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Engage Gwinnett



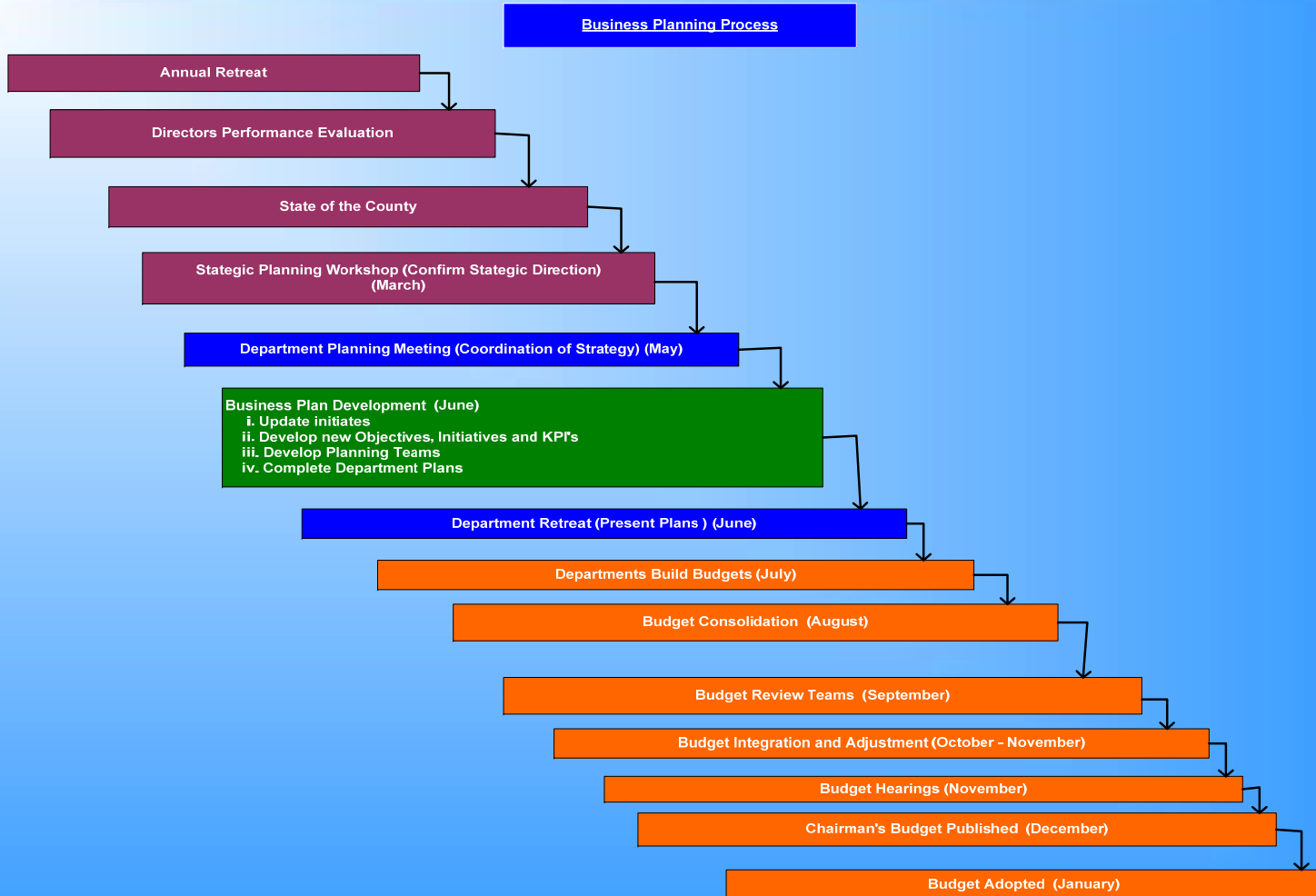
a great place to live and work

Financial Briefing



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Business Planning Process





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Two Distinct Functional Budgets

The Annual Operating Budget



The Capital Improvement Program and Capital Budget

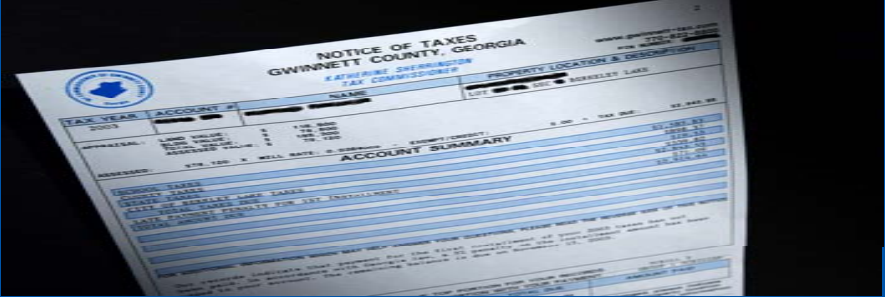




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Five Fund Types

Tax Supported Funds



Internal Service Funds



Special Use Funds



Enterprise Funds



Capital Project Funds



Note: There are other ways to classify funds



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Concept - Restricted Use

Most Property
Tax Levies

Capital Projects

Many of the dollars
collected or managed by the County
are restricted in their use

Special Use Funds

Grant Funds

Enterprise Funds



A Balanced Budget

Current Year Revenues Equal Current Year Appropriations

State law (§36-81-3) mandates that each funds' revenues and appropriations be in balance





Budget Changes?

State law recognizes the need to amend the budget

- At each BoC meeting there are agenda items that impact the budget, from bid awards to annual contracts
- Mid-year budget reconciliation:
 - Update revenue information (taxes)
 - Adjust appropriations if needed.

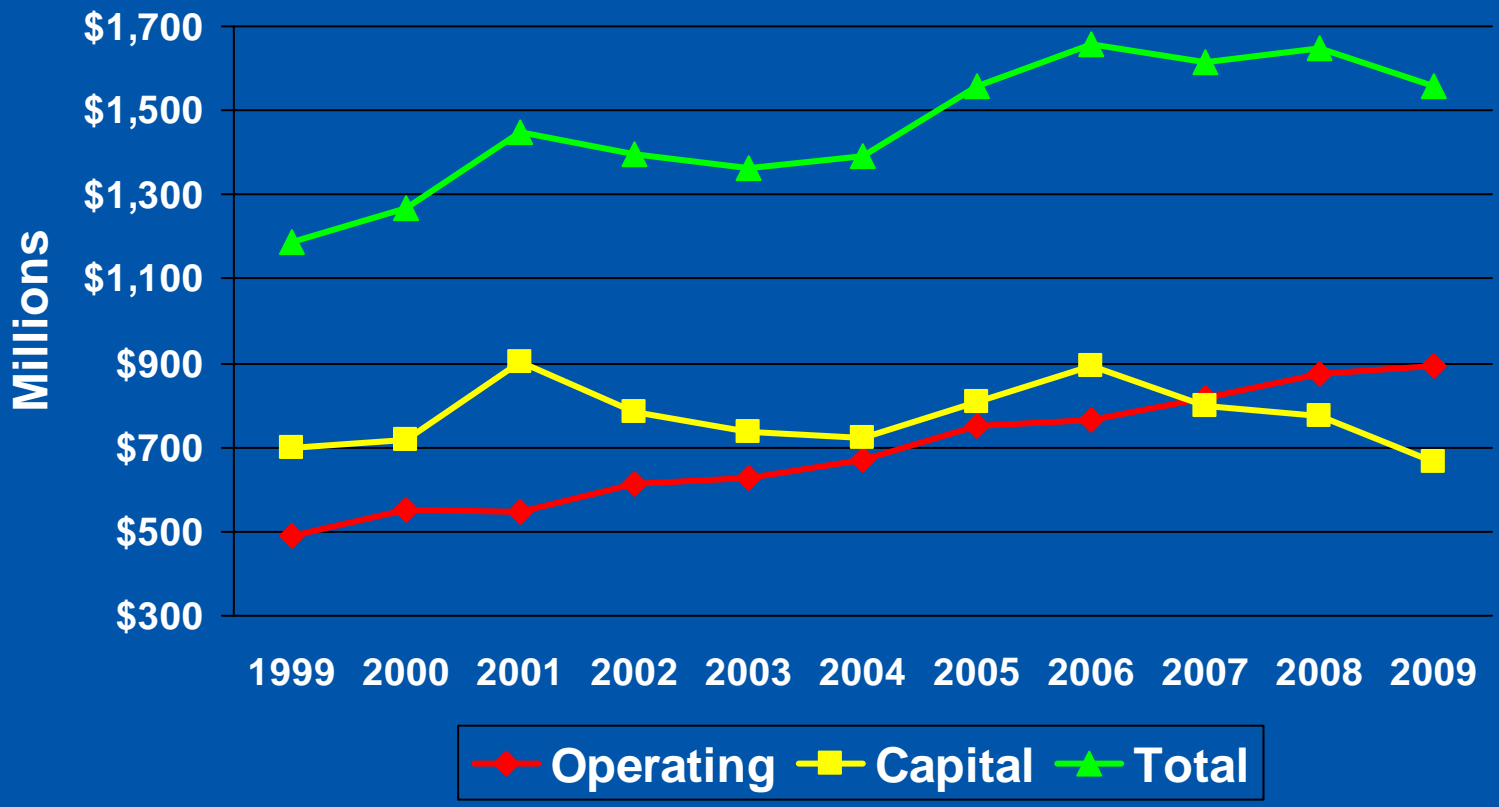
Typically adopted in July shortly after adoption of the millage rate



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Budget History - All Funds

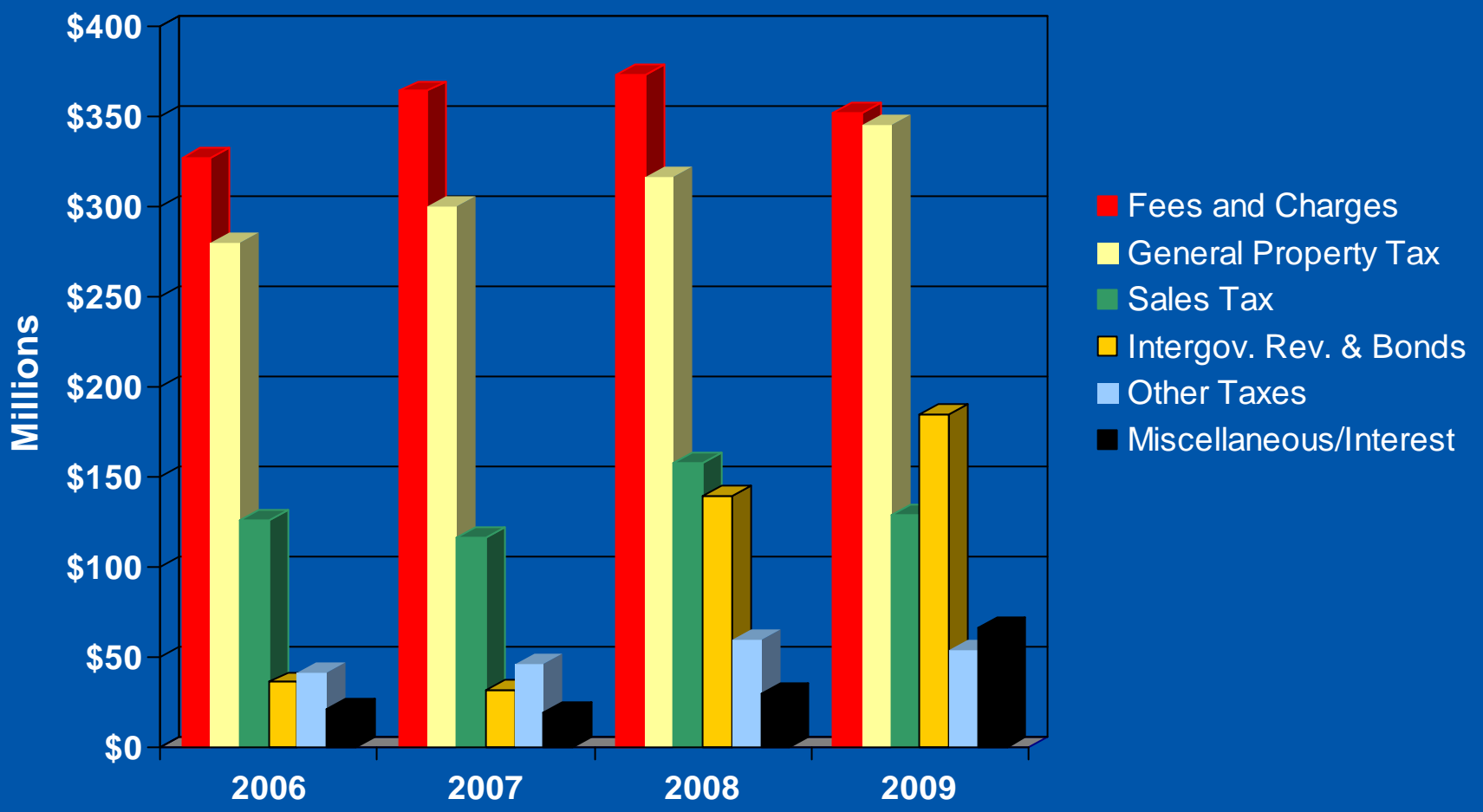




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Revenues by Source

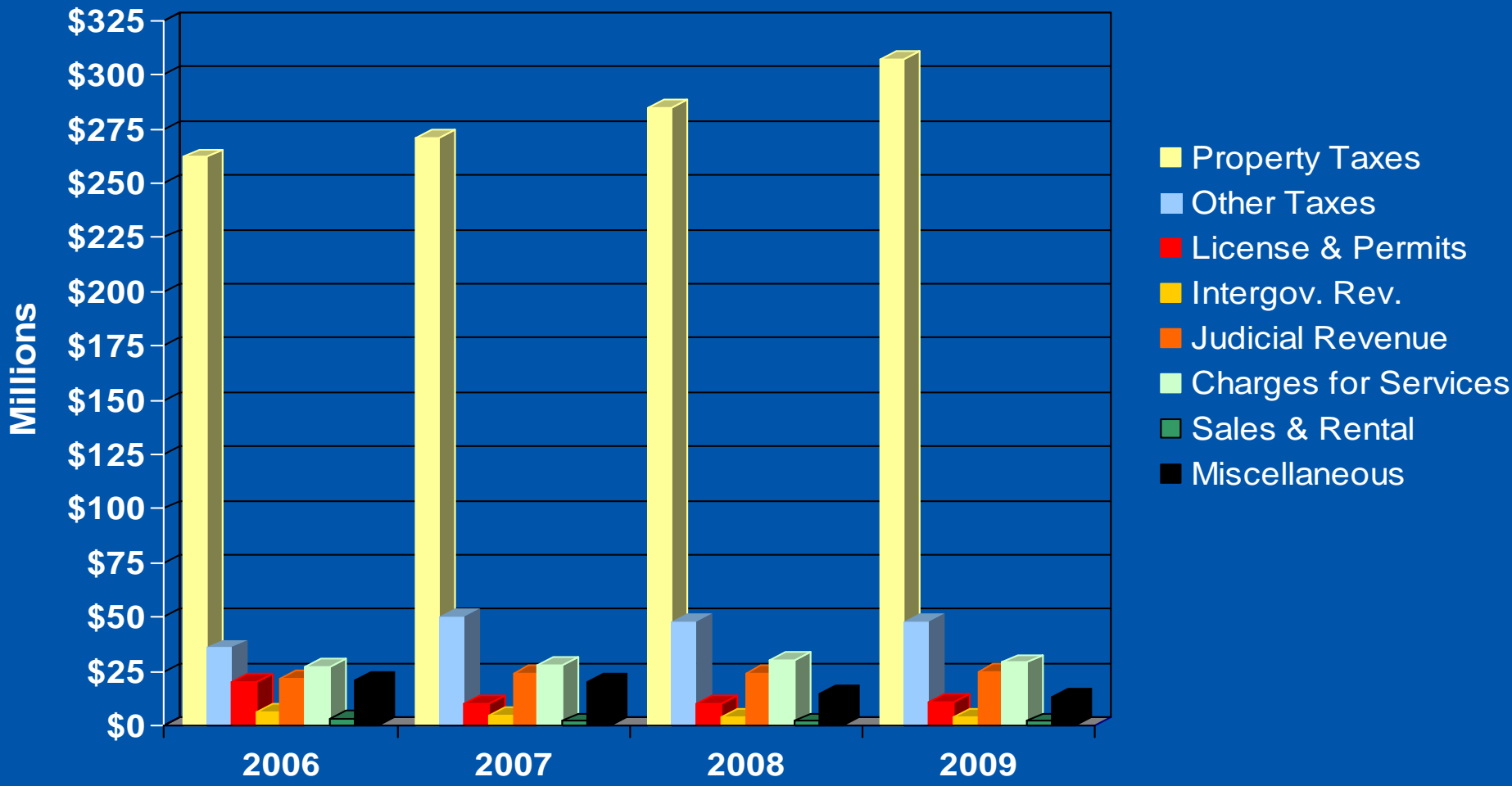
All Funds (excluding inter-fund transfers)





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General Fund Revenues





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Property Taxes

- **Stable source of revenue**
- **Concept of “Fair Market Value”**
- **Georgia DoR submittal and review**
- **Sanctions for procedural non-compliance**

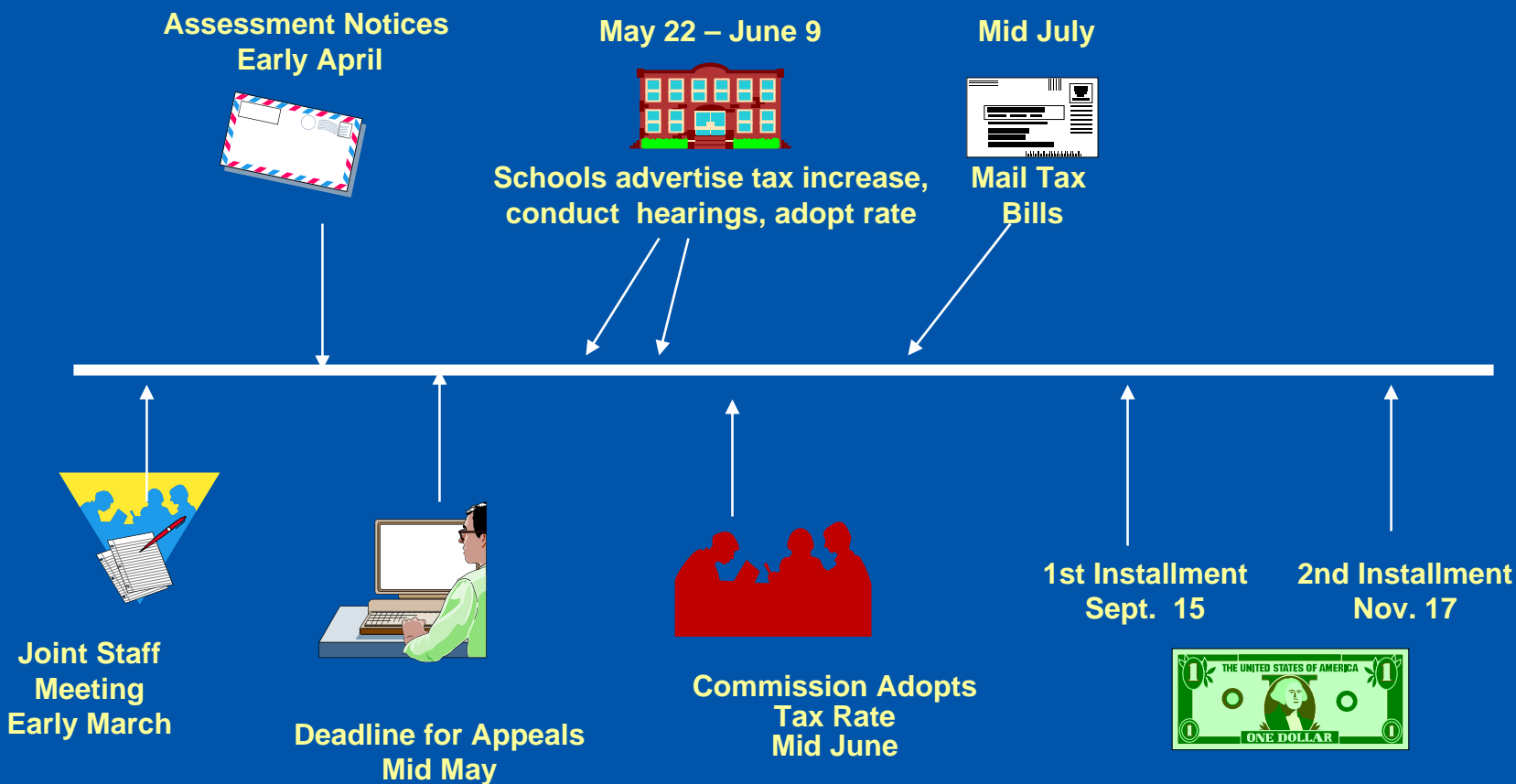
In Georgia, the county portion is usually about 40% of the tax bill

In Gwinnett, the county portion is only 34.5% of the tax bill



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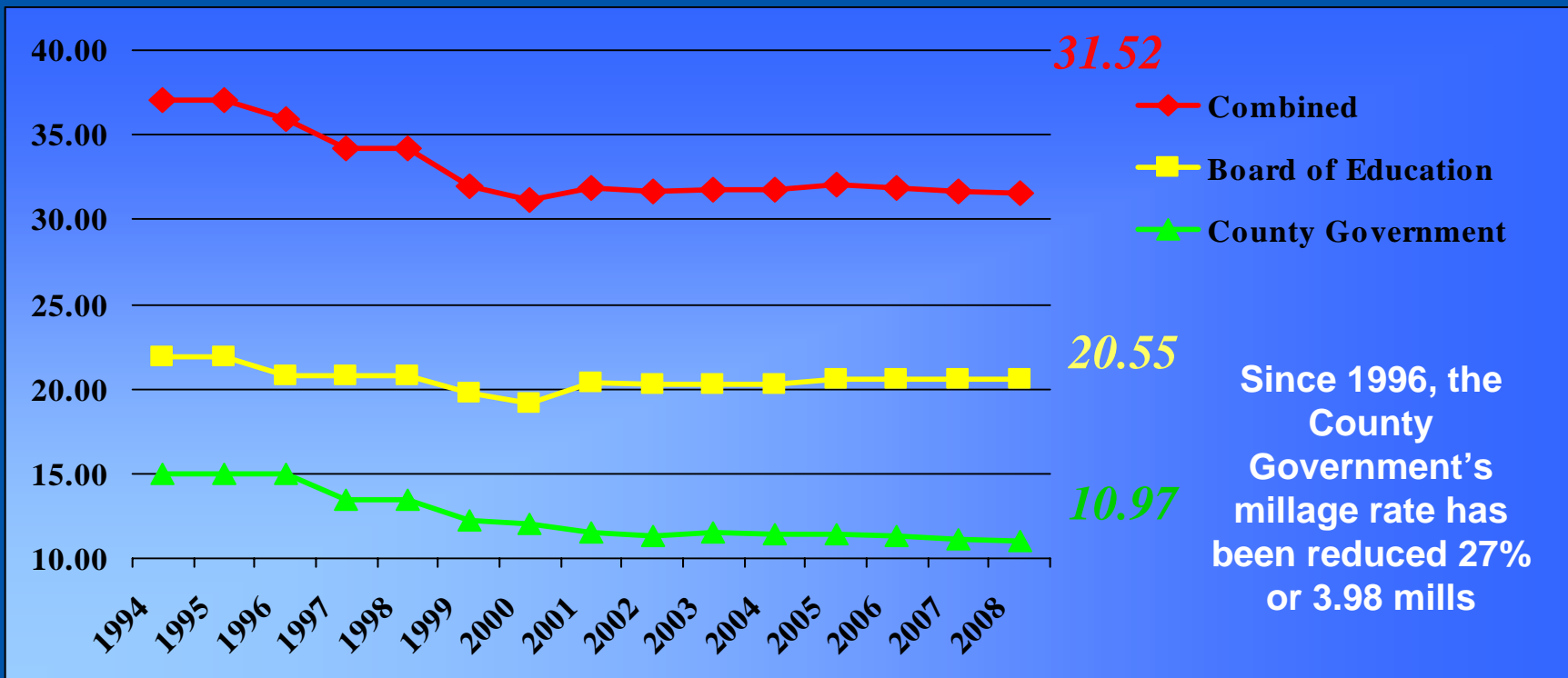
Millage Rate Adoption County and School





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History of Millage Rates 1994 to 2008



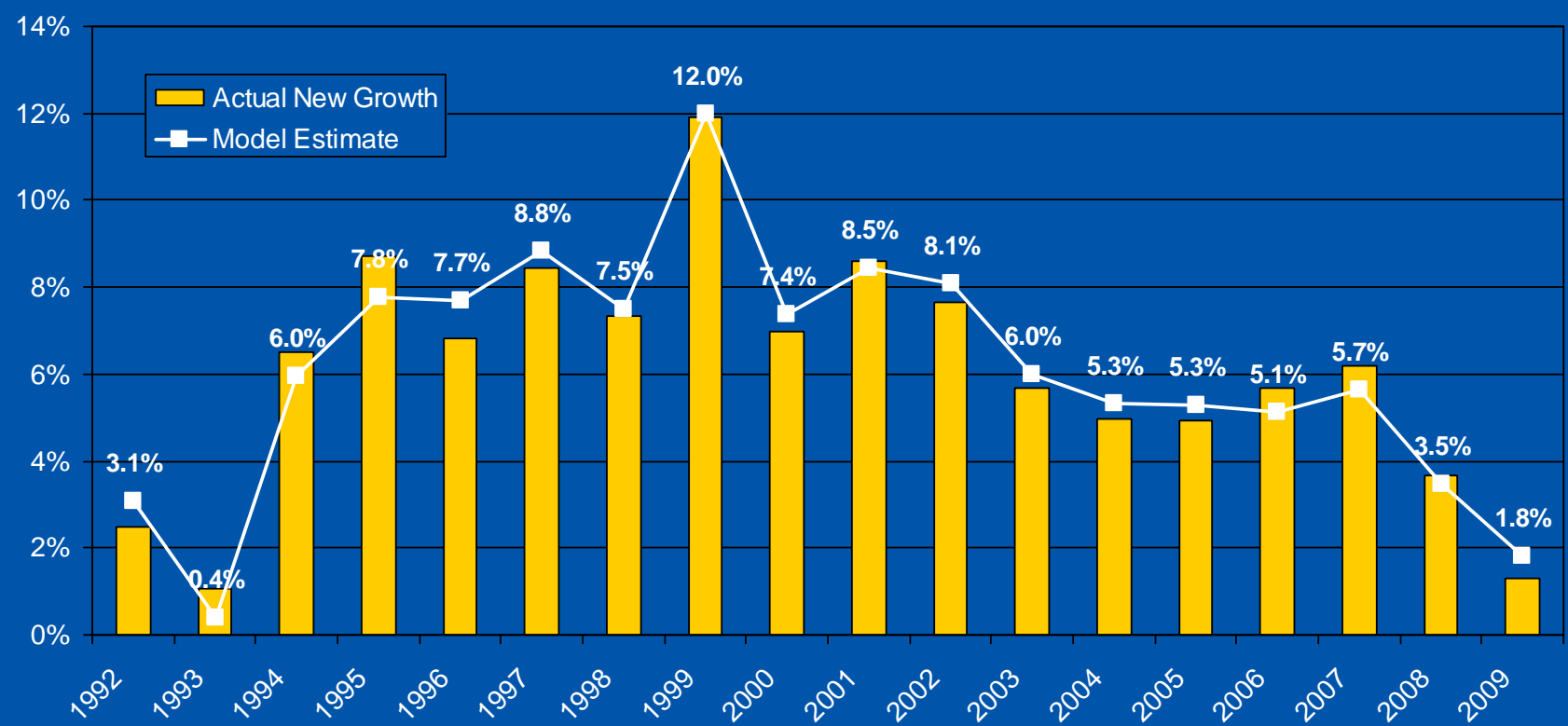
- Since 2000 real property exemptions have increased 222%
- Total cumulative loss due to VOE since 2001 - \$148,377,940
- Total cumulative loss from millage rollback since 1997 - \$839,248,605



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Real Property Tax Digest Growth

(New Growth Only As a Percent of the Previous Year Digest)





Value Offset Exemption

- Existing homeowners are buffered from reappraisal programs
- A value exemption that moves with changes in tax assessment
- Sale of home triggers value change
- Applies only to county portion of tax bill
- Effects on Gwinnett financial position

**Local Gwinnett
Legislation**

**Schools not
included**



Taxpayers Bill of Rights

- Enacted 1999 Legislative Session and became effective January 1, 2000
- Value change for existing properties requires a reduction in the millage rate

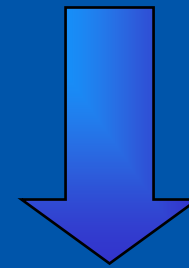


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What is a tax increase?

Any tax rate that does not roll back the entire increase from property valuation update is a tax increase

100% Rollback Requirement

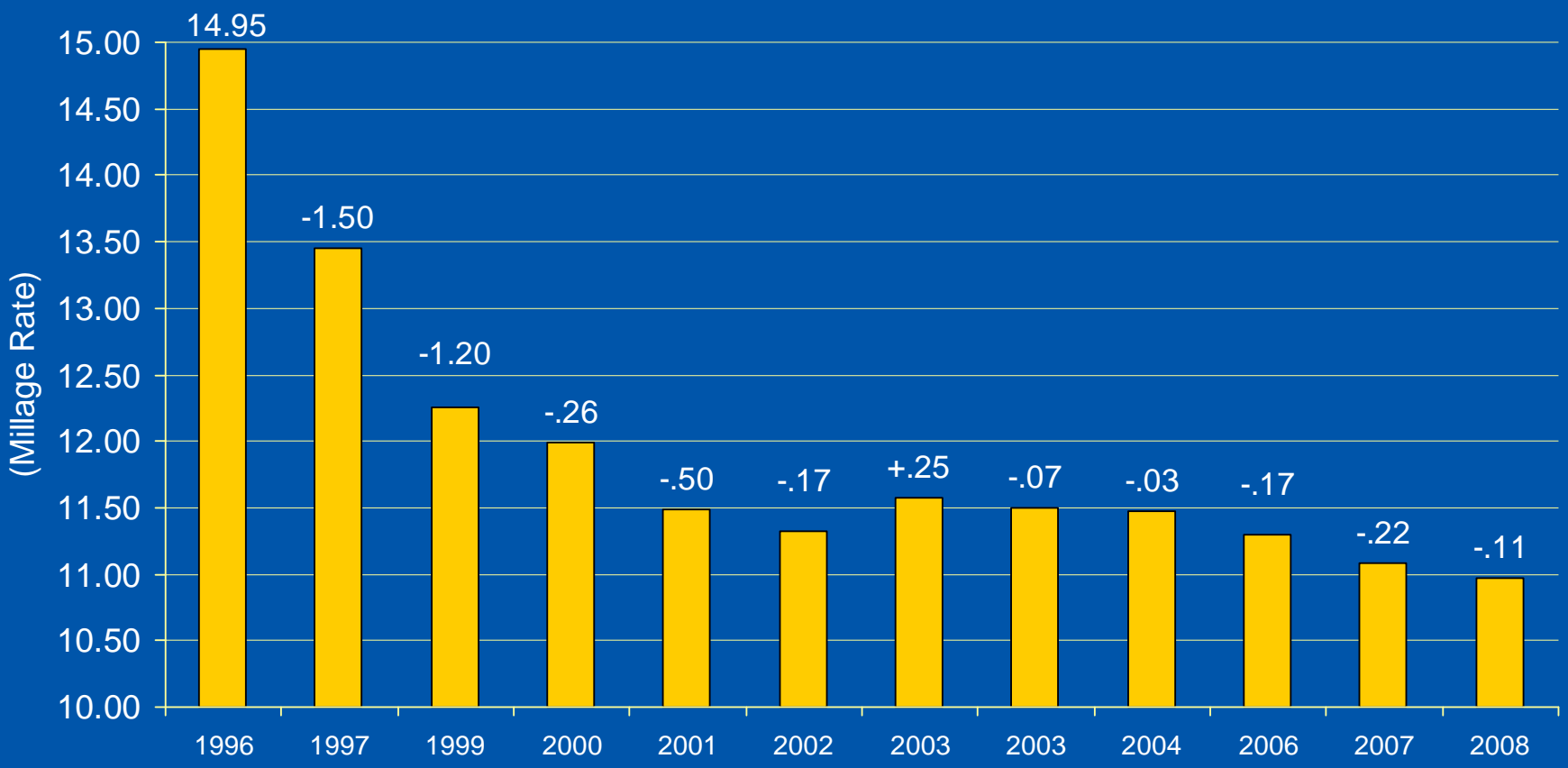


Although the County might lower its tax rate, unless it reduces the millage enough to 100% offset value update, it has enacted a “tax increase” under the law



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Roll Back History

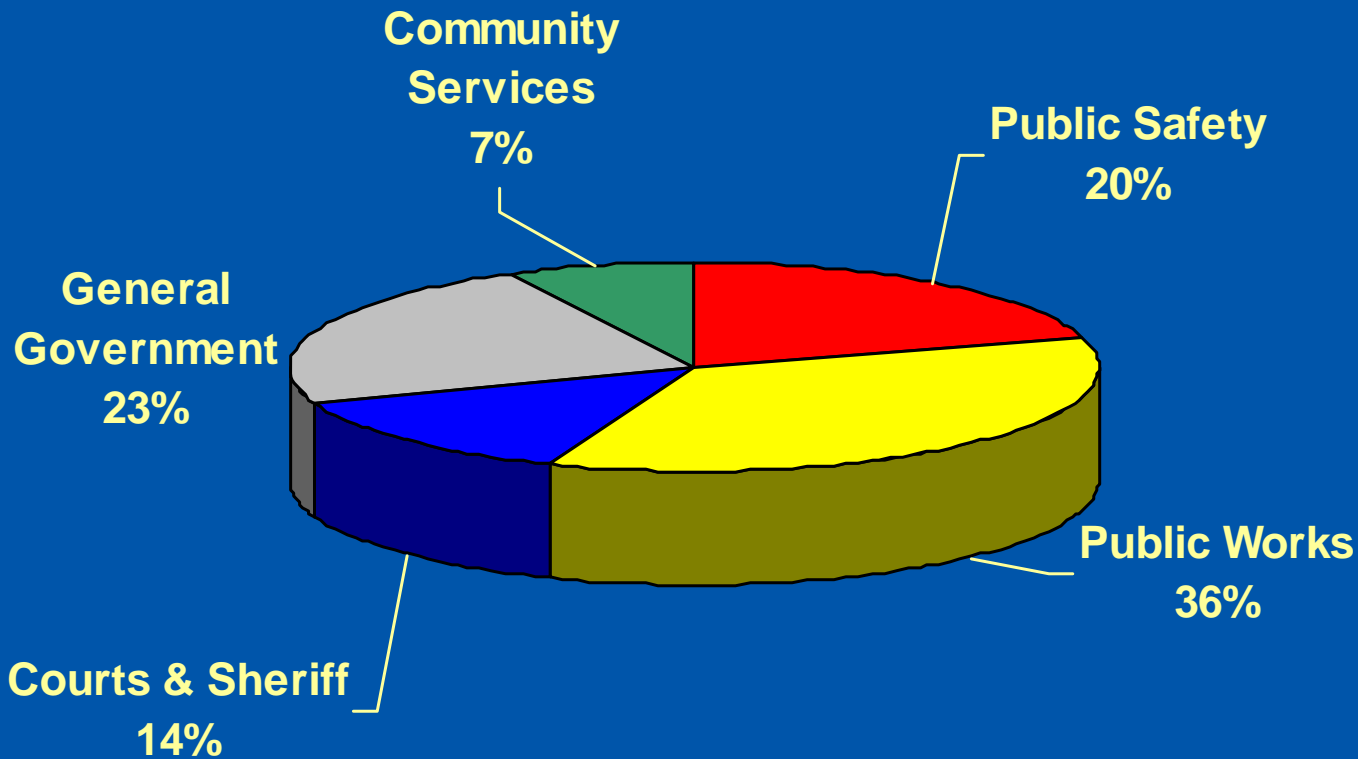


Total net millage rate decrease since 1996 is 3.98 mills.



2009 Operating Appropriations

All Funds - \$866 M



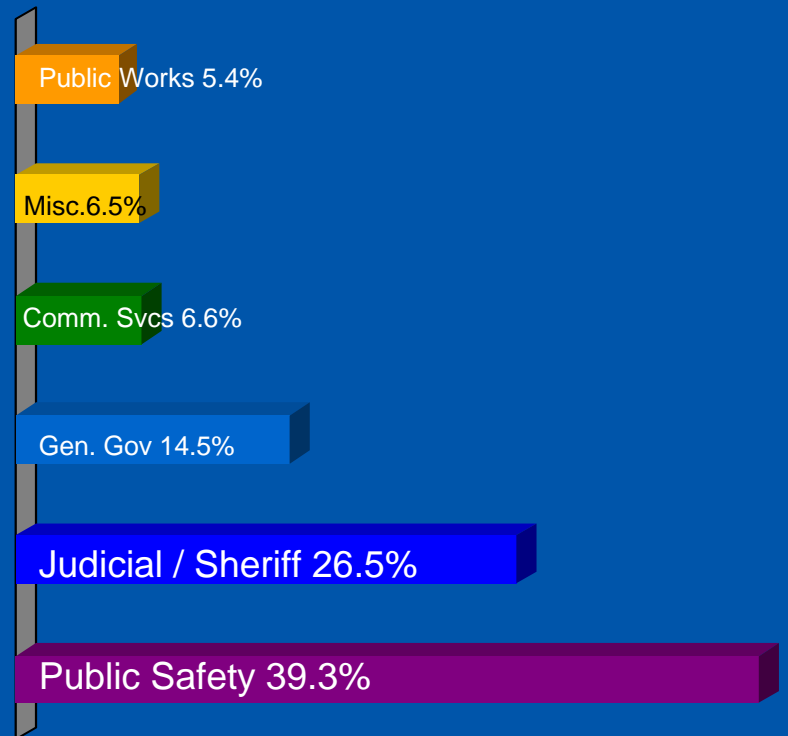
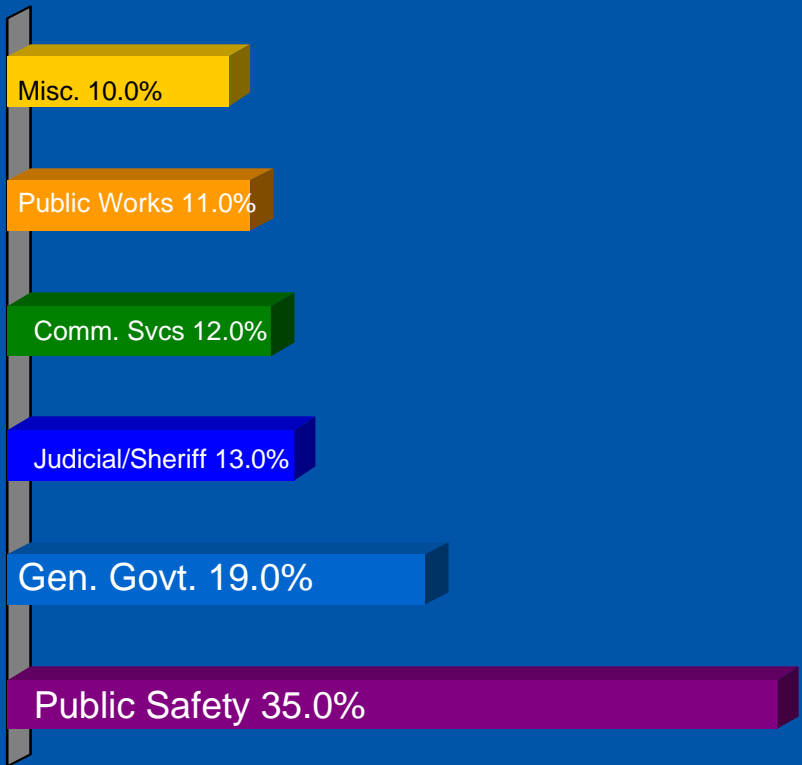


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Operating Allocation of Resources General Fund

1990

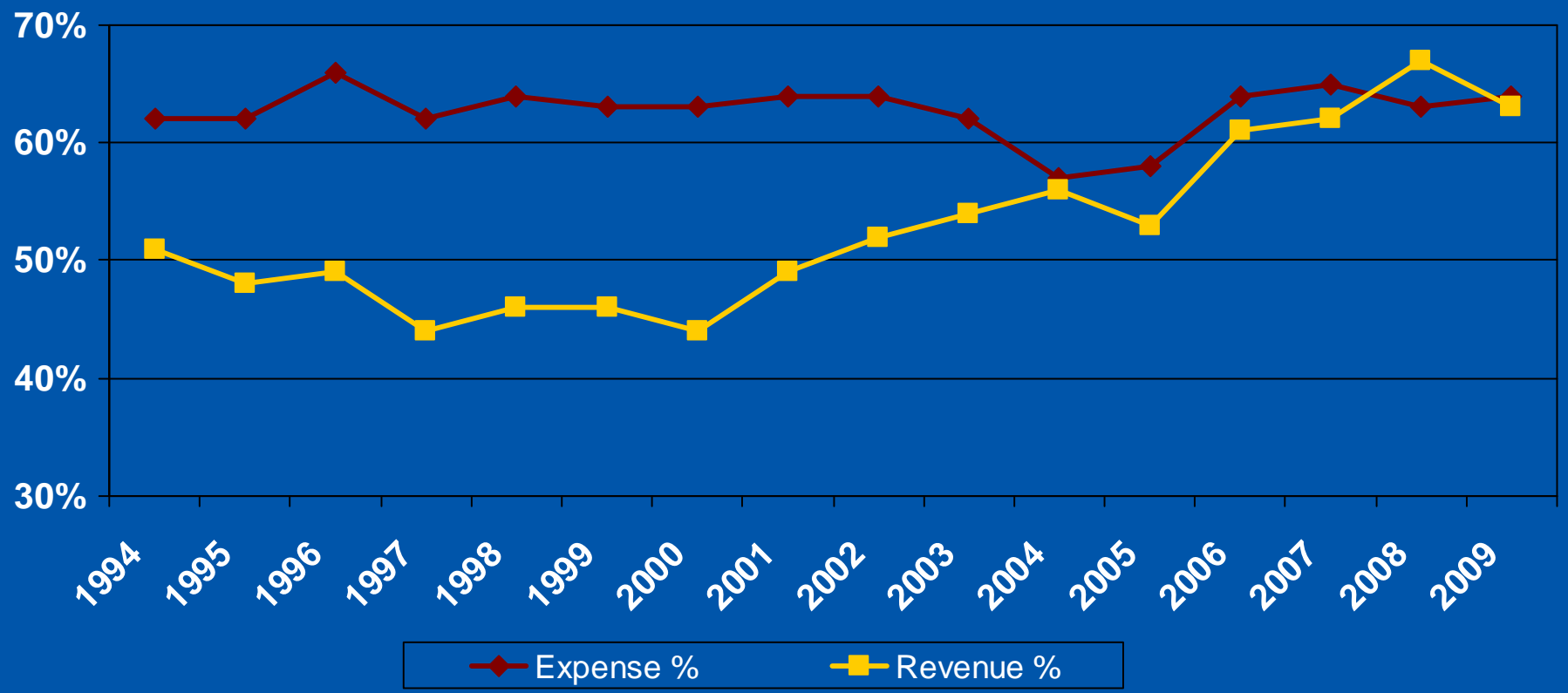
2009





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Personal Services as % of Expense & Revenue (General Fund)





General Fund - Positions by Function

- **General Govt. – 501**
- **Public Works – 140**
- **Housing & Development – 83**
- **Public Safety –1,888**
- **Health & Welfare – 57**
- **Courts & Sheriff – 1,136**

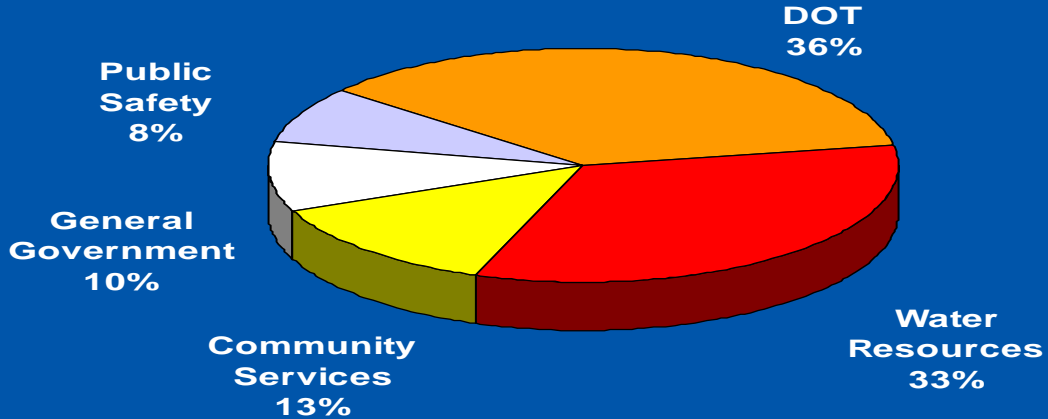
- **Total General Fund Employees – 3,805**



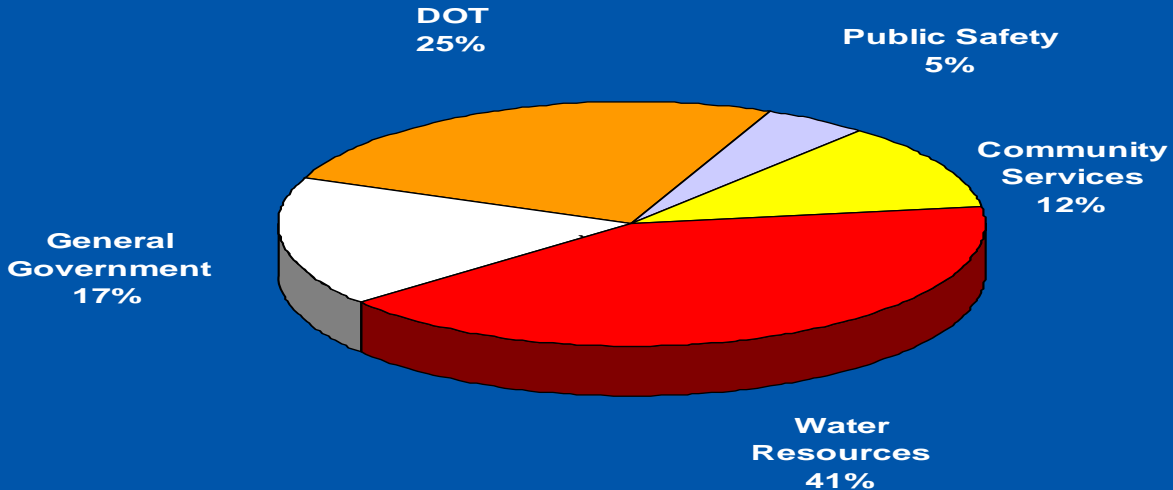
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2009 – 2014 Capital Improvement Program

**2009
Reconciliation
\$666.6 Million**



**2010 - 2014 Plan
\$1.4 Billion**





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General Fund Balance

(Year ending)





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Questions