#### DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF AUGUSTA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2015

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Authority Members Downtown Development Authority of the City of Augusta Augusta, Georgia

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities of Downtown Development Authority of the City of Augusta, a component unit of the City of Augusta, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority'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.

#### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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. 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 auditors' 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 auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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



#### Basis for Qualified Opinion

As more fully described in Note 3 to the financial statements, certain properties that are owned by the Downtown Development Authority of the City of Augusta are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements due to the inability to determine the fair market value of the properties at the date they were received. In our opinion, all capital assets should be recorded at cost, if purchased, or at fair value, if donated or contributed, to conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and those amounts should be depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The effects on the financial statements of the preceding practices are not reasonably determinable.

#### **Qualified Opinion**

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" paragraph and the effects of the other matters discussed in the following paragraphs, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities of the Downtown Development Authority of the City of Augusta, as of December 31, 2015, and the 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**

Management has omitted the management discussion and analysis and the budgetary comparison statement that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, which considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Downtown Development Authority's basic financial statements. The supplemental schedule of expenses by activity is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplemental schedule of expenses by activity is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates 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 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 supplemental schedule of expenses by activity is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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Augusta, Georgia May 3, 2016

# DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF AUGUSTA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2015

ASSETS	
Unrestricted cash	\$ 46,050
Restricted assets	
Cash	589
Intergovernmental receivables	11,924
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets, net	 903,344
Total Assets	\$ 961,907
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,191
Accrued expenses	41,577
Payable from restricted resources:	
Accounts payable	11,924
Total Liabilities	54,692
	 ,
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	903,344
Restricted	589
Unrestricted	 3,282
	907,215
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 961,907

# DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF AUGUSTA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

	PROGRAM REVENUES									
									NET	(EXPENSE)
					OP:	ERATING	$\mathbf{C}_{I}$	APITAL	REV	ENUE AND
					GR.A	ANTS AND	GRA	NTS AND	CH	IANGE IN
<b>FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS</b>	EX	KPENSES	FUN]	DRAISING	CONT	TRIBUTIONS	CONT	RIBUTIONS	NE	T ASSETS
Governmental activities:										
Economic development	\$	317,226	\$	11,300	\$	164,120	\$	25,924	\$	(115,882)
					Gene	eral Revenues:				
					Ir	nterest income				396
						Change in n	et positio	n		(115,486)
					Net p	osition - begini	ning of ye	ear		1,022,701
					Net pe	osition - end of	year		\$	907,215

# DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF AUGUSTA BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUND DECEMBER 31, 2015

ASSETS		
Cash	\$	46,050
Restricted cash		589
Total Assets	\$	46,639
Total Assets	Φ	40,039
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$	13,115
Accrued expenses		41,577
Total Liabilities		54,692
FUND BALANCE		
Restricted		589
Unassigned		(8,642)
		(8,053)
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	46,639
GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE	\$	(8,053)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		
resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		903,344
Intergovernmental receivables are not available to pay current period		
expenditures and, therefore, are not reported as revenue in the funds.		11,924
NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$	907,215

# DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF AUGUSTA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

REVENUES Operating grants and contributions	\$	164,120
Capital grants and contributions	,	14,000
Event sponsorships		11,300
Miscellaneous income		396
Total Revenues		189,816
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
General government		250,562
Total Expenditures		250,562
Excess of Expenditures Over Revenues		(60,746)
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING OF YEAR		52,693
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	\$	(8,053)
Net change in fund balance - governmental fund	\$	(60,746)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental fund reports capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of these assets is allocated over		
their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		
Depreciation on governmental assets		(66,664)
Revenues in the statement of activities do not provide current		
financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		11,924
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$	(115,486)

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Downtown Development Authority of the City of Augusta, Georgia (the Authority), a component unit of the City of Augusta, Georgia, conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for established governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. For the year ended December 31, 2003, the Authority adopted the provisions of GASB 33 and 34. These financial statements present only the Authority and are not intended to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the City of Augusta in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Authority serves to promote, pursue and implement economic development in downtown Augusta, Georgia. The following is a summary of significant accounting policies:

#### A. <u>Discretely Presented Component Unit</u>

The Authority is a discretely presented component unit of the City of Augusta, Georgia. A discretely presented component unit is a legally separate organization for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable.

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

<u>Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements</u> - The Authority's government-wide financial statements include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. These statements present summaries of Governmental Activities for the Authority. *Governmental activities* normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

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 customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

The government-wide financial statements are presented on an *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Accordingly, all of the Authority's assets and liabilities, including capital assets, as well as infrastructure assets, and long-term liabilities, are included in the accompanying Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents changes in net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 Authority considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

#### C. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The City of Augusta, Georgia determines the annual appropriation of funding for the Authority. All budgets are prepared on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Authority's annual operating budget is established and approved by the Authority Board subsequent to notification of the Authority's annual appropriation from the City.

#### D. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are shown net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Uncollectible amounts are estimated based upon past collection experience. At December 31, 2015, the allowance for doubtful accounts was \$2,500.

#### E. <u>Capital Assets</u>

All purchased fixed assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Contributions of property and equipment are recorded as contributions at fair value at the date the property is contributed. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets, as applicable.

Assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. Depreciation expense is reflected as an operating expense in the government-wide statement of activities.

Estimated useful lives for asset types are as follows:

Buildings 40 years Furniture and fixtures 5 - 7 years

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### F. Fund Equity

The Authority implemented GASB Statement Number 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions", as of January 1, 2011. This standard changed the overall definition and classification of governmental fund balances.

Fund equity in government-wide and proprietary fund financials is classified as net position. Net position is classified as follows:

- Net investment in capital assets This classification represents capital assets, net of
  accumulated depreciation, decreased by the remaining balances of any bonds, notes or
  other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of
  those assets.
- Restricted Restricted net position represents constraints on resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through state statute.
- Unrestricted Unrestricted net position represents net position that does not meet the definitions of the other classifications.

Fund equity in the governmental fund financial statements is classified as fund balance. Mostly, fund balance is the difference between current assets and current liabilities. In the fund statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that consist of hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the Authority is required to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be expended. Fund balances are classified as follows:

- Nonspendable Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when amounts cannot be expended because they are either (1) not in spendable form or (2) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are restrictions imposed on their use either through enabling legislation adopted by the Authority or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through state statute.
- Committed Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for a specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by the formal action of the Authority Board through the adoption of a formal policy. Only the Authority Board may modify or rescind the commitment.
- Assigned Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the Board's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The authorization to assign fund balance remains with the Authority Board.
- Unassigned Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the remaining amount when the balances do not meet any of the other classifications. The Authority reports positive fund balance in the general fund only, if applicable. Negative unassigned balances may be reported in all governmental funds.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### G. Flow Assumptions

When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balances are available for use for expenditures incurred, the Authority's policy is to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, the Authority's policy is to use fund balances in the following order:

- Committed
- Assigned
- Unassigned

#### H. 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 and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### I. New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

In June 2012, the GASB issued Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Reporting for Pensions*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for pensions. It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for pensions that is provided by other entities. The application of this statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending December 31, 2015. This statement did not affect the Authority's financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2015.

In November 2013, the GASB issued Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*. This Statement provides transition provisions of GASB's new pension standards for state and local governments. This Statement will require recognition of a beginning deferred outflow of resources for its pension contributions made during the time between the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability and the beginning of the initial fiscal year of implementation. The application of this statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending December 31, 2015. This statement did not affect the Authority's financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2015.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### J. New Accounting Pronouncements to be Adopted in Future Years

In February 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. This Statement provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. This Statement also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. The application of this statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending December 31, 2016. The impact of this pronouncement on the Authority's financial statements has not been determined.

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68. The objective of this Statement is to improve the usefulness of information about pensions included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governments for making decisions and assessing accountability. The application of this statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending December 31, 2016. The impact of this pronouncement on the Authority's financial statements has not been determined.

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans. This Statement replaces Statements No. 43, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, as amended, and No. 57, OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans. It also includes requirements for defined contribution OPEB plans that replace the requirements for those OPEB plans in Statement No. 25, Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans, as amended, Statement 43, and Statement No. 50, Pension Disclosures. The application of this statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending December 31, 2017. The impact of this pronouncement on the Authority's financial statements has not been determined.

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. This Statement replaces the requirements of Statements No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, as amended, and No. 57, OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans, for OPEB. Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for OPEB plans. The application of this statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending December 31, 2018. The impact of this pronouncement on the Authority's financial statements has not been determined.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*. The objective of this Statement is to identify—in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment—the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The "GAAP hierarchy" consists of the sources of accounting principles used to prepare financial statements of state and local governmental entities in conformity with GAAP and the framework for selecting those principles. The application of this statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending December 31, 2016. The impact of this pronouncement on the Authority's financial statements has not been determined.

In August 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. This Statement requires governments that enter into tax abatement agreements to disclose the following information about the agreements:

- o Brief descriptive information, such as the tax being abated, the authority under which tax abatements are provided, eligibility criteria, the mechanism by which taxes are abated, provisions for recapturing abated taxes, and the types of commitments made by tax abatement recipients.
- o The gross dollar amount of taxes abated during the period.
- Commitments made by a government, other than to abate taxes, as part of a tax abatement agreement.

The application of this statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending December 31, 2016. The impact of this pronouncement on the Authority's financial statements has not been determined.

In December 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 78, *Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans*. The objective of this Statement is to address a practice issue regarding the scope and applicability of Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. This issue is associated with pensions provided through certain multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans and to state or local governmental employers whose employees are provided with such pensions. The application of this statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending December 31, 2016. The impact of this pronouncement on the Authority's financial statements has not been determined.

In December 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain external investment pools and pool participants. Specifically, it establishes criteria for an external investment pool to qualify for making the election to measure all of its investments at amortized cost for financial reporting purposes. The application of this statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending December 31, 2016. The impact of this pronouncement on the Authority's financial statements has not been determined.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

In January 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14.* The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by clarifying the financial statement presentation requirements for certain component units. This Statement amends the blending requirements established in paragraph 53 of Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity, as amended.* The application of this statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending December 31, 2017. The impact of this pronouncement on the Authority's financial statements has not been determined.

In March 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. The application of this statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending December 31, 2017. The impact of this pronouncement on the Authority's financial statements has not been determined.

In March 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 82, Presentation of Payroll Related Measures in Required Supplementary Information. The objective of this Statement is to address issues that have been raised with respect to Statements No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pensions and No. 73 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets that are not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provision of GASB Statements 67 and 68. This statement amends Statements 67 and 68 to instead require the presentation of covered payroll, defined as the payroll on which contributions to a pension plan are based, and ratios that use that measure. The application of this statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending December 31, 2017. The impact of this pronouncement on the Authority's financial statements has not been determined.

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

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

#### NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

#### Credit Risk

The Authority's policy is in accordance with Section 36-83-4 of the State of Georgia Code of Laws which allows for deposits and investments as follows:

- a) Obligations of Georgia or of other states;
- b) Obligations issued by the United States government;
- c) Obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the United States government or a United States government agency;
- d) Obligations of any corporation of the United States government;
- e) Prime bankers' acceptances;
- f) The local government investment pool established by Code Section 36-83-8;
- g) Repurchase agreements;
- h) Obligations of other political subdivisions of Georgia; and
- i) Deposit accounts with eligible depository institutions.

#### Concentration and Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. At December 31, 2015, the carrying amount of the Authority's deposits was approximately \$47,000, and the bank balance was approximately \$47,000 all of which was insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

#### NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2015, was as follows:

	<b>BALANCE</b>		<b>BALANCE</b>
	12/31/14	ADDITIONS	12/31/15
Capital assets:			
Port Royal parking deck	\$ 2,600,000	\$ -	\$ 2,600,000
Furniture and equipment	7,920	<u> </u>	7,920
Total capital assets	2,607,920	-	2,607,920
Less accumulated depreciation for:			
Port Royal parking deck	(1,629,992)	(66,664)	(1,696,656)
Furniture and equipment	(7,920)		(7,920)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,637,912)	(66,664)	(1,704,576)
Capital assets, net	\$ 970,008	\$ (66,664)	\$ 903,344

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2015, was \$66,664.

#### NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

The Authority owns additional properties which were contributed in prior years. The Authority did not obtain valuations of the properties at the date of contribution and records are not available to reflect the correct fair market value of the properties on the date contributed. Therefore, the Authority's financial statements do not reflect the value of these properties. If the property values were attainable, the net position of the Authority would increase by the respective property values. The assets that are excluded from the financial statements are as follows:

Date Property was Transferred	Property Description			
October 18, 1993	18 Eighth Street, Augusta, GA			
December 20, 1999	925 Reynolds Street, Augusta, GA			
April 11, 2000	3 Eighth Street, Augusta, GA			

#### **NOTE 4 - OPERATING LEASES**

The Authority has various operating leases for renting space as well as office equipment. Total rent expense for 2015 was \$10,860.

At December 31, 2015, future minimum lease payments under leases, having initial non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year are as follows:

2016 2017	\$ 10,860 10,860
2018	 2,050
Total	\$ 23,770

# DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF AUGUSTA SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES BY ACTIVITY YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

#### GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

Economic Development:

Salaries	\$ 137,939
Depreciation	66,664
Professional fees	16,070
Retail recruitment	20,000
Office rent	8,400
Christmas Light-up Spectacular	6,623
GRU Day	81
Olde Towne signage	7,000
Telephone	4,042
Sponsorship	2,500
Insurance	2,325
SPLOST projects	18,924
Copier rent	2,460
Office supplies	3,964
Utilities	2,342
Economic development	3,733
Partnership development	943
Operating expenses	11,509
Travel	820
Training	67
Memberships	285
Advertising and marketing	461
Postage	 74
Total Economic Development	 317,226
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 317,226