519,837	3,873,529	9,875,047	16,189,691	100,517,135

## CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA

### ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

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Calendar Year	Real Property				Personal Property	
	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Industrial Property	Agricultural Property	Motor Vehicles	Other (1)
2011	\$ 3,844,147,560	\$ 2,844,527,480	\$ 12,356,130	\$ 342,320	\$ 267,556,810	\$ 47,759,277
2012	3,756,986,980	2,681,350,440	9,188,790	411,200	286,683,680	50,794,652
2013	3,833,666,050	2,796,044,990	9,452,520	417,120	311,678,440	51,788,000
2014	3,890,836,390	2,692,498,250	8,588,690	312,520	267,150,490	68,968,965
2015	4,143,679,220	3,004,411,100	7,995,190	113,480	187,532,150	79,418,444
2016	4,274,611,200	3,178,568,040	9,964,420	113,480	128,485,280	58,405,806
2017	4,287,740,310	3,346,676,380	9,233,920	113,480	84,974,890	55,208,940
2018	5,209,552,730	3,542,347,870	8,934,839	232,280	57,197,080	53,479,113
2019	5,569,524,370	4,062,572,960	10,010,190	87,520	40,913,220	90,693,443
2020	5,754,347,030	4,045,474,710	10,963,440	97,960	30,398,740	85,978,670

Source: Fulton County Tax Commissioner

(1) Reflects conservation use.

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<b>Less: Tax Exempt Real Property</b>	<b>Total Taxable Assessed Value</b>	<b>Total Direct Tax Rate</b>	<b>Estimated Actual Taxable Value</b>	<b>Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value</b>
\$ 554,479,555	\$ 6,462,210,022	4.731	\$ 16,155,525,055	40%
550,368,934	6,235,046,808	4.731	15,587,617,020	40%
537,793,108	6,235,046,808	4.731	15,587,617,020	40%
523,071,081	6,405,284,224	4.731	16,013,210,560	40%
603,418,507	6,819,731,077	4.731	17,049,327,693	40%
626,029,331	7,024,118,895	4.731	17,560,297,238	40%
565,443,801	7,218,504,119	4.731	18,046,260,298	40%
889,548,811	7,982,195,101	4.731	19,955,487,753	40%
974,401,936	8,799,399,767	4.731	21,998,499,418	40%
947,687,936	8,979,572,614	4.731	22,448,931,535	40%

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**PROPERTY TAX RATES  
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS  
LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS**  
*(rate per \$1,000 of assessed value)*

Calendar Year	Direct		Overlapping				Total Direct & Overlapping Rates
	Sandy Springs (1)	Fulton County	School District			State	
			Operating Millage	Debt Service Millage	Total School District Millage		
2011	4.731	10.551	18.502	-	18.502	0.250	34.034
2012	4.731	10.551	18.502	-	18.502	0.250	34.034
2013	4.731	10.551	18.502	-	18.502	0.200	33.984
2014	4.731	10.551	18.502	-	18.502	0.200	33.984
2015	4.731	10.500	18.502	-	18.502	0.050	33.783
2016	4.731	10.700	18.483	-	18.483	0.000	33.914
2017	4.731	10.630	18.483	-	18.483	0.000	33.844
2018	4.731	10.430	17.796	-	17.796	0.000	32.957
2019	4.731	10.119	17.796	-	17.796	0.000	32.646
2020	4.731	9.996	17.796	-	17.796	0.000	32.523

Source: Fulton County Tax Commissioner

Note: As set forth in the City's Charter, the millage rate cannot exceed 4.731 mills unless a higher limit is approved through a referendum by a majority of qualified voters of the City.

(1) Total rate is for M&O. No components to separately display.

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS  
CURRENT AND NINE YEARS AGO  
JUNE 30, 2020**

Taxpayer	2020			2011		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value
Development Authority of Fulton County	\$ 164,273,649	1	1.83 %	\$ 115,714,130	1	1.79 %
Cousins Northpark 500/600 LLC	83,176,481	2	0.93			
REJV Concourse Atlanta LLC	68,000,000	3	0.76			
Georgia Power Company	54,441,486	4	0.61	42,133,101	4	0.65
SPUS8 CCC LP	55,357,371	5	0.62			
Cousins Northpark Owner 400 LLC	52,823,200	6	0.59			
Concourse Owner V/VI LLC	52,066,079	7	0.58			
City of Sandy Springs Development	45,336,284	8	0.50			
US REIF Lakeside Commons Georgia	45,305,599	9	0.50	29,081,150	10	0.45
Wells Operating Partnership LP	40,908,000	10	0.46			
Four Eight Prop LLC				62,034,020	2	0.96
FULCOPROP Fifty Six LLC				57,543,090	3	0.89
FULCOPROP 400 LLC				32,719,429	5	0.51
Powers Ferry Marketing LLC				32,598,626	6	0.50
Teachers Concourse LLC				31,231,380	7	0.48
BT Property, LLC				30,882,739	8	0.48
Vef V Atlanta Office One, LLC				29,588,432	9	0.46
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 661,688,149</b>		<b>7.37 %</b>	<b>\$ 463,526,097</b>		<b>7.17 %</b>

Source: Fulton County Tax Commissioner

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

<b>Fiscal Period Ended June 30,</b>	<b>Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy</b>		<b>Collections in Subsequent Years</b>	<b>Total Collections to Date</b>	
		<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage of Levy</b>		<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage of Levy</b>
2011	\$ 28,645,938	\$ 28,201,259	98.4	\$ 418,566	\$ 28,619,825	99.91 %
2012	27,482,337	27,341,375	99.5	115,913	27,457,288	99.91
2013	27,145,118	26,489,079	97.6	634,873	27,123,952	99.92
2014	27,612,718	27,453,075	99.4	131,384	27,584,459	99.90
2015	28,502,532	28,290,291	99.3	180,041	28,470,332	99.89
2016	30,754,398	30,678,557	99.8	52,852	30,731,409	99.93
2017	31,940,164	31,638,544	99.1	277,924	31,916,468	99.93
2018	32,925,336	32,533,102	98.8	377,854	32,910,956	99.96
2019	36,117,676	35,807,887	99.1	272,832	36,080,719	99.90
2020	39,557,447	39,337,612	99.4	-	39,337,612	99.44

Source: Fulton County Tax Commissioner

# CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA

## RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Period Ended June 30,	Governmental Activities			Total	Percentage of Personal Income (1)	Per Capita (1)
	Bonds Payable	Notes Payable	Financed Purchases Payable			
2011	\$ -	\$ 3,850,776	\$ 2,420,534	\$ 6,271,310	0.13 %	\$ 66.82
2012	-	2,842,105	2,237,916	5,080,021	0.10	52.45
2013	-	212,060	5,447,268	5,659,328	0.12	56.92
2014	-	-	5,406,234	5,406,234	0.11	54.19
2015	-	-	4,629,444	4,629,444	0.09	45.43
2016	179,186,870	2,497,296	3,838,262	185,522,428	3.50	1,761.34
2017	175,738,334	2,590,946	2,556,253	180,885,533	3.30	1,711.26
2018	172,229,890	2,397,156	1,678,431	176,305,477	3.19	1,651.74
2019	168,635,288	5,072,124	4,140,387	177,847,799	3.21	1,634.68
2020	164,918,678	4,871,797	3,175,473	172,965,948	3.13	1,589.80

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

(1) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics for personal income and population data.

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**RATIOS OF NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING  
AS OF JUNE 30, 2020**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Bonds Payable</b>	<b>Less: Amounts Restricted to Repaying Principal</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property (1)</b>	<b>Per Capita (2)</b>
2016	\$ 179,186,870	\$ 3,657,953	\$ 175,528,917	1.00%	\$ 1,661
2017	175,738,334	-	175,738,334	0.97%	1,663
2018	172,229,890	-	172,229,890	0.86%	1,614
2019	168,635,288	-	168,635,288	0.77%	1,580
2020	164,918,678	-	164,918,678	0.73%	1,516

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements. The City had no bonded debt prior to 2016.

(1) See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property for property value data.

(2) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics for population data.

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT  
AS OF JUNE 30, 2020**

<b>Governmental Unit</b>	<b>Debt Outstanding</b>	<b>Estimated Percentage Applicable (1)</b>	<b>Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt</b>
Overlapping general obligation debt:			
Fulton County	\$ 239,939,243	11.489 %	\$ 27,566,906
Fulton County school district	<u>22,385,000</u>	11.489	<u>2,571,839</u>
Total overlapping debt	262,324,243		30,138,746
City direct debt:			
Bonds payable	164,918,678	100	164,918,678
Notes payable	4,871,797	100	4,871,797
Financed purchases	<u>3,175,473</u>	100	<u>3,175,473</u>
Total direct debt	172,965,948		172,965,948
Total direct and overlapping debt	<u>\$ 435,290,191</u>		<u>\$ 203,104,694</u>

Source: Assessed value date used to estimate applicable percentages and debt outstanding obtained from Fulton County School District.

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. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents 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 assessed value that is within the City's boundaries and dividing it by the County's total taxable assessed value.

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**  
**DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

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<b>Fiscal Period</b>	<b>Population (1)</b>	<b>Personal Income (amounts expressed in thousands) (1)</b>	<b>Per Capita Personal Income (1)</b>	<b>Median Age (1)</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate (2)</b>
2011	93,853	\$ 4,933,008	\$ 52,561	33.9	8.3 %
2012	96,856	5,129,397	52,959	34.9	8.3
2013	99,419	4,805,815	48,339	33.4	8.8
2014	99,770	5,115,208	51,270	35.0	5.8
2015	101,908	5,091,731	49,964	35.6	4.4
2016	105,330	5,307,263	50,387	35.4	4.2
2017	105,703	5,478,269	51,827	35.6	3.7
2018	106,739	5,531,962	51,827	35.7	2.8
2019	108,797	5,966,101	54,837	36.4	3.7
2020	110,779	6,074,788	54,837	36.4	3.7

(1) Source: U. S. Census Bureau

(2) Georgia Department of Labor

# CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA

## PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

Employer	2020			2011		
	Employees (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment (2)	Employees (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment (2)
IBM Corporation	3,789	1	6.4%	1,645	2	3.13%
United Parcel Service General	2,195	2	3.7%	1,545	3	2.94%
Onetrust LLC	1,800	3	3.0%			
Cox Communications Inc.	1,450	4	2.4%			
Manheim Auctions, Inc.	1,136	5	1.9%			
Intercontinental Exchange, Inc.	1,062	6	1.8%			
Cisco Systems, Inc.	991	7	1.7%			
VMWare	960	8	1.6%			
Elavon	947	9	1.6%			
Oracle America Inc.	846	10	1.4%			
Cisco Systems, Inc				2,056	1	3.91%
AT&T Mobility				796	4	1.51%
RBS Lynk, Inc.				572	5	1.09%
Cox Enterprises, Inc.				561	6	1.07%
Global Payments Inc.				541	7	1.03%
ACS State Healthcare LLC				495	8	0.94%
ING North America Ins Corp				448	9	0.85%
Wendy's / Arby's Restaurant Group				431	10	0.82%
Totals	<u>15,176</u>		<u>25.5%</u>	<u>9,090</u>		<u>17.3%</u>

(1) Source: City of Sandy Springs employer's business license filing

(2) Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

<b>Function</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
General government	72	73	53	50	50	49	46	46	46	46
Judicial	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	15	15
Public safety										
Police										
Officers	153	149	142	137	133	129	124	129	129	129
Civilians	21	25	37	22	22	22	14	17	17	17
Fire										
Firefighters (1)	110	113	113	109	115	96	138	133	135	128
Civilians	6	5	7	4	1	1	1	2	2	2
Emergency Management	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public works										
Highways and streets	42	37	34	32	32	31	30	30	25	25
Culture and recreation	103	78 (2)	12	11	11	10	7	7	12	12
Housing and development	39	36	40	39	39	34	30	30	27	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>401</b>

Source: City of Sandy Springs Human Resources Department

(1) Includes the full time equivalents for the part time positions.

(2) Increase due to the Performing Arts Center at the new City Springs facility opening at the end of fiscal year 2018.

# CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA

## OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>General government</b>										
Ordinances approved	21	31	30	35	38	48	32	26	36	38
Court cases	20,267	18,024	18,529	19,550	18,323	18,323	22,313	22,943	23,344	22,083
Grants managed	6	14	9	12	13	17	26	16	26	28
<b>Police</b>										
Calls for service	135,868	129,057	111,374	121,704	93,201	95,138	99,525	102,319	85,480	61,727
Part 1 crimes reported (2)	1,963	2,205	2,312	2,744	2,727	2,766	3,012	2,924	2,817	2,639
Traffic citations issued	17,835	13,059	35,979	23,936	24,125	21,274	22,877	21,519	21,266	22,976
<b>Fire</b>										
Incident responses	13,875	11,812	12,049	13,251	10,853	11,347	12,177	12,069	10,567	10,769
Average response time	7.04 min	7.02 min	7.01 min	7	7	7	7.5 minutes	7 minutes	6 minutes	6.45 minutes
Fire safety programs conducted	551	633	285	622	369	463	378	403	383	308
Inspections conducted	5,511	5,336	6,981	5,617	4,448	5,729	4,160	3,449	3,834	3,810
<b>Highways and streets</b>										
Traffic signals timed	132	136	136	132	130	126	124	123	123	114
Average days to repair pothole	1-2 days	1-2 days	1-3 days	1-3 days	1-3 days	1-5 days	1-5 days	1-5 days	1-5 days	1-5 days
<b>Community development</b>										
Stormwater plans reviewed	80	91	85	87	68	57	42	55	29	21
New building permits issued	2,033	2,025	2,418	2,197	2,127	2,749	1,442	1,458	1,382	1,545
Parcels annexed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Culture and recreation</b>										
Park acres maintained	272	272	272	272	220	220	220	227	220	220
Park & facilities	26	26	26	17	17	17	17	16	16	16
Annual program registrants	73,832	115,071	94,996	50,206	52,268	45,110	45,110	83,857	36,500	36,500 (1)

Sources: Various City departments.

(1) In 2011 the City began including number of registrants of participants in City run programs and those run by a contracted third party.  
 (2) Stats are reported using NIBRS (National Incident-Based Reporting System). Sandy Springs transitioned to NIBRS in February 2019. NIBRS captures single crime incident details and information on any other offense within the same incident. For more info on NIBRS – see: <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/nibrs>

**CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA**

**CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

<b>Function/Program</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Police</b>										
Stations (1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Patrol Units	220	210	205	191	191	176	156	137	165	156
Patrol Zones	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
<b>Fire stations</b>										
Leased (1)	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Owned	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
<b>Public Works</b>										
Streets (miles)	302	302	302	302	360	360	360	360	360	360
Traffic Signals	132	136	136	132	126	126	123	123	123	114
<b>Culture and recreation</b>										
Park acreage	272	272	272	272	220	220	220	227	220	220
Recreational facilities	26	26	26	17	17	17	17	16	16	16

Source: Various City departments.

(1) Reflects building operating lease.

Capital asset indicators are not available for the following functions: general government, judicial, and housing and development.