Gwinnett

2021 ANNUAL Comprehensive Financial Report

Year Ended December 31, 2021

GWINNETT COUNTY
GEORGIA



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Prepared by: Department of Financial Services and the Communications Department

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

75 Langley Drive | Lawrenceville, GA 30046
(O) 770.822.7820 | (F) 770.822.7818

Gwinnett

June 30, 2022

Dear Residents, Stakeholders, Chairwoman, and Members of the Board of Commissioners of Gwinnett County:

Georgia state law requires that every general-purpose local government publish a complete set of audited financial statements within six months of the close of each fiscal year. Pursuant to that requirement, we hereby issue the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of Gwinnett County, Georgia, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the County. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all of the information presented in the report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the County has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient and reliable information for the preparation of the County's financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP. As management, we assert that to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

The County's financial statements have been audited by Mauldin & Jenkins, CPAs & Advisors. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the County for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, were free of material misstatement. The independent audit includes 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 the statements are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP and issued an unmodified opinion. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of the report.

The independent audit of the County's financial statements was part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal awards. The reports are available in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report under the heading Single Audit Section.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis. The MD&A contains a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the County, and can be found on pages 25 – 42 immediately following the independent auditors' report. This transmittal letter, which is designed to assist users in assessing the government's financial condition, complements the MD&A.

The financial statements contained in this report were impacted by several major budgetary initiatives. The 2021 budget included funding to maintain core services such as the jail, courts, police and fire protection, roads, transit, and water, as well as funding new initiatives reflective of the County's strategic priorities set by the Board of Commissioners. The priorities include: Safe & Healthy Community, Mobility & Access, Livability & Comfort, Strong & Vibrant Local Economy, Communication & Engagement, and Smart & Sustainable Government. For a comparison of 2021 and 2022 budget initiatives, refer to "Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates" on pages 41 – 42.

The County's reserve policies also remain an important consideration in the development of the annual budget. Separate reserve policies are in place for the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and Enterprise Funds. More information on Gwinnett County's reserve policies can be found in the 2022 Budget Document, which is available online at GwinnettBudget.com (see pages II:67 – II:68). Also see ***Note 1*** (O. Fund Balance) on pages 81 – 82 of this report.

Fiscal year 2021 has continued to present challenges for Gwinnett County residents and businesses. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on County finances is reflected in the financial statements within this document. In 2021, some of the revenues impacted by the pandemic in 2020 began to recover. This is reflected in revenues related to recreation, tourism, and court activity. Pandemic-related hazard pay continued into 2021 and was phased out on July 11, 2021. Despite the challenges presented by the continuation of the pandemic in 2021, Gwinnett County's strong financial position, adequate reserve levels, and ability to adapt to changing conditions enabled us to maintain cash flow and deliver exceptional services to residents throughout the year. As we set our sights on the future, we continue to be inspired by the Gwinnett Standard of Excellence.



PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Gwinnett County is a world class residential, business, and tourist destination that was named for Button Gwinnett, one of Georgia's three signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Georgia legislature created Gwinnett County on December 15, 1818.

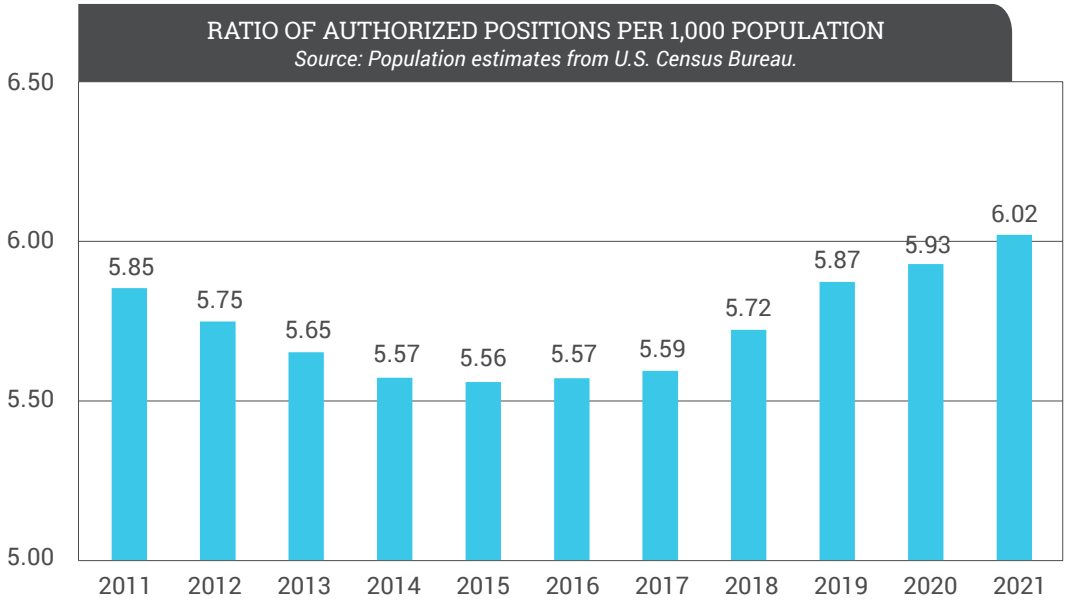
Gwinnett County is known as the northeast gateway to the metropolitan Atlanta area, with Interstate 85 running generally north/south through the county. Located in close proximity to the Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, one of the busiest airports in the world, the county is within a two-hour flight from 80 percent of the United States' population. There are 16 incorporated municipalities within Gwinnett County's 437 square miles.

Population

According to estimates released by the U.S. Census Bureau on July 1, 2021, Gwinnett County's population was estimated at 964,546 in 2021.

Gwinnett's talented labor force, premier schools, rich cultural diversity, award-winning parks and recreation facilities, and affordable real estate continue to attract many businesses, newcomers, and visitors to the area. Gwinnett added an estimated 7,484 residents from July 1, 2020, to July 1, 2021, a growth rate of approximately 1 percent. The County's population is expected to reach one million by the year 2023.

Over the years, Gwinnett County has grown into a beautiful mosaic of people, cultures, and businesses. The county has blossomed into an exciting, colorful, and lively place – a vibrantly connected community that has attracted businesses and residents from around the globe. More than 120 different languages are spoken in Gwinnett, and more than 650 foreign-owned companies call Gwinnett home.



Gwinnett County continues to meet the challenge of maintaining service levels with a growing population. Additional residents result in greater demand for services with fewer available resources. From 2010 to 2015, the county's population increased by 10 percent while County staff only increased by 2.3 percent as the economy slowed during the Great Recession. This caused the ratio of authorized positions per 1,000 population to decline. This downward trend reversed in 2016, and the ratio of authorized positions per 1,000 population grew each year from 2016 to 2021.

Government Structure and Services Provided

The County's governing authority consists of a five-member Board of Commissioners, including a full-time chairwoman elected at-large and four part-time commissioners elected within districts. The Board of Commissioners appoints the County Administrator to manage the County's daily operations. To implement the Board's directives, the County Administrator uses a management team consisting of members of his immediate staff and 13 department directors. The 13 departments that make up the executive side of the County government are Communications, Community Services, Corrections, Financial Services, Fire and Emergency Services, Human Resources, Information Technology Services, Law, Planning and Development, Police Services, Support Services, Transportation, and Water Resources. Each department director is charged with managing departmental operations in a manner which stresses efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and customer service. Please note, Communications became Gwinnett's newest department in October 2021.

In addition to the internal departments that comprise the executive side of County government, certain services are provided to citizens through constitutional officers and independent elected officials. These external offices are created by the Georgia Constitution or through state law. In Gwinnett County, they include the Sheriff, Tax Commissioner, District Attorney, Clerk of Court, Probate Court Judge, and Chief Magistrate. These independently elected officials exercise authority assigned to them by the *Georgia Constitution* or by state law. The County also has 19 other elected officials, eight judicially appointed officials, and nine retired senior judges.

A complete list of County administration and department directors, elected officials, and judicially appointed officials is located on page 17.

The County government provides traditional county services, such as road construction and maintenance, court-related functions, police, fire, emergency medical, solid waste, parks and recreation, water, sewer, and stormwater services.

Bond Rating

Gwinnett County has maintained AAA bond ratings from all three rating agencies since 1997. The triple-AAA rating validates Gwinnett's strong financial position, with sound General Fund reserves and excellent long-term financial planning strategies. Out of approximately 3,000 counties in the United States, only 50 counties have achieved such a strong credit rating. The County's excellent credit rating has resulted in significant interest savings for Gwinnett residents and has enabled the County to implement a strong capital improvement program.

Component Units

The financial statements of the County (the primary government) contain the following blended component units: the Airport Authority, the Public Facilities Authority, the Recreation Authority, the Stormwater Authority, the Urban Redevelopment Agency, and the Water and Sewerage Authority. Also included with the financials statements are the following discretely presented component units: the Gwinnett Public Library, the Development Authority of Gwinnett County, and the Gwinnett County Board of Health. For more details on the component units and other related organizations, please refer to ***Note 1*** (A. Reporting entity) on pages 72 – 75 of this report.



ASSESSING THE COUNTY'S ECONOMIC CONDITION

The information presented in the financial statements is best understood when considered from the broader perspective of the specific environment within which the County operates.

Local Economy

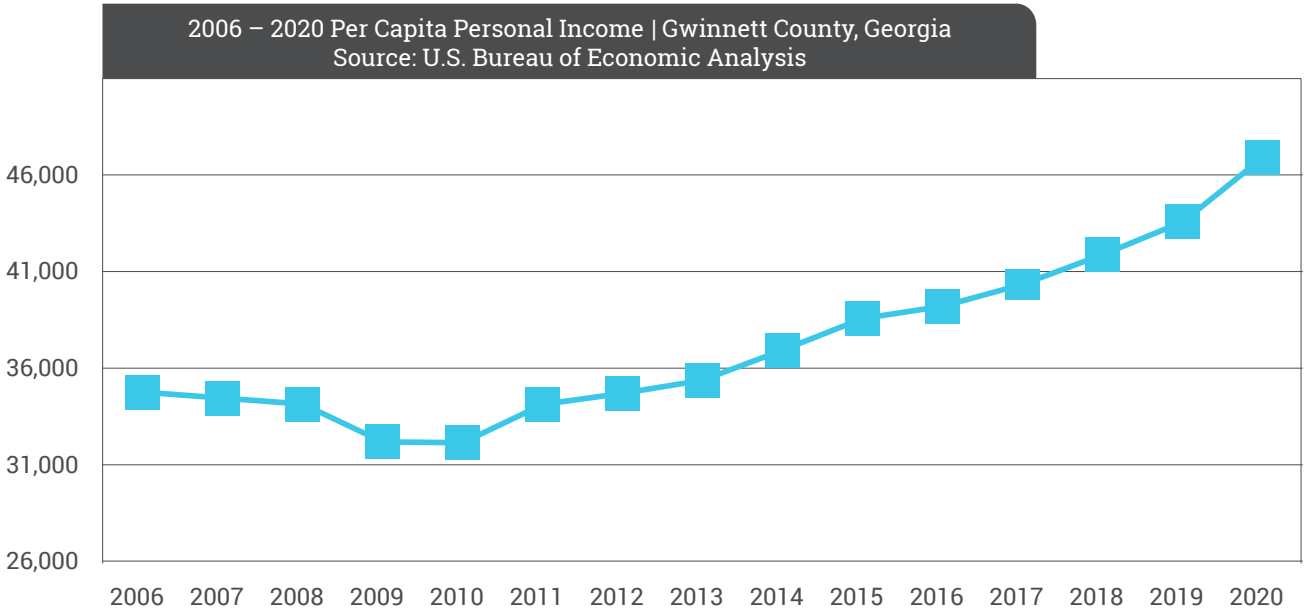
With a focus on redevelopment and revitalization, as outlined in the Gwinnett 2040 Unified Plan, the economic outlook in Gwinnett County remains positive. From 2016 to 2021, Gwinnett's population increased approximately 6.8 percent, and its population is expected to reach 1 million by the year 2023 (U.S. Census Bureau and Woods & Poole). This growth is one of the greatest catalysts for economic development. Improving home values, increasing construction activity, and development opportunities are helping contribute to both population growth and economic expansion.

Gwinnett's talented workforce and quality of life continue to attract businesses to the area. Gwinnett County offers a competitive labor environment characterized by job growth, increasing wages, and relatively low unemployment rates despite the COVID-19 pandemic. Gwinnett County's unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in December 2020, which was lower than the Atlanta metropolitan area (6 percent), the state of Georgia (5.3 percent), and the United States (6.7 percent). Gwinnett's unemployment rate continued to decline throughout 2021. By December 2021, Gwinnett County's unemployment rate had dropped to 2.6 percent, which was lower than the Atlanta metropolitan area (3.5 percent), the state of Georgia (3.3 percent), and the United States (3.7 percent) (Georgia Department of Labor).

Businesses are relocating or expanding their operations in Gwinnett through programs like Partnership Gwinnett, a public-private initiative spearheaded by the Gwinnett Chamber that is committed to job creation and retention, professional development, and education. In 2021, Partnership Gwinnett generated $1.6 billion in new capital investment, won 32 projects (15 relocations and 17 expansions), and created 2,977 jobs. Also, in 2021, the Gwinnett Chamber held ribbon cutting ceremonies with 55 businesses to celebrate new locations, expansions, or new product or service launches.

The condition of the property tax digest is another key economic indicator. Gwinnett County has a healthy tax digest which has grown steadily since 2014. From 2014 to 2021, the average value of all types of residences — including single family homes, condos, and townhouses — rose 100 percent from $175,000 to $350,000. Please refer to the "Property Taxes and the Condition of the Tax Digest" text for more information.

Per capita personal income is also a measure of economic well-being. Per capita personal income is the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. From 2006 to 2010, per capita personal income declined. In 2011, per capita personal income began to improve and has continued to improve since then, exceeding 2007 (pre-recession) levels by 2012. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Gwinnett County had a per capita personal income of $46,886 in 2020, an increase of 7.6 percent over 2019.



Long-Term Financial Planning

Gwinnett County operates under a formal **Long-Term Financial Planning Policy**, which was adopted by the Board of Commissioners in 2012 and amended in 2017, with the exception of the Investment Policy which was amended in 2018. The policy ensures ongoing financial sustainability beyond a single fiscal year budget cycle. The LTFP process evaluates known internal and external issues impacting the County's financial condition. Such issues are identified, presented, and mitigated when and where possible. The process begins by identifying critical areas that have, or are expected to have, an impact on the financial condition of the County over the next five years. Once the issues are identified, specific goals and objectives are developed for each structural deficiency.

The LTFP is a constantly changing and evolving document that is routinely updated and presented on an ongoing, five-year rolling basis. The LTFP is incorporated into the County's Business Planning Process and presented to the Chairwoman, the Board of Commissioners, and staff throughout the formulation of the annual budget. The LTFP is intended to help the County achieve the following:

1. Ensure the County can maintain financial sustainability
2. Ensure the County has sufficient long-term information to guide financial decisions
3. Ensure the County has sufficient resources to provide programs and services for the stakeholders
4. Ensure potential risks to ongoing operations are identified in the long-term financial planning process and communicated on a regular basis
5. Establish mechanisms to identify early warning indicators
6. Identify changes in expenditure or revenue structures needed to deliver services or to meet the goals adopted by the Board of Commissioners

The LTFP forecasts revenues, expenditures, and financial position at least five years into the future or longer where specific issues call for a longer time horizon. County staff regularly look for and implement opportunities to improve the quality of the forecasting, analysis, and strategy development that is part of the planning process. These improvements are primarily identified through the comparison of projected performance with actual results.

The **Capital Improvement Plan**, or CIP, is another long-term financial planning tool utilized by Gwinnett County. Each year, County staff develops a six-year, long-range CIP that describes and prioritizes the capital projects the County intends to undertake in the current year plus five additional future years, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and assets, and the maintenance thereof. Before funding is allocated to any new capital project, the County ensures adequate resources are available to operate and maintain existing assets. In Gwinnett County, a capital project is defined as a project with a useful life of 10 years or more and a cost of at least $250,000 within six consecutive years, or more than $100,000 in one year.

The Department of Financial Services coordinates a financial capital project review process within the annual budget calendar. The capital review team evaluates departments' requests for capital funding and ranks them across a set matrix of criteria. The ranking process enhances objectivity, reliability, and transparency. After the evaluation concludes, a final score is calculated, projects are ranked by priority, and the evaluation team makes recommendations on which projects should be funded. Additional information about the CIP process, project selection, funding strategies, and the roles of various stakeholders is provided in the Capital Asset Investment and Management Policy in the 2022 Budget Document on pages II:47 – II:49.

Other Long-Term Planning Tools

In addition to financial planning tools like the LTFP and CIP, the County has developed other long-term planning tools to help map out its future. Some of these tools include:

- Gwinnett 2040 Unified Plan
- Comprehensive Transportation Plan
- Comprehensive Transit Development Plan
- Airport Master Plan
- Water and Wastewater Master Plan
- Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan
- Open Space and Greenway Master Plan
- Countywide Trails Master Plan
- Solid Waste Management Plan

Gwinnett County is currently operating under the **Gwinnett 2040 Unified Plan**, which is Gwinnett's comprehensive plan. The state of Georgia mandates that a Unified Plan be re-written every 10 years. The Board of Commissioners adopted the Gwinnett 2040 Unified Plan on February 5, 2019. The Plan was crafted after two years of study, including many months of public input from stakeholder meetings, open house information sessions across the county, intercept interviews at parks, social media and website outreach, and surveys. The plan contains analysis, policies, graphs, maps, and proposals to help guide progress and development countywide on multiple fronts through 2040. The Unified Plan provides a blueprint of how the County's residents and other stakeholders would like to see Gwinnett grow and develop over the next 20 years. It affords the County an opportunity to review conditions in the community, anticipate future needs, and establish short-term and long-term goals. The Gwinnett 2040 Unified Plan also ties several other plans into a single, coordinated vision so that everyone is on the same page and moving in the same direction. Plans incorporated into the Gwinnett 2040 Unified Plan include the County's Comprehensive Transportation Plan, Connect Gwinnett: Transit Plan, Countywide Trails Master Plan, and the Department of Water Resources' water and sewer plans.

In 2019, the County was honored that the Gwinnett 2040 Unified Plan received the award for the Best Planning Document in the state at the Georgia Planning Association Fall conference. The Plan also includes four videos created by Gwinnett County's Communications Division which highlight the "History," "Trends," "Where We Are," and "Where We Are Going" themes.

The **Comprehensive Transportation Plan** informs Gwinnett County officials and its residents about future transportation needs, projects that address those needs, and the advantages, costs, and potential funding sources for those projects. The County completed the last update to the CTP named Destination2040 in 2017. A new consultant contract to update the CTP was awarded in June 2021 and work has begun. This update is anticipated to be completed by summer 2023.

The **Comprehensive Transit Development Plan** informs Gwinnett County officials and residents about future transit needs, the projects and technologies that address those needs, and the cost and benefit implications of those projects. The TDP is designed to increase the accessibility, connectivity, and mobility of multimodal transit throughout the County and the region. Since the adoption of the County's last transit plan, the County has seen significant growth and many new activity centers. Therefore, a fresh, new Transit Development Plan is needed taking this growth and new transit demand into consideration in conjunction with the ongoing update to the Comprehensive Transportation Plan. In 2021, the County started the consultant selection process for assistance in the development of a new TDP. This consultant contract was awarded in January 2022 and is expected to take 18 months to complete.

The **Airport Master Plan** provides a long-range plan and airport layout options for the development of the airport. The County completed the last update in 2009, and a new consultant contract for assistance in developing the updated Airport Master Plan was awarded in December 2021. This new update will include an economic impact perspective as well as the future layout of the airport and may take 12 to 18 months to complete.

Gwinnett County Water Resources established **Water and Wastewater Master Plans** for its sewer systems in 2018; distribution and water production systems in 2019; and water production systems in 2020. These master plans are fully aligned with the Gwinnett County 2040 Unified Plan and were jointly developed by the Department of Planning and Development and the Department of Water Resources, along with a large team of consultants, County staff, and residents. The plans outline the water and wastewater infrastructure needs in the county through 2040, establishing "triggers" that will be measured and monitored by staff on an annual basis in order to establish a realistic project design and construction timeline to ensure that these infrastructure needs continue to be met for the residents of Gwinnett in a "just in time" fashion.

Gwinnett County has a history of being proactive in addressing its parks and recreation needs. Planning is key, but plans cannot remain static – especially in a county whose population has grown from about 72,000 in 1970 to more than 966,000 today. Gwinnett County is consistently re-evaluating the long-term recreation plan in a fiscally responsible manner, relying heavily on community involvement in the process. Gwinnett County's **Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan**, supported by the 2017 Update of the Gwinnett County Parks and Recreation Capital Improvement Plan, provides the basis for today's needs. Tomorrow's needs are being re-evaluated in the 2020 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan that was approved and adopted on July 20, 2021. Resident input was gathered through surveys, interviews and public meetings that resulted in more than 40,000 comments. The plan incorporates numerous factors including population growth, cultural diversity, leisure trends, and service delivery. Gaps in service levels, including facilities, services, partnerships, and finances, were identified with solutions suggested, and a plan for the future of Gwinnett and its award-winning parks system was the result. The plan provides for a review of the past, present, and future as we look at our facilities, programs, services, structure, and finances that will set the stage for future growth.

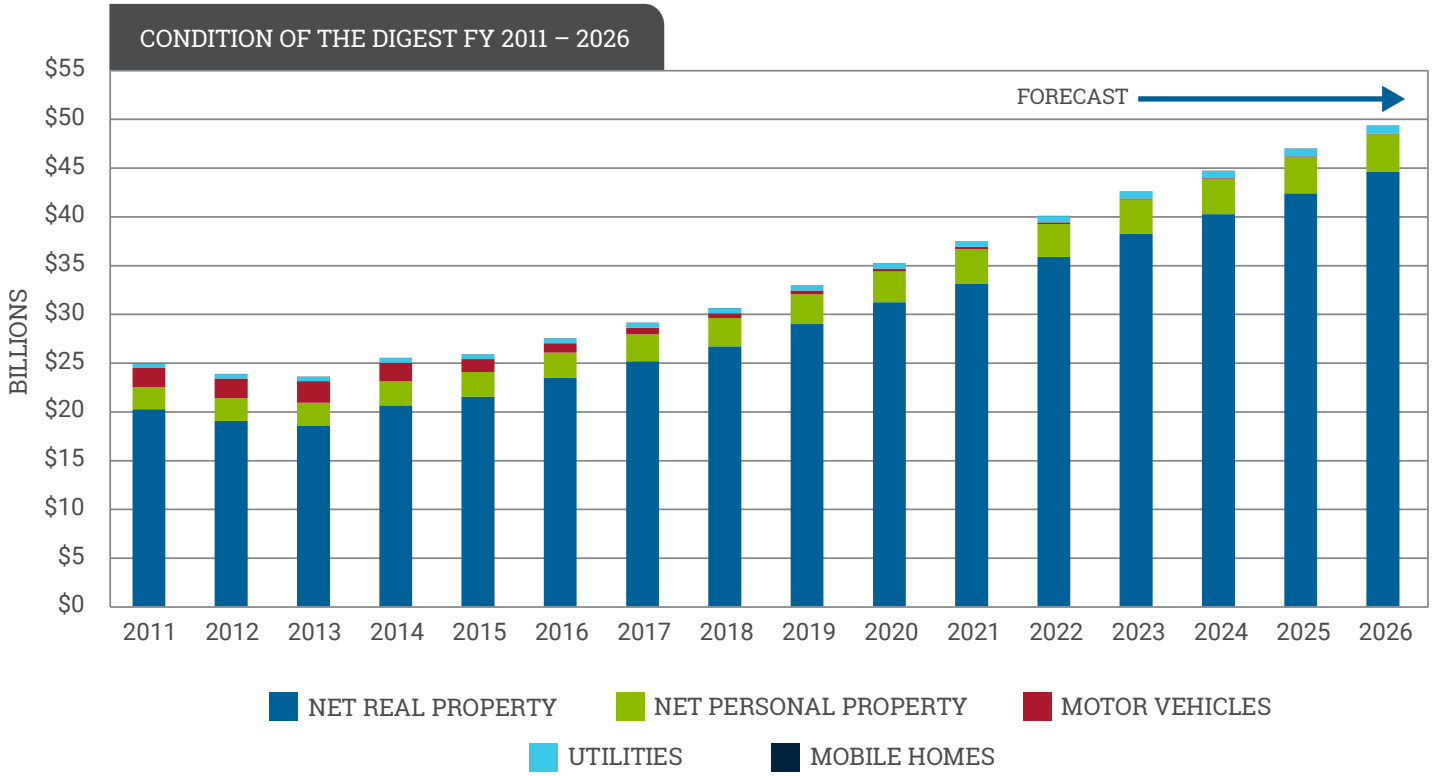
Keeping Gwinnett a preferred place to live includes making it easier for people to walk, run, and bike through their neighborhoods and to and from attractions such as local parks, schools, places of worship, and neighborhood shopping. Walking consistently ranks as the most popular recreational activity for Gwinnett's residents and is one of the healthiest activities. The **Open Space and Greenway Master Plan**, amended by the Open Space and Greenway Master Plan Update, comprehensively explores open space acquisition and development of a county greenway system, as well as administrative, management, and funding analysis. In conjunction with the greenway master plan, a **Countywide Trails Master Plan** was adopted in 2018 to ensure the connectivity of city and county trails to each other for a countywide map of existing and future trails. The Countywide Trails Master Plan was a collaborative effort between the Gwinnett County Department of Transportation and the Gwinnett County Department of Community Services as well as the cities and Community Improvement Districts across the county. Gwinnett County is positioning itself to be a regional leader with greenway planning, construction, and asset management. The Eastern Regional Greenway will enable connections to span across the eastern border of Gwinnett while the Piedmont Pathway Trail scoping project in 2022 will establish a long-desired greenway running from southwestern Gwinnett to our northern border along Barrow County.

By combining the efforts of planning done in Parks and Recreation with other Gwinnett departments, we will continue to facilitate smart growth and preservation of greenspace for today and for the future residents of Gwinnett. The plan provides a high-quality network of trails to give the community an innovative way to travel across the county and a place to exercise and socialize with family, friends, and neighbors. It will be used as a guide to increase biking and walking options for transportation as well as recreational opportunities. Additional information about **Parks and Recreation Master Planning** is available on Gwinnett County's website.

The **Solid Waste Management Plan** addresses provisions that were required by state law and regulations by examining the five core planning elements: waste reduction, waste collection, waste disposal, land limitation, education, and public involvement.

Property Taxes and the Condition of the Tax Digest

Property taxes are an extremely important revenue source for the County. More than one-third (39.2 percent) of the total revenue for all operating funds and more than three-quarters (77.1 percent) of the revenues for the tax-related funds are derived from property taxes. Property taxes provide most of the funding in the General Fund for County operations and in the Recreation Fund for park operations and maintenance. Property tax revenues are also used to pay for economic development activity and services such as police, fire, and emergency medical services. Tax-related funds make up 50.9 percent of the fiscal year 2022 operating budget.



The amount of property tax revenue is based on the size of the tax digest and the millage rate. Prior to 2008, Gwinnett County experienced the benefits of a growing tax digest, which is the total value of all taxable property as determined by the Tax Assessor. In 2008, the growth began to decline. Between 2008 and 2013, the County experienced more than a 20 percent drop in the digest. After five years of decline, the year-over-year change from 2013 to 2014 was positive, and this positive trend has continued. Due to improving home values and increasing construction activity, the tax digest has grown more than 22 percent from 2018 to 2021.

Since the inception of title *ad valorem* taxes in the spring of 2013, motor vehicle *ad valorem* taxes are being phased out and currently have a negative effect on the total digest growth as residents transition from the old method of paying sales and use taxes and the annual *ad valorem* tax ("the birthday tax") on newly purchased vehicles to paying a one-time title fee/tax based on the fair market value of the vehicle at the time a title is transferred. From 2020 to 2021, there was a decrease of $189,446, or 5.2 percent, in motor vehicle *ad valorem* tax revenue. The County has received revenue from title *ad valorem* taxes to make up for this loss. Despite the decline in motor vehicle *ad valorem* taxes, growth in the overall countywide digest is expected to continue in the coming years.

Rising Health Care Costs

Throughout 2021, Gwinnett County continued to place a strong emphasis on the health and wellness of its employees with an increased focus on mental health. As the cost of health care continues to rise, the County has continuously promoted a proactive and holistic approach to health care through engagement and participation in the Wellness Program. With the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic over the past two years, the County recognized the need to provide additional support to help employees and their families focus on their overall well-being.

The Wellness Program encourages engagement in healthy habits that result in real-life results. Employees who participate in the Wellness Program qualify for a reduction in medical premiums. The County also contributes to employees' Health Savings Accounts and Health Reimbursement Arrangements based on Wellness Program participation. During 2021, the Wellness Program continued to meet the challenges of the pandemic. The County continued a hybrid approach for wellness programming options, offering both in-person and virtual programs, which allowed the Wellness Program to reach more employees. Despite the pandemic, more than 79 percent of eligible employees and 64 percent of spouses completed their biometric screening and wellness assessment. The Wellness Program also shifted focus by placing more emphasis on emotional wellness resources. New resources included a free subscription to wellness and nutrition-based apps Noom and Calm, which were made available to employees and their dependents. Mental health offerings were also expanded to include a six-week mental health program, focused lunch and learns, and virtual yoga.

During 2021, the Gwinnett County Employee Wellness Center continued to focus on chronic condition management. Gwinnett's Wellness Advocate conducted a weight management challenge called the BEST series that focused on obesity, which is one of the most prevalent chronic conditions in the Gwinnett workforce. More than 60 employees attended these six-week sessions, and their participation led to 207 total pounds lost. Employees, retirees, and eligible dependents also scheduled more than 1,100 appointments for chronic condition management alone, and more than 900 chronic condition medications were dispensed from the onsite dispensary, saving employees time and money while engaging them in actively managing their healthcare.

In 2021, the County was recognized as one of Atlanta Business Chronicle's Healthiest Employers for the second year in a row. This award is based off scores in six different categories for the Wellness Program, including leadership commitment and strategic planning. The County scored high on the Healthiest Employer Index. This achievement reinforces the County's dedication to maintaining a healthy workforce, which is crucial to the success of the organization and, in turn, managing rising health care costs.

The County's costs continue to increase, following the trend for employers nationwide. Employee and employer costs increased by 8.4 percent for the 2022 rate renewals. As a part of the ongoing strategy to control long-term costs, the County continued an incremental 1 percent decrease to its subsidy for dependents. There were no major changes in plan design for 2022, giving employees a continued sense of stability and security.

Accrued Liabilities

Funding its Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits plans continues to be a priority for Gwinnett County. Beginning in 2007, the County closed the DB Pension plan to new employees and committed to amortize the unfunded liability over 20 years. In 2015, the Retirement Plan Management Committee decreased the DB plan's assumed rate of return and extended the amortization period by five additional years. In 2019, the Retirement Plan Management Committee changed some of the DB plan's other assumptions. These changes increased the plan's unfunded liability but decreased the plan's dependence on market returns. As of December 31, 2021, the funded ratios for the DB Pension and OPEB plans were 91.3 percent and 95.15 percent, respectively.

More details are in ***Notes 12*** and ***13*** of the Notes to Financial Statements.

Sustainable Gwinnett

Gwinnett County launched the Gwinnett Environmental Sustainability Program in 2009, now Sustainable Gwinnett, to enhance efficiency in the use of valuable resources and reduce the impact of local government operations on the environment. This environmentally friendly initiative promotes protection and restoration of the community's natural resources through water and energy conservation, reduction in air pollution, and solid waste programs that emphasize recycling of paper, cardboard/chipboard, plastics, and metals in Gwinnett. The Department of Planning and Development contributed to the Environmental Sustainability Program through the development and implementation of multiple conservation, revitalization, and alternative energy policies. For more information about these policies, see the Sustainable Community Policies page on the County's website. In 2021, Gwinnett Solid Waste Management implemented a glass recycling program where residents can drop off glass for safe and sustainable recycling. Gwinnett County is also now participating in the Hefty® EnergyBag® Program to give residents an opportunity to dispose of hard-to-recycle plastics in a sustainable way.

Another way Gwinnett County promotes an environmentally friendly environment is through LEED, an internationally recognized green building certification system providing third-party verification that a building or community was designed and built using strategies intended to improve performance in metrics such as energy savings, water efficiency, CO_2 emissions reduction, improved indoor environmental quality, and stewardship of resources and sensitivity to their impacts. Gwinnett County has set an example with LEED certified buildings including the Environmental and Heritage Center, the Hamilton Mill, Lilburn, Norcross and Duluth branches of the Gwinnett County Public Library, the Gwinnett Senior Services Center, the Police Training Facility, the Medical Examiner's Office and Morgue, and the Charlotte J. Nash Court Building.

Gwinnett County confirmed its dedication to environmental sustainability in 2018 by becoming the first county in the region to earn Gold certification as a Green Community by the Atlanta Regional Commission. In 2019, Gwinnett County was the first metro county upgraded to Platinum certification, the highest level of certification. The County will remain Platinum certified until May 2022 when recertification will be required. The Green Communities Program is a voluntary certification program that recognizes counties and cities in metro Atlanta for leadership in implementing policies and practices that contribute to the efficient and sustainable use of resources in metro Atlanta.

Some efforts Gwinnett County made towards environmental sustainability in 2021 are provided below:

- The Gwinnett County Board of Commissioners approved a resolution creating the Gwinnett County Sustainability Commission on April 20, 2021. The Commission will be tasked with helping the County achieve its sustainability goals by providing advice and recommendations on matters related to the County's sustainability practices and efforts.
- Gwinnett Solid Waste Management partnered with Gwinnett Clean & Beautiful to host two recycling events, collecting 3,890 pounds of textiles, 20 tons of tires, 37 tons of electronics, 29 tons of paper, 509 gallons of oil based or aerosol paint, and 11,276 gallons of latex paint.
- Gwinnett Solid Waste Management implemented a glass recycling program where residents can drop off glass for safe and sustainable recycling.
- Facility Construction obtained LEED certification for the Charlotte J. Nash Court Building.
- Water Resources maintained a 100 percent safe drinking water compliance rate and a 100 percent wastewater treatment compliance rate.
- Water Resources hosted 19 trash cleanup events with 447 volunteers who collected 102 tires and 16,315 pounds of trash.

Internal Controls

County management maintains internal accounting controls to ensure that the County's assets are protected from loss, theft, or misuse. Adequate accounting data allows financial statements to conform to GAAP. These controls provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance of meeting the County's objectives, recognizing that: 1) the cost of an accounting control should not exceed the likely benefit, and 2) evaluating costs and benefits requires management estimates and judgments.

Gwinnett County has implemented additional internal controls through the development of formal financial policies. The County operates under the following financial policies:

- Accounting and Financial Reporting Policy
- Long-Term Financial Planning Policy
- Operating and Capital Budget Policy
- Business Expenditure Policy
- Investment Policy
- Capital Asset Investment and Management Policy
- Debt Management Policy
- Reserve Policies for the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and Enterprise Funds

Additional information about the financial policies listed above is available in the 2022 Budget Document (pages II:37 – II:65) located on the County's website.

The Code of Ethics is also a critical part of the County's internal control efforts. The County adopted and distributed revisions to the *Code of Ethics Ordinance* in Spring 2021. The purpose of the *Code of Ethics Ordinance* is to establish ethical standards of conduct for all County officials and employees. The ordinance protects and promotes organization-wide integrity and informs citizens, customers, vendors, and external stakeholders of what is valued by the County. The ordinance requires that every official and employee receive training within one year of their hire date, appointment, or swearing in, as well as every two years thereafter.

Budgetary Controls

No later than December 1 of each year, the Chairwoman of the Board of Commissioners submits a proposed budget for the ensuing calendar year for each County fund. The Board reviews the document, meets the legal requirements for advertising the budget and for holding a public hearing, and then adopts the Budget Resolution at the first regularly scheduled Commission meeting of the new year.



Sound financial management and legal compliance require effective budget controls. State statutes require the County to operate under an annual balanced budget adopted by local resolution or ordinance. A budget ordinance or resolution is balanced when the sum of the estimated revenues and appropriated fund balances/net position is equal to appropriations. By law, expenditures may not exceed appropriations at the department level within each fund. An automated funds-availability verification process provides operational control of departmental budgets. More details are in ***Note 2*** of the Notes to Financial Statements.

Internal Audit

The Office of Internal Audit provides independent, objective assurance and management advisory services that are designed to improve the County's operations. Internal Audit helps the Board of Commissioners, elected officials, and management accomplish their objectives by bringing a disciplined approach to evaluate the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes. This is accomplished primarily through compliance, operational, financial, and information system audits for all Gwinnett County departments and offices.

Strategy and Performance Management

The Management Framework is the overarching structure of strategic and performance management within the County. There are six parts, which include Engagement, Priorities, Strategies, Tactics, Operations, and Results. The Management Framework aids in achieving the County's priorities by defining how we approach them, the decisions we make within that approach to enable action, and the specific actions we take to get results and ultimately produce value. It also ties each of those steps together through performance management so that we can measure our success, make more informed decisions, and target resources to areas that need the most improvement.

Engagement – *Commitment* – The continuous interaction between the organization and stakeholders resulting in the development of desirable and measurable improvement solutions.

Priority – *Intent* – Broad statements of intent that cascade down and guide decisions at all levels of the organization.

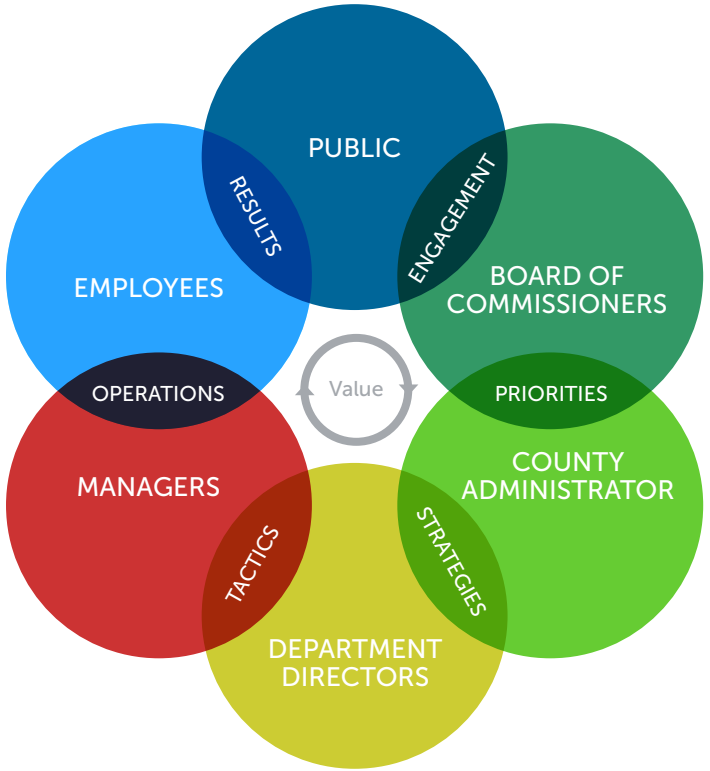
Strategy – *Approach* – The approach needed to narrow the scope of priorities into actionable decisions that propel the organization forward.

Tactic – *Decision* – Means by which a strategy is carried out; planned and ad hoc decisions meant to deal with the demands of the moment, and to move from one milestone to another in pursuit of the overall strategy.

Project/Initiative – A planned work or activity that is finished over a period of time and intended to achieve a particular tactic.

Operation – *Action* – The functions, processes, or tasks affected by the tactic (decision).

Result – *Value* – The measurable outcomes of operations taken in order to produce value.



The Management Framework is an essential part of the annual budget process. Using this approach, departments reporting to the County Administrator align their budget requests to countywide strategic priorities. Departments and agencies outside of the County Administrator's purview, including the courts and other elected officials, have the option to utilize the Management Framework, but are not required to do so. To view information presented within the context of the Management Framework, visit section IV of the 2022 Budget Document.

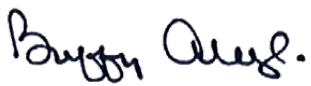
AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The list below includes some of the numerous awards received by Gwinnett County departments in 2021. A complete list can be found at GwinnettStandard.com.

- *Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting* from the Government Finance Officers Association
- *Distinguished Budget Presentation Award* from the Government Finance Officers Association
- Maintained Triple-AAA Bond Rating
- *Excellence in Procurement Award* from the National Purchasing Institute
- Financial Services named a top performer by the U.S. Treasury for the Emergency Rental Assistance program, Project RESET 2.0, which ensured that 10,374 individuals in Gwinnett County did not have to face an eviction or utility disconnection
- Community Services transported and distributed 1,830,152 pounds of food, supplies, and personal care items for community partners and residents to address food insecurity in the county
- Gwinnett celebrated Department of Fire and Emergency Services' 50th anniversary in March 2021
- Animal Welfare implemented the *Return to Community Cat Program* which Trap-Neuter-Returned 1,168 cats, preventing 9,344 births
- Police attained CALEA accreditation status for the Communications Center and the Training Academy, which resulted in the department becoming the first agency in Georgia to obtain CALEA's Tri-Arc status
- Support Services completed the SPLOST-funded construction of the Charlotte J. Nash Court Building; courtrooms, Jury Assembly, and associated spaces which opened April 2021
- Sheriff's Office created the Mental Health Task Force to focus on decriminalization of mental illness within the criminal justice system and actively reduce the stigma within the community. In 2021, the Mental Health Task Force answered 17 live encounters in the community resulting in 100 percent de-escalation and zero arrests
- Water Resources developed a membrane cleaning process that provides a new method to remove excess iron buildup during the water treatment process. This resulted in a patent granted to the Gwinnett County Board of Commissioners
- *Aviation Project of the Year* Award for the Taxiway Y Project from Georgia Airports Association

This document is made possible by the commitment of Financial Services staff throughout the year and especially during the annual audit and Annual Comprehensive Financial Report preparation. We recognize and appreciate the willingness of each County department and agency to work together toward common goals to benefit Gwinnett's residents. We thank independent auditors Mauldin & Jenkins, CPAs & Advisors, for their assistance. We also extend appreciation and thanks to Chairwoman Nicole L. Hendrickson, the District Commissioners, County Administrator Glenn P. Stephens, and Deputy County Administrator/CFO Maria Woods for their support, guidance, and advice in planning and conducting the County's financial activities in a responsible and progressive manner. Our continued solid financial position is a tribute to their dedication.

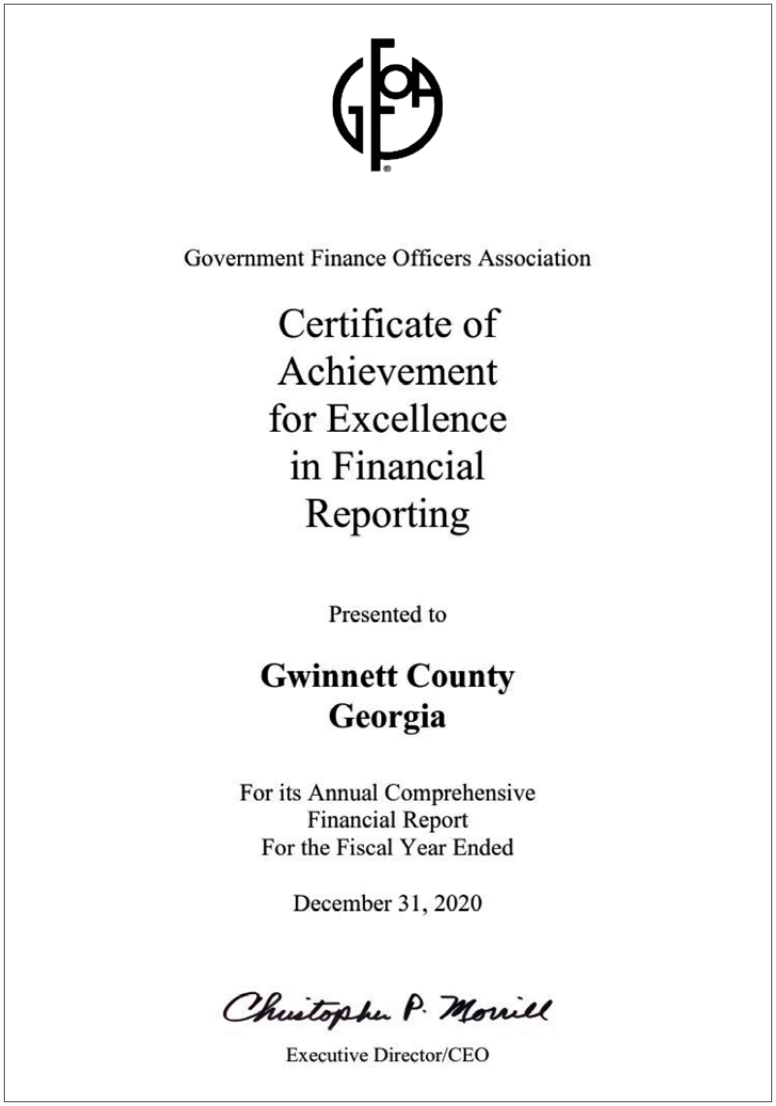
Respectfully submitted,



Buffy Alexzulian
Director of Financial Services

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT FOR EXCELLENCE IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to Gwinnett County for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020.



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Gwinnett County Georgia

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2020

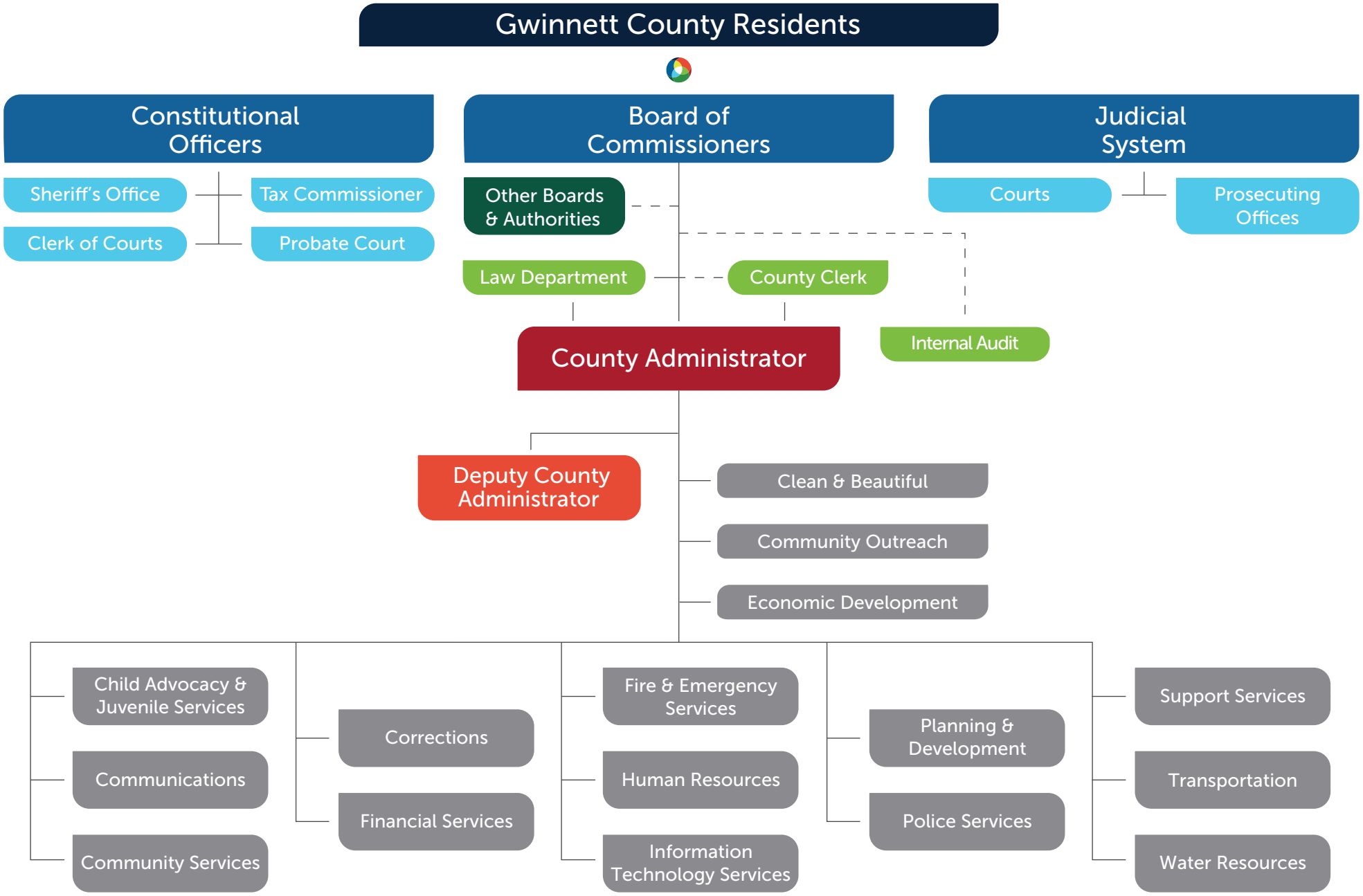
Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current annual comprehensive 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.

GWINNETT COUNTY

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Effective as of May 28, 2022

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

County Administrator
Glenn Stephens

Deputy County Administrator/ Chief Financial Officer
Maria Woods

County Attorney
Mike Ludwiczak

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

Child Advocacy and Juvenile Services
Michelle Vereen, *Director*

Communications
Joe Sorenson, *Director*

Community Services
Tina Fleming, *Director*

Corrections
Darrell Johnson, *Warden*

Financial Services
Buffy Alexzulian, *Director*

Fire and Emergency Services
Chief Russell Knick

Human Resources
Adrienne McAllister, *Director*

Information Technology Services
Dorothy Parks, *Director/CIO*

Law Department
Mike Ludwiczak, *Director*

Planning and Development
Susan Canon, *Director*

Police Services
Chief J.D. McClure

Support Services
Angelia Parham, *Director*

Transportation
Lewis Cooksey, *Director*

Water Resources
Tyler Richards, *Director*

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Clerk of Court
Tiana P. Garner

District Attorney
Patsy Austin-Gatson

Chief Magistrate Court Judge
Kristina Hammer Blum

Probate Court Judge
Christopher A. Ballar

Sheriff
Keybo Taylor

Solicitor
Brian Whiteside

Tax Commissioner
Denise R. Mitchell

State Court Judges
Pamela D. South, *Chief Judge*
Carla E. Brown
Emily J. Brantley
Shawn F. Bratton
Ronda Colvin Leary
Veronica Cope
Howard E. Cook, *Senior Judge*
John F. Doran, *Senior Judge*
Joseph C. Iannazzone, *Senior Judge*
Robert W. Mock Sr., *Senior Judge*

Superior Court Judges
George F. Hutchinson III, *Chief Judge*
R. Timothy Hamil
Ronnie K. Batchelor
Warren Davis
Karen E. Beyers
Tracey D. Mason
Tracie H. Cason
Tadia D. Whitner
Angela D. Duncan
Deborah R. Fluker
Tamela L. Adkins
Fred A. Bishop Jr., *Senior Judge*
Melodie Snell Conner, *Senior Judge*
Tom Davis, *Senior Judge*
K. Dawson Jackson, *Senior Judge*
Debra K. Turner, *Senior Judge*

JUDICIALLY APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Juvenile Court Judges
Robert Waller, *Presiding Judge*
Rodney Harris
Nhan-Ai Simms

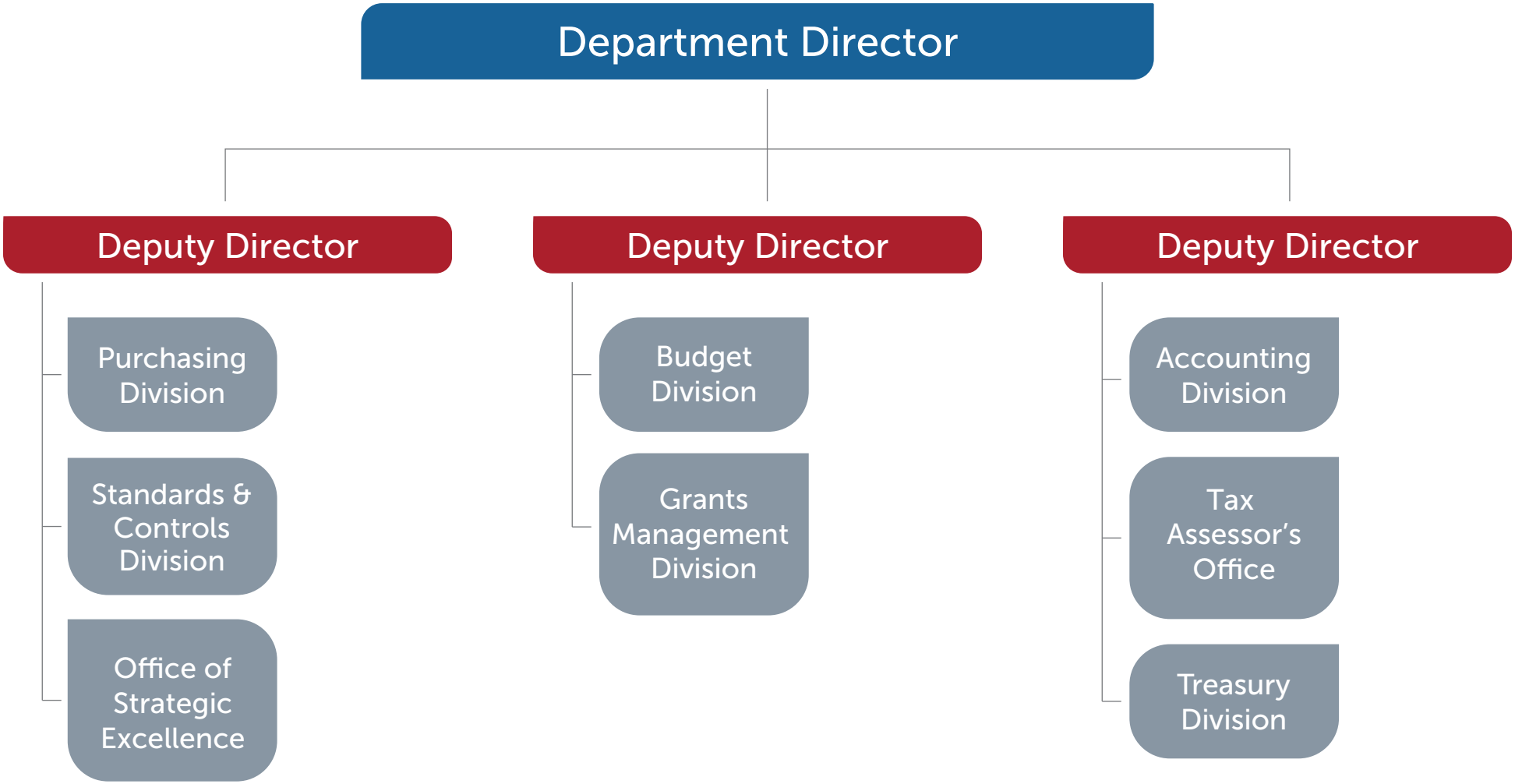
Recorder's Court Judges
Kathrine Armstrong, *Chief Judge*
Wesley Person
Mihae Park

Clerk of Recorder's Court
Jeff C. West

Court Administrator
Philip M. Boudewyns

GWINNETT COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES



ACCOUNTING DIVISION

Jim **Frihart,** CPA, Director
Brian **Yen,** CPA, Accounting Manager
Adam **Garmon,** CPA, Financial Reporting Manager

Dana **Brunson,** Financial Analyst
Deirdre **Diggs,** Financial Analyst
Tina **Dones,** Financial Analyst
Suhelly **Lopez,** Program Analyst
Sophia **Mathew,** Financial Analyst
Janet **Poe,** Financial Analyst
Erika **Rivera,** Financial Analyst





FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditors' Report
Management's Discussion and Analysis

MAULDIN & JENKINS
CPAs & ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Commissioners of Gwinnett County
Lawrenceville, Georgia

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of **Gwinnett County, Georgia** (the "County"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County, as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the Gwinnett County Health Department, which represents 6%, 7%, and 48%, respectively, of the assets and deferred outflows of resources, net position, and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Gwinnett County Health Department, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 County's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Schedule of Changes in the County's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios, the Schedule of County Contributions - Pension, the Schedule of Changes in the County's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios, and the Schedule of County Contributions - OPEB on pages 25 through 42, pages 133, 134, 136, and 137, respectively, 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and the schedule of expenditures of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds, as required by the Official Code of Georgia 48-8-121 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information 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. The 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 fund financial statements and schedules, schedule of expenditures of federal awards, and schedule of expenditures of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 24, 2022, on our consideration of the County'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 County'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 County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

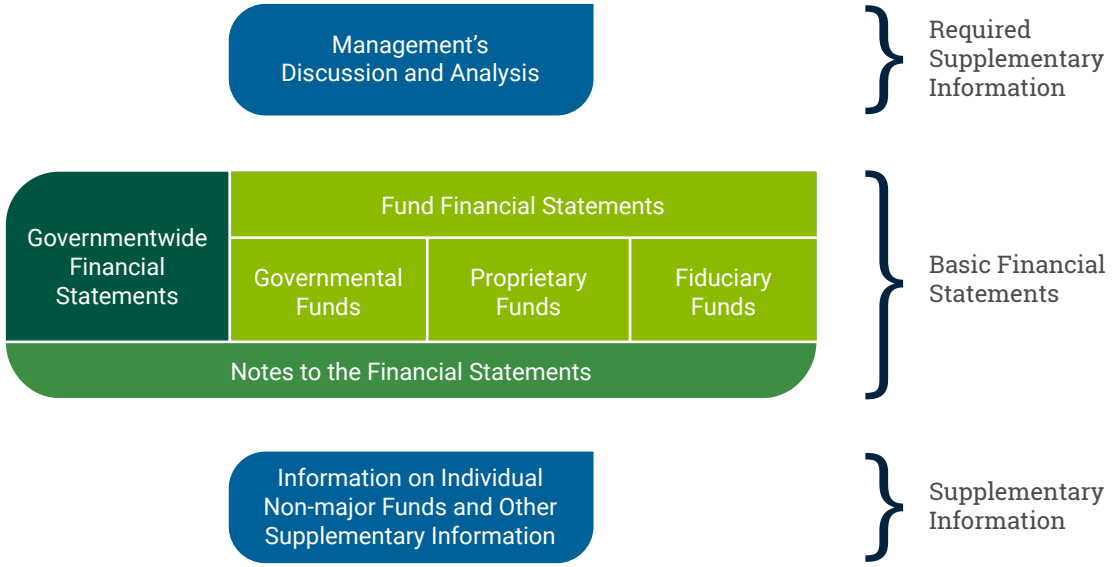
Atlanta, Georgia
June 24, 2022

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of Gwinnett County, Georgia, we offer readers of Gwinnett County's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the County for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. This discussion is intended to: 1) assist the reader in understanding significant financial issues; 2) provide an overview of the County's financial activities; 3) identify changes in the County's financial position; 4) identify material deviations from the original budget; and 5) identify individual fund issues or concerns. We encourage readers to consider the information presented within this section in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This document is arranged in the following format:



The County's basic audited financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) governmentwide financial statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to the financial statements. This section also contains required supplementary information.

Governmentwide financial statements: The governmentwide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the County's finances in a manner similar to private-sector business reporting. All governmental and business-type activities are combined to arrive at a total for the primary government. There are two governmentwide statements, the statement of net position and the statement of activities, which are produced using the accrual basis of accounting. Additional information on the accrual basis of accounting can be found in *Note 1 (C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation)* on pages 75 – 76 of this report.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the County's assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources (for all fund types except fiduciary), with the difference between these reported as net position. Increases or decreases in net position serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating. This statement combines the governmental funds' current financial resources (short-term) with capital assets and long-term liabilities.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. The format of this statement is very different from a traditional "income statement." The format is intended to portray the extent to which governmental activities are funded by taxes and the extent to which business-type activities are supported by the revenues they generate. The statement presents all underlying events giving rise to the changes in net position, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes, and earned but unused vacation leave).

Each of the governmentwide financial statements distinguish functions of the County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the County include general government, public safety, judiciary, public works, health and welfare, culture and recreation, housing and development, tourism, and development authority. The business-type activities of the County include water and sewer, airport, economic development, solid waste, stormwater, and transit.

The governmentwide financial statements include Gwinnett County itself (known as the primary government), the Public Library System, the Gwinnett County Development Authority, and the Gwinnett County Health Department. These legally separate entities are designated as component units of the County due to the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the County. Financial information for these component units is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself. The Water and Sewerage Authority, the Airport Authority, the Recreation Authority, the Public Facilities Authority, the Stormwater Authority, and the Urban Redevelopment Agency, although also legally separate, operate solely on behalf of departments of the County and therefore are included as integral parts of the primary government.

The governmentwide financial statements can be found on pages 44 – 47 of this report. The component unit combining statements are presented on pages 68 – 70.

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. Gwinnett County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of Gwinnett County can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is more limited than that of the governmentwide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the governmentwide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. 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 (in the governmentwide financial statements).

The County maintains separate governmental funds to account for the following activities: General; Special Revenue (Fire and Emergency Medical Services District, Police Services District, Street Lighting, Speed Hump, Authority Imaging, Juvenile Court Supervision, Tree Bank, Tourism, Stadium, Sheriff Special Justice, Sheriff Special Treasury, Sheriff Special State, Police Special Justice, Police Special State, Crime Victims Assistance, District Attorney Federal Justice Asset Sharing, District Attorney Federal Treasury Asset Sharing, Corrections Inmate Welfare, Sheriff Inmate, E-911, Loganville Emergency Medical Services District, Development and Enforcement Services District, Recreation District, Economic Development Tax, The Exchange at Gwinnett Tax Allocation District, Jimmy Carter Boulevard TAD, Indian Trail TAD, Park Place TAD, Lake Lucerne TAD, Gwinnett Place TAD, *CARES Act* Grant, ARPA Fund, Emergency Rental Assistance Fund, and Miscellaneous Grant); Capital Projects (2009 Sales Tax, 2014 Sales Tax, 2017 Sales Tax, and Other Capital Projects); and The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD Debt Service. 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, Fire and Emergency Medical Services District, Police Services District, *CARES Act* Grant, ARPA Fund, Other Capital Projects, 2009 Sales Tax, 2014 Sales Tax, and 2017 Sales Tax Funds, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other (non-major) governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated column.

Governmental funds are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Information on the modified accrual basis of accounting can be found in ***Note 1 (C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation)*** on page 76 of this report.

Gwinnett County adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general, special revenue, and debt service funds. Budgets for capital projects funds are adopted as multi-year project budgets and appropriated annually; any unspent budget at the end of the year is rolled forward to the next year. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the ***General Fund***, ***Fire and EMS District Fund***, ***Police Services District Fund***, ***CARES Act Grant Fund*** and ***American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Fund***. These statements are found on pages 54 – 59. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 48 – 53.

Proprietary funds: Gwinnett County maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to account for quasi-business functions where revenues typically come from charges or fees (water usage, airport rental, etc.) rather than taxes. The County uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer, airport, solid waste, stormwater, economic development, and transit activities. Internal service funds are an accounting mechanism used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the County's various functions based on usage. The County uses internal service funds to account for its administrative support, fleet, group self-insurance, risk management, and auto liability activities. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the governmentwide financial statements.

Gwinnett County adopts an annual budget for management purposes for its enterprise and internal service funds. Proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information as the governmentwide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for Water and Sewerage and Stormwater, which are considered to be major funds of the County. Data from the other (non-major) enterprise funds are combined into a single, aggregated column. Internal services funds are also presented in a single column.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements, which are reported on the accrual basis of accounting, can be found on pages 60 – 65 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 governmentwide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not owned by or available to support the County's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds, and their financial statements are reported on the accrual basis of accounting as well. Gwinnett County maintains seven fiduciary funds, called custodial funds, for Tax Commissioner, Clerk of the Courts, Recorder's Court, Sheriff, Probate Court, Juvenile Court, Corrections, and District Attorney. The custodial funds are presented in total in one column in the ***Fiduciary Funds Statement of Fiduciary Net Position*** on page 66. The County also maintains fiduciary funds for Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits trust funds. These funds are aggregated and presented on pages 66 – 67.

Notes to the financial statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the governmentwide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 71 – 132 of this report.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Gwinnett County's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows at December 31, 2021, by $7,997,072,000 (net position). Of this amount, $708,826,000 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to residents and creditors. For more information, see page 29.
- As of December 31, 2021, the County's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of $1,356,929,000, an increase of $77,176,000, or 6.0 percent, when compared to the prior year. Of the $1,356,929,000 total governmental fund balance, $190,121,443 remains in the General Fund as unassigned. For more information, see pages 34 – 36.
- At December 31, 2021, the County's General Fund reported a fund balance of $214,017,000, an increase of $40,728,000, or 23.5 percent, from last fiscal year. For more information, see page 35.
- As of December 31, 2021, the County's enterprise funds reported a combined net position of $4,158,793,000, an increase of $169,827,000, or 4.3 percent, when compared to the prior year. Of the $4,158,793,000 total enterprise fund net position, $388,225,000 remains in the funds as unrestricted. The largest enterprise fund is the Water and Sewerage Fund, which is discussed in more detail in the business-type activities section on page 32.
- Since 1997, the County has maintained a AAA credit rating from each of the three rating agencies that review public sector debt.
- In 2021, the County received $43.6 million in emergency rental assistance grant funds through the *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act* and the *American Rescue Plan Act*. These funds were allocated for eligible expenditures related to assisting those that were impacted by the pandemic and needed assistance with rent and utilities. The County received an additional $90.9 million in funds through the *American Rescue Plan Act*. Of the $90.9 million received, we have expended $5.7 million for general government, $8.8 million toward public safety, $2 million toward judiciary, $2.2 million toward public works, $4.1 million toward health and welfare, $4.9 million toward culture and recreation, and $3.2 million toward housing and development. The remaining $60 million will be expended in future years.
- Gwinnett County began to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic both financially and operationally in 2021. Pandemic-related hazard pay (mostly for public safety departments) was phased out in June 2021. Of the $12.4 million for the year, the County was able to use *American Rescue Plan Act* funding to reimburse $11.2 million of hazard pay. Also, hotel/motel taxes were up over 57 percent from the prior year as hotel occupancy reached 69 percent . Property tax revenues across all operating funds were up from last year due to the County's return to a normal billing cycle in 2021 as compared to the delayed billing in 2020 from the pandemic; and due to increases in property values and new construction.



GOVERNMENTWIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As previously noted, over time net position serves as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In 2021, Gwinnett County's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $7,997,072,000 at the close of the most recent fiscal year. This represents an increase of $389,318,000, or 5.1 percent, from fiscal year 2020.

Gwinnett County's Net Position
(in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Current and other assets	$ 1,723,424	$ 1,590,862	$ 736,806	$ 711,296	$ 2,460,230	$ 2,302,158
Capital assets	2,848,951	2,758,193	4,222,999	4,124,408	7,071,950	6,882,601
Total assets	4,572,375	4,349,055	4,959,805	4,835,704	9,532,180	9,184,759
Deferred outflows of resources	11,840	12,538	6,037	9,354	17,877	21,892
Long-term liabilities outstanding	447,879	522,607	666,387	731,218	1,114,266	1,253,825
Other liabilities	132,017	98,802	110,835	102,969	242,852	201,771
Total liabilities	579,896	621,409	777,222	834,187	1,357,118	1,455,596
Deferred inflows of resources	168,680	123,032	27,187	20,269	195,867	143,301
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	2,654,959	2,560,271	3,746,909	3,648,790	6,401,868	6,209,061
Restricted	862,719	847,761	23,659	27,900	886,378	875,661
Unrestricted	317,961	209,120	390,865	313,912	708,826	523,032
Total net position	$ 3,835,639	$ 3,617,152	$ 4,161,433	$ 3,990,602	$ 7,997,072	$ 7,607,754

By far, the largest portion of the County's net position (80.1 percent) at December 31, 2021, reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to residents; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County's investment in 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 are not planned to be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the County's net position (11.1 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position ($708,826,000) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to residents and creditors. For more information on fund balances and net position, see *Note 14*.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the County is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities. Growth in net position is an indication that the County's financial position has improved over 2020.

Gwinnett County's Changes In Net Position
(in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 110,128	$ 99,295	$ 443,701	$ 413,597	$ 553,829	$ 512,892
Operating grants and contributions	47,056	173,177	5,426	13,588	52,482	186,765
Capital grants and contributions	77,515	37,420	90,672	94,425	168,187	131,845
General revenues:						
Property taxes	607,889	557,777	—	—	607,889	557,777
Sales taxes	210,096	183,774	—	—	210,096	183,774
Other taxes	88,915	90,030	—	—	88,915	90,030
Investment income	(1,275)	10,478	(1,400)	5,662	(2,675)	16,140
Other miscellaneous	11,830	18,140	—	—	11,830	18,140
Total revenues	1,152,154	1,170,091	538,399	527,272	1,690,553	1,697,363
Expenses						
General government	51,874	62,521	—	—	51,874	62,521
Public safety	293,592	298,990	—	—	293,592	298,990
Judiciary	184,439	178,878	—	—	184,439	178,878
Public works	128,785	132,300	—	—	128,785	132,300
Health and welfare	84,353	144,700	—	—	84,353	144,700
Culture and recreation	106,890	99,104	—	—	106,890	99,104
Housing and development	48,849	36,611	—	—	48,849	36,611
Tourism	3,389	4,057	—	—	3,389	4,057
Development authority	7,971	7,328	—	—	7,971	7,328
Interest on long-term debt	2,502	2,457	—	—	2,502	2,457
Water and sewer	—	—	289,746	258,744	289,746	258,744
Airport	—	—	2,059	1,713	2,059	1,713
Economic development	—	—	5,527	3,175	5,527	3,175
Solid waste	—	—	43,232	42,415	43,232	42,415
Stormwater	—	—	27,475	28,536	27,475	28,536
Transit	—	—	20,552	24,006	20,552	24,006
Total expenses	912,644	966,946	388,591	358,589	1,301,235	1,325,535
Increase in net position before transfers	239,510	203,145	149,808	168,683	389,318	371,828
Transfers	(21,023)	(11,762)	21,023	11,762	—	—
Increase in net position after transfers	218,487	191,383	170,831	180,445	389,318	371,828
Net position – January 1	3,617,152	3,425,769	3,990,602	3,810,157	7,607,754	7,235,926
Net position – December 31	$ 3,835,639	$ 3,617,152	$ 4,161,433	$ 3,990,602	$ 7,997,072	$ 7,607,754

Governmental activities: Governmental activities increased the County's net position by $218,487,000, thereby accounting for 56.1 percent of the total growth in net position.

- Revenues decreased by $17.9 million, primarily due to decreases in operating grants and contributions ($126.1 million), investment income ($11.8 million), other revenues ($6.3 million), and other taxes ($1.1 million). These decreases are offset by increases in property taxes ($50.1 million), sales taxes ($26.3 million), charges for services ($10.8 million), and capital grants and contributions ($40.1 million). The increase in property taxes is attributable to returning to a normal billing cycle in 2021 as well as an improving digest characterized by rising home values and new construction. Investment income decreased due to declining interest rates on short-term securities, which is where the bulk of the County's investments reside. Operating grants and contributions were down because the County received the *CARES Act* grant funds in 2020.

- General government expenses decreased by $10.6 million, primarily from decreases in general operating expenses ($8.4 million), personal services ($1.3 million), contributions for self-funded insurance and indirect costs ($0.5 million), the effects of recording pension and OPEB expense allocations ($2 million), and internal service fund expense allocations ($0.8 million) in the governmentwide statements. These decreases were offset by increases in intergovernmental payments to others ($3.2 million).

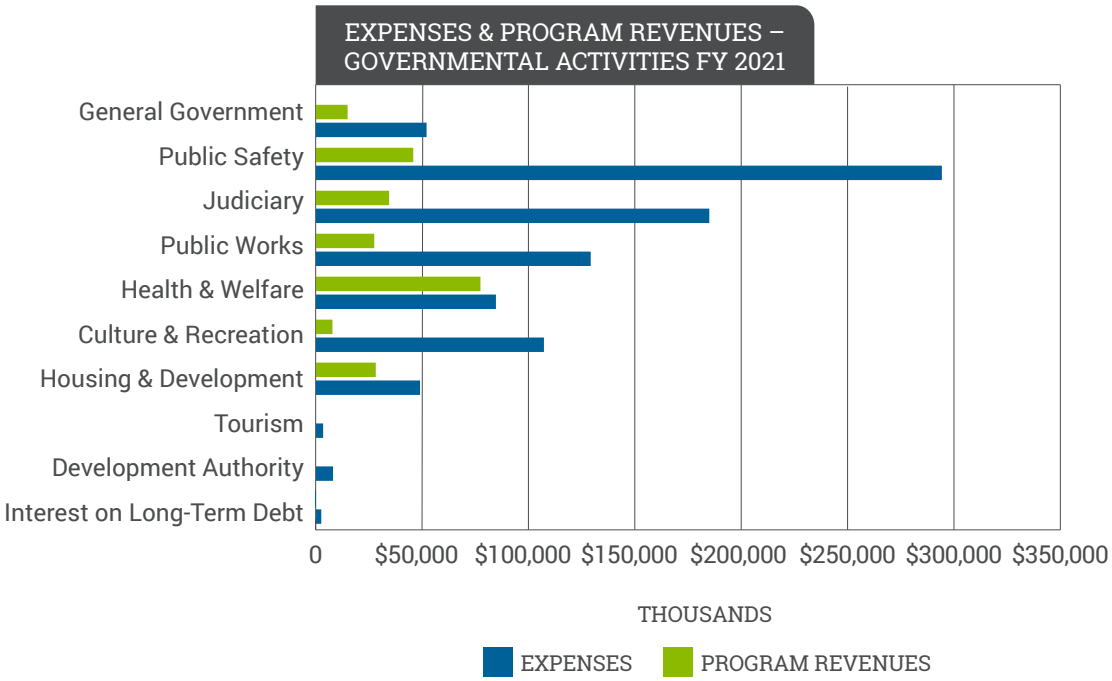
- Public safety expenses decreased by $5.4 million, primarily from decreases due to the effects of recording pension and OPEB expense allocations ($23.9 million), and internal service fund expense allocations ($7.3 million) in the governmentwide statements. The decreases were offset by an increase in personal services ($8.2 million), increases in operating expenses ($17 million) as well as increases in contributions for self-funded insurance and indirect costs ($0.4 million).

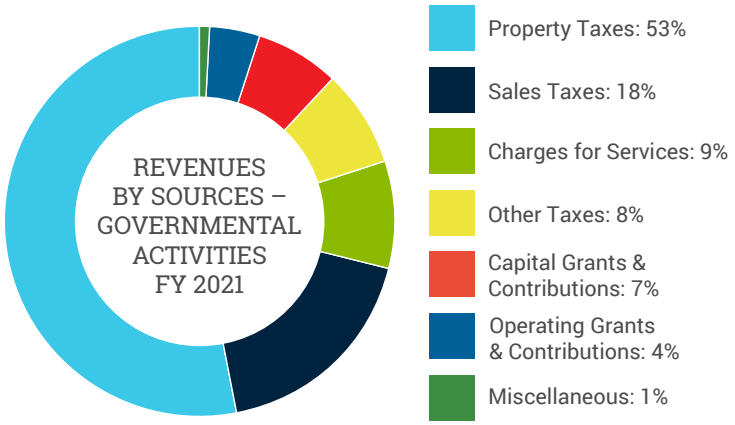
- Judiciary expenses increased by $5.6 million, primarily due to increases in personal services ($8.3 million), operating expenses ($11.2 million), and contributions for self-funded insurance and indirect costs ($1 million). These increases were partially offset by the effects of recording pension and OPEB expense allocations ($10.1 million) and internal service fund expense allocations ($4.8 million) in the governmentwide statements.

- Public works expenses decreased by $3.5 million, primarily due to the effect of recording pension and OPEB expense allocations ($1.9 million) and internal service fund expense allocations ($0.7 million) in the governmentwide statements, and decreases in operating expenses ($0.9 million).



- Housing and development expenses increased by $12.2 million, primarily due to increases in redevelopment costs related to The Exchange at Gwinnett Tax Allocation District ($12.9 million) and an increase in personal services ($1.4 million). These increases were offset by decreases due to the effect of recording pension and OPEB expense allocations ($1.2 million) in the governmentwide statements, and decreases in contributions for self-funded insurance and indirect costs ($0.9 million).
- Culture and recreation expenses increased by $7.8 million, primarily due to increased operating costs ($4.2 million) related to ARPA funding, and contributions for self-funded insurance and indirect costs ($3.6 million).
- Health and welfare expenses decreased by $60.4 million, primarily due to spending the majority of *CARES Act* funding in the prior year.

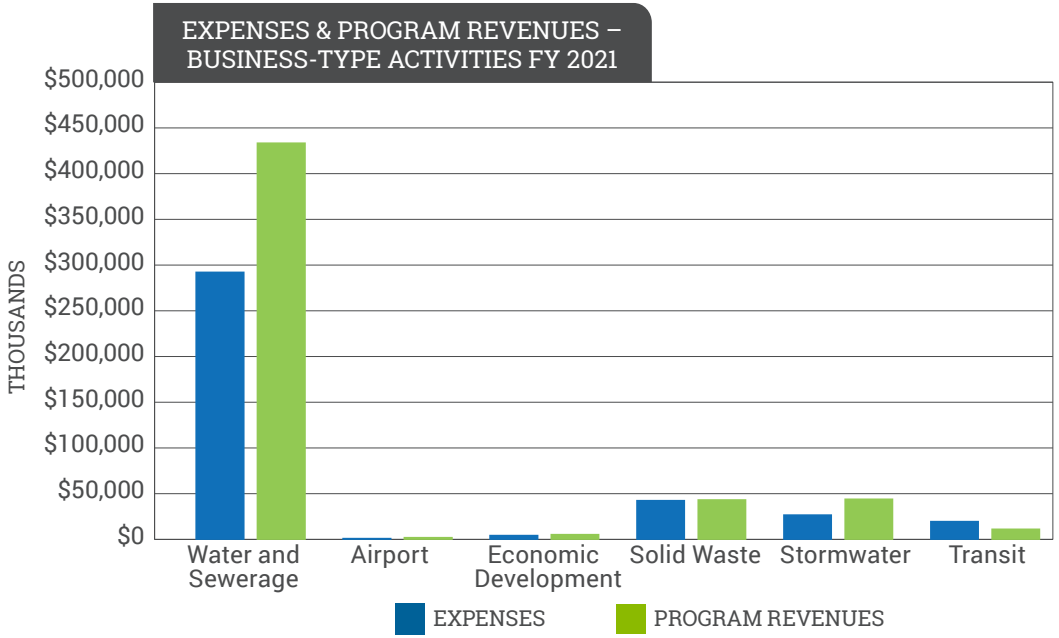


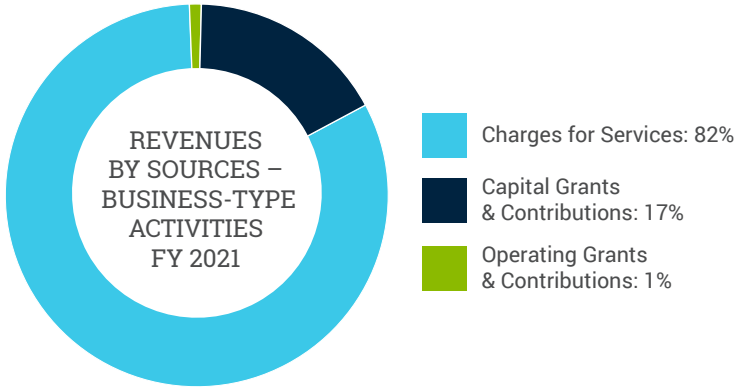


Business-type activities: Business-type activities increased the County's net position by $170,831,000, accounting for 43.9 percent of the total growth in the government's net position. Key elements of this increase were as follows:

- In 2021, the Water and Sewerage Fund reported an increase in net position of $137,427,000, which was 7.4 percent lower than the 2020 increase in net position. The primary factors contributing to the 2021 increase in net position include operating income of $100 million and capital contributions of $69.3 million (from system development charges and developer donations of capital assets). Revenues were up 6.9 percent compared to the prior year due to rate increases approved in 2020. Operating expenses increased $14.5 million, or 5.9 percent, from the prior year. The increase was primarily attributable to general and administrative expenses.

- The Stormwater Fund reported operating income of $5.1 million, which was $3.1 million higher than 2020. The fund ended the year with an increase in net position of $17,593,000, which is up $4.3 million from last year's increase. This increase in the change in net position was primarily due to a decrease in general and administrative expenses when compared to 2020.
- The Airport Fund reported an increase in net position of $1.5 million, which was a decrease of approximately $10.4 million from the 2020 change in net position. This decrease is related to federal grants for airport improvements that were completed in 2020.
- The Solid Waste Fund reported an increase in net position of $0.4 million, which was approximately $0.7 million less than the 2020 change in net position. This decrease in the change in net position was primarily due to a decrease in investment earnings of $1.2 million which was offset by an increase in operating revenues of $1.1 million, and an increase in operating expenses of $0.8 million related to a hauler rate increase.
- The Transit Fund reported an increase in net position of $5.5 million, which was approximately $0.5 million more than the 2020 change in net position. This is primarily related to the October 2021 Board of Commissioners approved amendment to the 2021 budget. The budget adjustment increased contributions from the General fund for future transit needs. Charges for services were up $0.4 million in 2021 as ridership increased following the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The Economic Development Fund reported an increase in net position of $7.3 million, which was approximately $8.4 million more than the 2020 change in net position, primarily due to an increase in transfers from other funds. The additional funding came with the October 2021 Board of Commissioners approved amendment for additional funding to ensure the overall health of the fund for future support of economic development and redevelopment. Charges for services were up $4.3 million as facility rentals and film productions increased following the COVID-19 pandemic.





FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

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

Governmental funds: The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements and its performance in relation to the annual budget. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of fiscal year 2021, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $1,356,929,000, an increase of $77,176,000 in comparison with the prior year. This increase is approximately $9.5 million less than the 2020 increase in fund balances. Overall, revenues were down $2.6 million, expenditures were down $35.9 million, and net other financing sources were down $42.8 million.

Major factors that contributed to the decrease in governmental fund revenues included:

- A decrease in intergovernmental revenues of $77.2 million
- A decrease in investment income of $18.9 million due to declining interest rates on short-term securities
- A decrease in miscellaneous revenues of $4.9 million
- An increase in property tax revenues of nearly $57.1 million due to billing cycle changes, increasing home values and new construction
- An increase in sales tax revenues of $26.3 million
- An increase in charges for services of $6.7 million due to an increase in recreation classes, facility rentals, and increased activity in the courts following COVID-19
- An increase in hotel-motel taxes of $4.0 million due to increasing occupancy rates following the COVID-19 pandemic
- An increase in permits and licenses of $2.5 million to due increased business and construction activity
- An increase in insurance premium taxes of $1.7 million

Major factors that contributed to the overall decrease in governmental fund expenditures included:

- A decrease of $101.2 million in *CARES Act* grant program expenditures as remaining funding was spent in 2021. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in the *American Rescue Plan Act* program spending of $46.1 million
- A decrease in capital expenditures of $53.8 million. Capital outlay expenditures fluctuate from year to year as new projects are started and others are completed. Capital projects completed in 2021 included the Gwinnett Entrepreneur Center; Georgia State Patrol facility; Gwinnett Justice and Administration Center courthouse addition, as well as the 2009 SPLOST program
- An increase of $34.2 million in grant programs to support the emergency rental assistance program and other grants
- An increase of $14.2 million in contributions to the Development Authority to support economic development including the Rowen Foundation
- An increase in personal services of $7.3 million from adding new positions in 2021, a 4 percent market adjustment, and pay-for-performance increases
- An increase in operating expenditures of $7.2 million from increased utilities, repairs and maintenance, and license agreements
- An increase in intergovernmental payments to cities of $6.1 million for city/county shared 2017 SPLOST projects
- An increase in contributions for self-funded insurance and indirect costs of $4 million

The following paragraphs discuss the individual major governmental funds.

The General Fund is the primary tax and operating fund for all County revenues and expenditures that are not restricted to, or accounted for, in other funds. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was $190,121,443, which is above the required fund balance reserve of three months operating expenditures including transfers out. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 61.6 percent of General Fund expenditures. Total fund balance increased $40.7 million, as compared to a decrease of $3.0 million in 2020. This increase of approximately $43.7 million in operating results from 2020 is attributed to a combination of factors:

- An increase in revenues of $33.3 million, primarily due to billing cycle changes, increases in real and personal property taxes related to new home construction and increasing home values; increases in title *ad valorem* taxes due to increased sales activity as well as increasing values of motor vehicles; and an increase in business licenses due to an increase in the number of business and alcohol licenses issued
- An increase in expenditures of $6.7 million, primarily due to an increase in contributions to internal service funds of $3.6 million for indirect cost allocations; an increase of $6.4 million in personal services due to new positions; a 4 percent market adjustment in October; and pay-for-performance increases. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in general operating expenditures of $2.8 million primarily from a reduction in election costs compared to 2020
- A decrease in transfers to other funds of $17.7 million, primarily due a reduction in a need to transfer to capital funds

The Fire and Emergency Medical Services District Fund accounts for the revenues and expenditures attributable to the Fire and EMS District. This district includes all properties within unincorporated Gwinnett County and all cities except Loganville. At the end of fiscal year 2021, restricted fund balance was $72,942,000, which is above the required fund balance reserve of three months of normal operating expenditures and represents an increase of $5.3 million from the fiscal year 2020 restricted fund balance. Revenues increased $10.5 million, primarily due to an increase in property tax revenues resulting from a change in the billing cycle and an increasing digest as well as an increase in charges for services due to an increase in the number of ambulance transports. Expenditures increased $4.5 million, primarily due to increases in salary and overtime costs of $3.2 million associated with a 4 percent market adjustment in October, pay-for-performance increases, and new positions, as well as an increase in operating expenses of $1.3 million.



The Police Services District Fund accounts for the revenues and expenditures attributable to the Police Services District. This district includes all properties within unincorporated Gwinnett County and cities that do not operate their own police departments (Berkeley Lake, Buford, Grayson, Dacula, Peachtree Corners, Rest Haven, and Sugar Hill). At the end of fiscal year 2021, restricted fund balance was $93,100,000, which is above the required fund balance reserve of three months of operating expenditures and represents an increase of $5.5 million from the fiscal year 2020 restricted fund balance. Revenues increased $10.4 million, primarily due to increases in property tax and insurance premium tax revenues. Expenditures increased $4.9 million, primarily due to salary and overtime costs of $3.2 million associated with a 4 percent market adjustment in October, pay-for-performance increases and new positions, and an increase in contributions to internal service funds of $1.7 million for risk management and indirect cost allocations.

The *CARES Act* Grant Fund, established in 2020, accounts for funds received under the federal *CARES Act* grant program. At the end of fiscal year 2021, the fund balance of the *CARES Act* Grant Fund was completely spent. Remaining funding from 2020 was spent in 2021 to complete this program.

The ARPA fund, established in 2021, accounts for funds received under the federal *American Rescue Plan Act* program. At the end of fiscal year 2021, the fund balance of the ARPA fund was $25,000. Revenues and expenditures for 2021 were $46.1 million.

The Other Capital Projects Fund accounts for the financial resources to be used for the purchase and construction of major capital facilities and equipment, other than those accounted for in specific funds. At the end of fiscal year 2021, the fund balance of the Other Capital Projects Fund was $383,283,000, representing an increase of $38.7 million from 2020. Expenditures exceeded revenues by $56.7 million and were offset by transfers in of $81.0 million. In addition, issuance of capital lease obligations were $20.9 million and transfers out were $6.5 million. Transfers to the capital projects fund decreased approximately $16.6 million from the prior year. Expenditures were $4.7 million lower in 2021 due to the timing of capital projects. Capital outlay expenditures fluctuate from year to year as new projects are started and others are completed. Significant capital projects are discussed in the capital assets section of the analysis on page 38.

The 2009 Sales Tax Fund accounts for the financial resources provided from the 2009 one percent Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax. Such funds were approved by voter referendum for libraries, parks and recreation, public safety, courthouse expansion, and transportation projects. The remaining funds were spent in 2021, and the fund is now closed.

The 2014 Sales Tax Fund accounts for the financial resources provided from the 2014 one percent Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax. Such funds were approved by voter referendum for libraries, parks and recreation, public safety, senior service facilities, and transportation projects. At the end of fiscal year 2021, the 2014 Sales Tax Fund reported a fund balance of $61,161,000. Expenditures exceeded revenues by $24.1 million. This is expected as sales tax revenues are no longer being collected under the 2014 program. Capital expenditures continued on eligible projects during fiscal year 2021.

The 2017 Sales Tax Fund accounts for the financial resources provided from the 2017 one percent Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax. Such funds were approved by voter referendum for libraries, parks and recreation, public safety, senior service facilities, civic center expansion, and transportation projects. At the end of fiscal year 2021, the 2017 Sales Tax Fund reported a fund balance of $360,031,000. Revenues exceeded expenditures by $58.0 million, as revenues outpaced expenditures while collections occurred. Sales tax collections started on April 1, 2017, and will be collected under the 2017 program until March 31, 2023.

Proprietary funds: The County's proprietary funds provide the same type of information related to business-type activities found in the governmentwide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position in the Water and Sewerage Fund at the end of fiscal year 2021 amounted to $287,228,000. This represents an increase of $32,745,000 in unrestricted net position from the end of the previous year. The total increase in net position was $137,427,000. Factors concerning the finances of this fund have already been addressed in the discussion of business-type activities on page 32.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The original fiscal year 2021 budget was adopted with a $18.9 million use of fund balance. As of December 31, 2021, there was a budgeted $16.0 million use of fund balance after amendments. Due to salary savings and other budget surpluses, the fund ended the year with a contribution to fund balance of $41.0 million.

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget resulted in a net increase in budgeted expenditures and transfers out of $38.3 million and can be summarized as follows:

- Increase of $30.7 million in contributions, primarily due to a $19.6 million transfer to capital projects and a $10.2 transfer to transit
- Increase of $1.4 million in personal services due to added positions, a 4 percent market adjustment in October, and pay-for-performance increases
- Increase of $3.1 million in general operating, primarily due to a $1.3 million increase in professional services, $1.0 million increase to payment to subsidies, and a $0.8 million increase to maintenance, facility rentals, and supplies
- Increase of $3.1 million in indirect cost budget related to the true-up of the 2020 indirect cost plan allocations

GENERAL FUND ACTUAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES VERSUS BUDGET

Actual revenues were $15.2 million over budget at the end of fiscal year 2021, which was primarily attributable to taxes exceeding budget by a net of $9,075,000 due to changes in the billing cycle, increasing property values, new construction, and higher than expected motor vehicle *ad valorem* tax revenues. Additionally, charges for services exceeded budget by $3,295,000; licenses and permits exceeded budget by $1,218,000; intergovernmental revenues exceeded budget by $732,000; and miscellaneous revenues exceeded budget by $1,268,000. The only revenue category that ended the year under budget was fines and forfeitures ($448,000 under budget) due to the pandemic Judicial Order suspending jury trials and limiting in-person judicial proceedings through August 2021.

Actual expenditures were $41.8 million under budget at the end of fiscal year 2021. The main contributing factors were as follows:

- Personal services expenditures were $15.2 million under budget, primarily due to vacancies
- General operating expenditures were $12.6 million under budget with the largest single line item being professional services, which was $3.5 million under budget. Other line items that were significantly under budget include industrial supplies, road services, general operating supplies, licenses support agreements, and repairs and maintenance
- Unspent reserves/contingencies and allocations were $13.1 million
- Capital outlay ended the year $0.6 million under budget

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets: The County's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2021, amounted to $7,071,950,000 (net of accumulated depreciation). Investments in capital assets included land, improvements, buildings, equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, and construction in progress.

Gwinnett County's Net Capital Assets
(in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Land	$ 732,378	$ 722,018	$ 79,866	$ 79,603	$ 812,244	$ 801,621
Improvements	377,120	377,257	2,905,664	2,842,830	3,282,784	3,220,087
Buildings	705,838	585,546	618,974	601,804	1,324,812	1,187,350
Equipment	42,335	44,110	390,428	290,995	432,763	335,105
Vehicles	36,993	38,800	18,580	21,685	55,573	60,485
Infrastructure (roads, bridges, and sidewalks)	752,346	762,582	5,342	5,642	757,688	768,224
Construction in progress	201,941	227,880	204,145	281,849	406,086	509,729
Total	$ 2,848,951	$ 2,758,193	$ 4,222,999	$ 4,124,408	$ 7,071,950	$ 6,882,601

Total capital assets for governmental activities for 2021 totaled $2,848,951,000, which is an increase of $90.8 million, or 3.3 percent, over 2020. The total of governmental assets transferred from construction in progress to the asset records during the year totaled approximately $194.3 million. Major projects consisted of the following:

- Courthouse addition: $65,816,456
- Civic center expansion: $46,461,143
- Norcross branch library: $13,681,886
- Dacula Road at SR8/US29: $11,142,228
- SR316/University Parkway at Harbins: $8,651,001

Total capital assets for business-type activities for 2021 totaled $4,222,999,000, which is an increase of $98.6 million, or 2.4 percent, over 2020. The total of business-type assets that were transferred from construction in progress to the asset records during the year totaled approximately $255.5 million. Major projects consisted of the following:

- Crooked Creek WRF enhancements/expansion: $154,908,848
- System development (water/sewer upgrades and installation): $18,885,778
- WRF rehab/improvements program: $16,187,466
- Stormwater drainage improvements: $15,045,306
- SCADA instrumentation programming: $9,016,041

Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in *Note 7* on pages 100 – 102 of this report.

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Long-Term Debt: At the end of the current fiscal year the County had no general obligation debt outstanding. The County is obligated through an intergovernmental agreement for $526.1 million in Water and Sewerage Authority revenue bonds. Debt service on these revenue bonds is paid from water and sewerage customer charges. For the Water and Sewerage Authority revenue bonds, the County would be required to pay the principal and interest on those bonds should operating revenues be inadequate. There has never been an occasion when operating revenues have not been sufficient to cover all such payments.

In addition to general obligation bonds and Water and Sewerage revenue bonds, the County issues revenue debt to fund some of its capital needs through economic development or lease agreements between the County and the applicable authority/agency. The County is obligated for $64.9 million in revenue bonds issued through the Development Authority to fund redevelopment and development projects and $54.7 million in revenue bonds issued through the Urban Redevelopment Agency. Also, the County has lease agreements totaling $164.2 million with the Development Authority for bond issues to fund the Gas South District expansion, the original Gas South Arena and parking deck, and the Coolray Field baseball stadium.

The County is obligated for $38.5 million in revenue bonds to finance infrastructure and other redevelopment costs within a specifically defined area, The Exchange at Gwinnett tax allocation district. The tax allocation district bonds are limited obligations of the County that are secured solely from the pledged tax increment revenues of the tax allocation district. The County has no obligation to pay this debt service beyond the amount of the pledged tax increment revenues.

Gwinnett County's Outstanding Debt
Revenue Bonds, Leases, and Contractual Obligations
(in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenue bonds	$ 38,485	$ 38,485	$ 580,805	$ 625,840	$ 619,290	$ 664,325
Leases	164,151	150,123	—	—	164,151	150,123
Contractual obligations	64,880	67,685	—	—	64,880	67,685
Total	$ 267,516	$ 256,293	$ 580,805	$ 625,840	$ 848,321	$ 882,133

In 2021, the County's revenue bonds, leases, and contractual obligations increased for the following purposes:

- Issued $58.7 million par value bonds with a premium of $5.5 million through the Water and Sewerage Authority to refund $65.1 million in outstanding debt. This transaction resulted in a net present value savings of $7.4 million
- Issued $23.5 million in Urban Redevelopment Agency revenue bonds with a premium of $0.22 million to fund the purchase of Gwinnett Place Mall for redevelopment
- Incurred Development Authority bond-related construction costs of $20.9 million related to the expansion and renovation of the Gas South District

These increases were offset by principal payments made in 2021 in the amount of $62.1 million and lease payments of $6.9 million. Overall, the County's bonded long-term debt had a net decrease of $34 million during the current fiscal year.

The County maintains a AAA credit rating from each of the three rating agencies that review public sector debt. Additional information regarding Gwinnett County's long-term debt can be found in ***Note 8*** on pages 103 – 111 of this report.

Legal Debt Limit
State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue 10 percent of its total assessed taxable property valuation. The 2012 general obligation bonds were paid in full in January 2019, and the debt service fund was closed. The County has no general obligation debt outstanding and has used none of its legal debt limitation of $3,694,375,000.



ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

As previously discussed in "Assessing the County's Economic Condition" in the Introductory section of this document, improvements in the housing, construction, and labor markets continued to indicate economic progress during 2021. The countywide tax digest has grown more than 22 percent from 2018 to 2021, primarily due to rising property values and new construction. From 2014 to 2021, the average value of all types of residences, including single family homes, condominiums, and townhouses, rose 58.9 percent from $175,000 to $275,000. In 2020, Gwinnett County's unemployment rate was 5.1 percent, but by the end of 2021, it had improved to 2.6 percent.

The local economic environment, taken in combination with the County's strategic priorities and the need to continue funding core services, are key considerations during the development of the annual budget. For many years, demographic changes and a growing population also had a major impact on the budget through an increased demand for services. For this reason, staffing level increases have been included in the last ten budget years, including 2022. By recruiting and hiring quality employees, we are able to maintain the Gwinnett Standard of excellence that residents have come to expect in Gwinnett County. Other factors that influence the budget every year include maintaining County assets, ensuring adequate reserve levels, funding pension and other post-employment benefits, and meeting the challenge of rising medical costs.

The 2022 budget was developed in consideration of current issues and anticipated future challenges. With more growth on the horizon, the County's services and infrastructure must keep up. Developed within the framework of the County's five-year financial plan, the total fiscal year 2022 adopted budget, including operating and capital, is $2,066,530,179, up 8.1 percent from the 2021 adopted budget of $1,911,698,604. Two-thirds of the operating budget is dedicated to the areas of public safety and public works. The capital budget will pay for new facilities, roads, and parks as well as maintenance of existing assets and infrastructure. The budget includes funding to maintain core County services such as police and fire protection, transit, water, jail, and courts as well as funding for new and ongoing initiatives reflective of the County's priorities set by the Board of Commissioners: Organizational Excellence and Accountability; Public Infrastructure; Safe, Livable, and Healthy Community; Sustainability and Stewardship; and Economic Opportunities.



The 2022 adopted operating budget totals $1,611,578,335, up 9.6 percent from the 2021 adopted operating budget of $1,470,703,799. The year-over-year increase is primarily from increases in Personal Services for increases in salaries and wages as the County adds necessary personnel and continues employee retention measures such as pay-for-performance increases and longevity pay for eligible employees. Also contributing to the increase are additional contributions for capital needs; funding for the 2022 midterm elections including the primary and general election; additional transit funding and additional contributions to the Local Transit Operating fund; increase in funding to support the Development Authority in its continued support of the Rowen development; and funding to support the equitable redevelopment of Gwinnett Place Mall.

New positions in alignment with the County's strategic priorities were included in both the 2021 and 2022 operating budgets. The 2021 budget added 62 new full-time positions, and the 2022 budget added 153 new full-time positions. Many of the new positions added in both years were in support of the Safe, Livable, and Healthy Community priority with funding for Police, Fire and Emergency Services, and court positions. The budgets supported the Organizational Excellence and Accountability priority by funding new positions dedicated to enhancing community engagement and the new Communications department.

The 2022 adopted capital budget totals $454,951,844, up 3.2 percent from the 2021 adopted capital budget of $440,994,805. The year-over-year increase is primarily due to increases for Water Resources, Information Technology, and Transportation. Water Resources' capital budget is up primarily due to sewer and pump station enhancements and expansions. Certain improvements and extensions to the water and sewerage system included in the capital budget will be funded by bonds that were issued in 2020. Information Technology Services' capital budget is up to maintain, modernize, and secure County systems. Transportation's capital budget is up primarily due to increases in major road improvements and bridge and roadway drainage improvements.

Capital project budgets are adopted as multi-year project budgets. As a result, many of the same capital projects funded in 2021 will continue to be funded in 2022. Both capital budgets included funding for fire facilities and fire apparatus replacements. New capital projects funded in the 2022 capital budget include the Eastern Regional Infrastructure project which includes new and upsized water mains, new gravity sewer, wastewater force main, a regional sewer pump station, new public greenway trails, and two new trailheads. The capital budgets also include the development of the new Discovery Park as well as additional transit capital needs to fund a multi-year expansion of the Gwinnett County Transit System.

Public involvement in the budget process continues to play a significant role in the development of the budget. Chairwoman Nicole Hendrickson, County staff, and five citizen reviewers studied departments' and agencies' business plans, budget requests, and revenue projections to make recommendations for the 2022 budget. The budget was adopted unanimously by the Board of Commissioners on January 4, 2022. Departmental business plans and budget presentations made to the budget review team may be viewed at TVGwinnett.com under *Video on Demand*.

The 2022 budget was developed with input from five county residents who served on the Budget Review Team, Hilda Abbot, Matt DeReimer, Michelle Kang, and two veteran committee members, David Cuffie and Asif Jessani. Each committee member studied departments' and agencies' business plans, budget requests, and revenue projections to make recommendations for the budget. We would like to thank these individuals for their time spent considering the many budget proposals.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the County's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Financial Services, Gwinnett County, 75 Langley Drive, Lawrenceville, GA 30046.



BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Governmentwide Financial Statements
Fund Financial Statements

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – INDEX

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business–type Activities	Total	Component Units
ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 801,306	126,171	927,477	112,254
Investments	104,558	33,603	138,161	—
Receivables, net of allowance	42,141	38,291	80,432	1,115
Internal balances	(2,640)	2,640	—	—
Due from other governments	76,305	11,805	88,110	4,860
Due from primary government	—	—	—	2,418
Inventories	2,641	3,823	6,464	—
Prepaid items	11,532	9,284	20,816	—
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	—	181,411	181,411	—
Lease receivable	301	—	301	—
Lease receivable from primary government	—	—	—	164,151
Economic development contract receivable from primary government	—	—	—	64,880
Due from Rowen Foundation	—	—	—	80,403
Noncurrent investments	606,877	271,741	878,618	—
Assets held for redevelopment	—	58,037	58,037	1,116
Due from component unit	80,403	—	80,403	—
Capital assets:				
Land and construction in progress	934,319	284,011	1,218,330	—
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	1,914,632	3,938,988	5,853,620	1,463
Total assets	4,572,375	4,959,805	9,532,180	432,660
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Pension-related deferred outflows	6,573	924	7,497	7,456
OPEB-related deferred outflows	5,267	754	6,021	3,696
Deferred charge on refunding of bonds	—	3,984	3,984	768
Goodwill	—	375	375	—
Total deferred outflows of resources	$ 11,840	6,037	17,877	11,920

continued...

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – *Continued*

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business–type Activities	Total	Component Units
LIABILITIES:				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ 47,595	47,224	94,819	13,616
Other accrued payables	8,267	1,197	9,464	734
Retainage payable	9,347	6,928	16,275	—
Accrued interest payable	2,418	7,374	9,792	—
Due to others	1,792	323	2,115	7,977
Due to other governments	170	—	170	—
Customer deposits	—	4,264	4,264	—
Unearned revenue	62,428	43,525	105,953	—
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year	41,230	70,247	111,477	10,372
Due in more than one year	406,649	596,140	1,002,789	327,533
Due to primary government – economic development contract	—	—	—	80,403
Total liabilities	579,896	777,222	1,357,118	440,635
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Pension-related deferred inflows	128,632	18,063	146,695	10,231
OPEB-related deferred inflows	40,048	5,722	45,770	10,617
Deferred gain on refunding	—	3,402	3,402	1,234
Total deferred inflows of resources	168,680	27,187	195,867	22,082
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets	2,654,959	3,746,909	6,401,868	1,418
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	641,725	—	641,725	—
Debt service	4	23,659	23,663	—
Special programs	220,990	—	220,990	—
Grant programs	—	—	—	—
Health programs	—	—	—	10,039
Unrestricted	317,961	390,865	708,826	(29,594)
Total net position	$ 3,835,639	4,161,433	7,997,072	(18,137)

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

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Primary Government: Business-Type Activities	Primary Government: Total	Component Units
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government	$ 51,874	14,085	631	47	(37,111)	—	(37,111)	—
Public safety	293,592	42,428	2,803	364	(247,997)	—	(247,997)	—
Judiciary	184,439	26,814	5,225	2,256	(150,144)	—	(150,144)	—
Public works	128,785	8,991	—	18,271	(101,523)	—	(101,523)	—
Health and welfare	84,353	38	37,761	39,319	(7,235)	—	(7,235)	—
Culture and recreation	106,890	3,750	415	3,507	(99,218)	—	(99,218)	—
Housing and development	48,849	14,022	221	13,751	(20,855)	—	(20,855)	—
Tourism	3,389	—	—	—	(3,389)	—	(3,389)	—
Development authority	7,971	—	—	—	(7,971)	—	(7,971)	—
Interest on long-term debt	2,502	—	—	—	(2,502)	—	(2,502)	—
Total governmental activities	912,644	110,128	47,056	77,515	(677,945)	—	(677,945)	—
Business-type activities:								
Water and sewer	289,746	359,965	—	69,251	—	139,470	139,470	—
Airport	2,059	1,114	—	2,105	—	1,160	1,160	—
Economic development	5,527	6,382	—	—	—	855	855	—
Solid waste	43,232	43,879	—	90	—	737	737	—
Stormwater	27,475	30,835	—	13,836	—	17,196	17,196	—
Transit	20,552	1,526	5,426	5,390	—	(8,210)	(8,210)	—
Total business-type activities	388,591	443,701	5,426	90,672	—	151,208	151,208	—
Total primary government	$ 1,301,235	553,829	52,482	168,187	(677,945)	151,208	(526,737)	—
Component units:	$ 70,426	9,084	31,896	—	—	—	—	(29,446)

continued...

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES – *Continued*

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Primary Government: Business-Type Activities	Primary Government: Total	Component Units
General revenues:								
Property taxes					607,889	—	607,889	—
Sales taxes					210,096	—	210,096	—
Hotel motel taxes					10,888	—	10,888	—
Insurance premium tax					48,089	—	48,089	—
Business taxes					20,216	—	20,216	—
Other taxes					9,722	—	9,722	—
Lease interest income – development authority					—	—	—	6,500
Intergovernmental revenue from primary government, not restricted for specific programs					—	—	—	20,618
Intergovernmental revenue from State of Georgia, not restricted for specific programs					—	—	—	1,289
Investment income (loss)					(1,275)	(1,400)	(2,675)	43
Economic development contract income					—	—	—	11,467
Miscellaneous					11,830	—	11,830	1,366
Total general revenues					917,455	(1,400)	916,055	41,283
Transfers					(21,023)	21,023	—	—
Total general revenues and transfers					896,432	19,623	916,055	41,283
Change in net position					218,487	170,831	389,318	11,837
Net position – beginning					3,617,152	3,990,602	7,607,754	(29,974)
Net position – ending					$ 3,835,639	4,161,433	7,997,072	(18,137)

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	General	Fire and EMS District	Police Services District	*CARES Act* Grant	ARPA	Other Capital Projects	2014 Sales Tax	2017 Sales Tax	Other Governmental Funds	Total
ASSETS:										
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 158,930	60,053	80,087	1,179	58,065	176,205	31,278	54,040	131,512	751,349
Investments	59,350	12,211	14,538	—	—	212,188	29,775	302,737	37,823	668,622
Receivables, net of allowance:										
Taxes	8,640	3,944	2,577	—	—	—	—	—	2,434	17,595
Accounts	593	5,674	31	—	4,402	533	5,556	693	5,606	23,088
Due from other funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Due from other governments	—	—	48,932	—	—	—	—	22,197	5,176	76,305
Inventories	1,798	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	2,071
Prepaid items	1,368	39	235	—	—	31	—	—	141	1,814
Total assets	$ 230,679	81,921	146,400	1,179	62,467	388,957	66,609	379,667	182,969	1,540,848
LIABILITIES:										
Accounts payable	$ 7,190	853	1,060	1,179	1,852	4,801	3,213	12,480	7,899	40,527
Due to other governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	170
Payroll payable	3,253	1,776	1,487	—	—	—	—	—	656	7,172
Retainage payable	—	—	—	—	—	873	1,325	7,149	—	9,347
Due to other funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Unearned revenue	—	—	—	—	60,590	—	—	—	113	60,703
Due to others	669	—	154	—	—	—	910	7	52	1,792
Total liabilities	11,112	2,629	2,701	1,179	62,442	5,674	5,448	19,636	8,894	119,715

continued...

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET – *Continued*

December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	General	Fire and EMS District	Police Services District	*CARES Act* Grant	ARPA	Other Capital Projects	2014 Sales Tax	2017 Sales Tax	Other Governmental Funds	Total
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:										
Unavailable revenue	5,550	6,311	50,599	—	—	—	—	—	1,744	64,204
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,550	6,311	50,599	—	—	—	—	—	1,744	64,204
FUND BALANCES:										
Nonspendable	3,166	39	235	—	—	31	—	—	414	3,885
Restricted	—	72,942	92,865	—	25	220,533	61,161	360,031	171,434	978,991
Committed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	483	483
Assigned	20,730	—	—	—	—	162,719	—	—	—	183,449
Unassigned	190,121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190,121
Total fund balance	214,017	72,981	93,100	—	25	383,283	61,161	360,031	172,331	1,356,929
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 230,679	81,921	146,400	1,179	62,467	388,957	66,609	379,667	182,969	1,540,848

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

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

Fund balances – total governmental funds		$ 1,356,929
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Long-term accounts receivable are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Lease receivable	$ 301	
Long-term accounts receivable – economic development contract	80,403	
		80,704
Capital assets are not reported in fund statements.		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.	2,844,702	
Capital assets used in internal service funds are reported in the governmental activities column of the governmentwide statement of net position.	4,249	
		2,848,951
Deferred outflows/(inflows) for governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Pension-related deferred outflows	6,573	
OPEB-related deferred outflows	5,267	
Pension-related deferred inflows	(128,632)	
OPEB-related deferred inflows	(40,048)	
		(156,840)
Certain unearned revenue is recorded only in the governmentwide statements.		(1,708)
Interest payable on capital lease to component unit is not accrued in the fund statements.		(2,418)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Tax allocation district bonds payable	(38,485)	
Discount	537	
Economic development contract payable to component unit	(64,880)	
Lease payable to component unit	(164,151)	
Accrued leave	(34,429)	
Estimated claims payable	(18,380)	
Net pension liability is not recorded on the fund financial statements.	(119,015)	
Net OPEB liability is not recorded on the fund financial statements.	(9,076)	
		(447,879)

continued...

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – *Continued*

Revenue deferred in the governmental funds due to availability criteria is susceptible to full accrual on the governmentwide statements.		
Property tax	11,404	
Insurance premium tax	48,932	
Public safety – EMS	3,685	
Special assessments	183	
		64,204
Internal service funds are used to charge the cost of group insurance, risk management, fleet management, and administrative support services to individual funds. Assets and liabilities of these funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		
Internal service funds net position	55,630	
Less items accounted for above:		
Capital assets	(4,249)	
Pension-related deferred outflows	(454)	
OPEB-related deferred outflows	(647)	
Net pension liability	8,238	
Net OPEB liability	1,114	
Plus accrued leave already accounted for above	4,499	
Plus claims payable already accounted for above	18,380	
Pension-related deferred inflows	8,904	
OPEB-related deferred inflows	4,921	
Less amount due to enterprise funds	(2,640)	
		93,696
Net position of governmental activities		$ 3,835,639

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	General	Fire and EMS District	Police Services District	*CARES Act* Grant	ARPA	Other Capital Projects	2009 Sales Tax	2014 Sales Tax	2017 Sales Tax	Other Governmental Funds	Total
REVENUES:											
Taxes	$ 358,448	121,594	136,984	—	—	—	—	—	210,096	79,834	906,956
Permits and licenses	5,822	922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,263	13,007
Intergovernmental	5,145	1,363	963	—	46,144	247	303	10,384	11,399	49,625	125,573
Charges for services	30,864	16,761	836	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,137	85,598
Fines and forfeitures	2,459	—	6,464	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,039	9,962
Investment income (loss)	58	—	(28)	12	25	(1,112)	(2)	(36)	(963)	(85)	(2,131)
Miscellaneous	5,189	223	653	—	—	2,102	10	426	21	4,721	13,345
Total revenues	407,985	140,863	145,872	12	46,169	1,237	311	10,774	220,553	178,534	1,152,310
EXPENDITURES:											
Current operating:											
General government	34,233	—	—	—	5,658	—	—	—	—	—	39,891
Public safety	26,448	124,967	118,155	—	8,758	—	—	—	—	15,735	294,063
Judiciary	181,217	—	4,334	—	2,017	—	—	—	—	1,380	188,948
Public works	22,234	—	—	—	2,192	—	—	—	—	8,559	32,985
Health and welfare	8,939	—	—	—	19,452	—	—	—	—	—	28,391
Culture and recreation	30,246	—	—	—	4,881	—	—	—	—	35,976	71,103
Housing and development	4,557	1,114	—	—	3,186	—	—	—	—	23,709	32,566
Tourism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,389	3,389
Development authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,263	26,263
Grant programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,654	46,654
CARES Act grant programs	—	—	—	28,012	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,012
Capital outlay	781	—	172	—	—	57,977	18,698	34,901	117,883	1,429	231,841
Debt service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,502	2,502
Intergovernmental	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,624	4,715	49,457
Total expenditures	308,773	126,081	122,661	28,012	46,144	57,977	18,698	34,901	162,507	170,311	1,076,065
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	99,212	14,782	23,211	(28,000)	25	(56,740)	(18,387)	(24,127)	58,046	8,223	76,245
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):											
Transfers in	12	—	—	—	—	80,968	—	—	—	2,711	83,691
Transfers out	(58,496)	(9,504)	(17,703)	—	—	(6,500)	—	—	—	(11,500)	(103,703)
Capital lease obligations	—	—	—	—	—	20,943	—	—	—	—	20,943
Other financing sources (uses), net	(58,484)	(9,504)	(17,703)	—	—	95,411	—	—	—	(8,789)	931
Net change in fund balances	40,728	5,278	5,508	(28,000)	25	38,671	(18,387)	(24,127)	58,046	(566)	77,176
Fund balances – January 1	173,289	67,703	87,592	28,000	—	344,612	18,387	85,288	301,985	172,897	1,279,753
Fund balances – December 31	$ 214,017	72,981	93,100	—	25	383,283	—	61,161	360,031	172,331	1,356,929

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

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

Net change in fund balances – total governmental funds		$ 77,176
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays reported in the governmental funds exceed depreciation expense recorded in the statement of activities as follows:		
Capital expenditures – general	$ 231,841	
Capital expenditures reclassified as expense	(58,247)	
Depreciation expense – general capital assets	(97,048)	
		76,546
Contributions of capital assets are not recorded in governmental funds.		13,996
The loss on disposition of capital assets is not reported in the fund statements.		(631)
Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Retirement of bonded debt is reported as an expenditure in the fund statements but represents a reduction of liability balances on the governmentwide statement of net position.		
Amortization of discount on tax allocation district bonds	$ (33)	
		(33)
The current years change in the net pension liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows of resources decreases net expenses of pensionable functions on the governmentwide statements.		33,238
The current years change in the net OPEB liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows of resources decreases net expenses of pensionable functions on the governmentwide statements.		7,626
Accrued interest payable to component unit is not included on the fund financial statements.		(87)
Payments to the Development Authority are reported as expenditures in the fund statement and as a reduction of lease payable and contract payable in the governmentwide statements.		9,720
Internal Service funds are used to charge the cost of insurance, fleet, and administrative services activities to individual funds. A part of the net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.		14,775
Accrued expenses related to compensated absences are not reported in the fund statements.		(1,721)
Proceeds on lease payable to the Development Authority are reported as revenue in the fund statements and as an increase in lease payable in the governmentwide statements.		(20,943)
Capital lease revenue from View Point Health is reported as revenue for governmental activities and as a reduction of capital lease receivable in the governmentwide statements.		(14)
Some revenue earned is deferred in the governmental funds due to availability criteria.		(1,491)
Revenues (expenses) from the intergovernmental economic development contract are not reported in the fund statements		10,330
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ 218,487

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

GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (non–GAAP budget basis)	Variance–positive (negative)
REVENUES:				
Taxes	$ 311,570	349,373	358,448	9,075
Permits and licenses	4,604	4,604	5,822	1,218
Intergovernmental	3,357	4,413	5,145	732
Charges for services	27,569	27,569	30,864	3,295
Fines and forfeitures	2,907	2,907	2,459	(448)
Investment income	282	282	295	13
Miscellaneous	1,636	3,921	5,189	1,268
Total revenues	351,925	393,069	408,222	15,153
EXPENDITURES:				
Current operating:				
General government:				
Board of Commissioners	1,536	2,122	2,067	55
County administration	2,206	2,799	1,913	886
Financial services	9,982	9,689	9,421	268
Tax commissioner	16,018	15,845	15,078	767
Support services	163	248	234	14
Total general government	29,905	30,703	28,713	1,990
Public safety:				
Police services	3,489	3,633	2,450	1,183
Correctional services	19,567	19,490	15,882	3,608
Total public safety	23,056	23,123	18,332	4,791
Judiciary:				
Courts	52,065	57,122	53,338	3,784
District attorney	18,958	18,965	17,342	1,623
Sheriff	111,096	114,298	105,411	8,887
Solicitor	6,428	6,311	5,666	645
Total judiciary	188,547	196,696	181,757	14,939
Public works	24,852	24,675	22,298	2,377

continued...

GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) – *Continued*

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (non–GAAP budget basis)	Variance–positive (negative)
Health and welfare:				
Physical health	2,075	2,075	2,075	–
Various subsidized agencies	3,713	3,963	3,720	243
General community services	21,869	27,139	23,458	3,681
Total health and welfare	27,657	33,177	29,253	3,924
Culture and recreation:				
Library	20,363	20,365	20,107	258
Total culture and recreation	20,363	20,365	20,107	258
Housing and development:				
Planning and development	2,310	2,161	1,809	352
Total housing and development	2,310	2,161	1,809	352
Miscellaneous	26,242	19,646	6,504	13,142
Total expenditures	342,932	350,546	308,773	41,773
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	8,993	42,523	99,449	56,926
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in	–	–	12	12
Transfers out	(27,857)	(58,518)	(58,496)	22
Other financing sources (uses), net	(27,857)	(58,518)	(58,484)	34
Revenues and other financing sources more (less) than expenditures and other financing uses	(18,864)	(15,995)	40,965	56,960
Fund balance allocation	18,864	15,995	–	(15,995)
Fund balance – January 1	–	–	173,273	173,273
Fund balance – December 31	$ –	–	214,238	214,238

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

FIRE AND EMS DISTRICT FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (non–GAAP budget basis)	Variance–positive (negative)
REVENUES:				
Taxes	$ 107,393	118,147	121,594	3,447
Permits and licenses	913	913	922	9
Intergovernmental	739	776	1,363	587
Charges for services	15,670	16,490	16,761	271
Investment income	104	104	126	22
Miscellaneous	3	3	223	220
Total revenues	124,822	136,433	140,989	4,556
EXPENDITURES:				
Current operating:				
Public safety:				
Fire and emergency services	136,792	139,273	124,967	14,306
Total public safety	136,792	139,273	124,967	14,306
Housing and development:				
Planning and development	1,111	1,178	1,114	64
Total housing and development	1,111	1,178	1,114	64
Miscellaneous	5,711	5,711	–	5,711
Total expenditures	143,614	146,162	126,081	20,081
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	(18,792)	(9,729)	14,908	24,637
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in	–	2	–	(2)
Transfers out	(524)	(9,524)	(9,504)	20
Other financing sources (uses), net	(524)	(9,522)	(9,504)	18
Revenues and other financing sources more (less) than expenditures and other financing uses	(19,316)	(19,251)	5,404	24,655
Fund balance allocation	19,316	19,251	–	(19,251)
Fund balance – January 1	–	–	67,541	67,541
Fund balance – December 31	$ –	–	72,945	72,945

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

POLICE SERVICES DISTRICT FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (non-GAAP budget basis)	Variance-positive (negative)
REVENUES:				
Taxes	$ 114,938	133,852	136,984	3,132
Intergovernmental	299	299	963	664
Charges for services	906	906	836	(70)
Fines and forfeitures	4,924	5,014	6,464	1,450
Investment income	171	171	181	10
Miscellaneous	297	304	653	349
Total revenues	121,535	140,546	146,081	5,535
EXPENDITURES:				
Current operating:				
Public safety:				
Police services	126,577	128,567	118,007	10,560
Total public safety	126,577	128,567	118,007	10,560
Judiciary:				
Courts	1,810	1,796	1,524	272
Solicitor	832	884	647	237
Recorder's court	2,106	2,288	2,162	126
Total judiciary	4,748	4,968	4,333	635
Miscellaneous	4,958	4,654	320	4,334
Total expenditures	136,283	138,189	122,660	15,529
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	(14,748)	2,357	23,421	21,064
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers out	(7,703)	(17,703)	(17,703)	–
Other financing sources (uses), net	(7,703)	(17,703)	(17,703)	–
Revenues and other financing sources more (less) than expenditures and other financing uses	(22,451)	(15,346)	5,718	21,064
Fund balance allocation	22,451	15,346	–	(15,346)
Fund balance – January 1	–	–	87,346	87,346
Fund balance – December 31	$ –	–	93,064	93,064

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

CARES ACT GRANT FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (non–GAAP budget basis)	Variance–positive (negative)
REVENUES:				
Investment income	$ —	12	12	—
Total revenues	—	12	12	—
EXPENDITURES:				
Program expenditures	28,000	28,012	28,012	—
Total expenditures	28,000	28,012	28,012	—
Revenues in excess of expenditures	(28,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)	—
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Revenues and other financing sources more (less) than expenditures and other financing uses	(28,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)	—
Fund balance allocation	28,000	28,000	28,000	—
Fund balance – January 1	28,000	28,000	28,000	—
Fund balance – December 31	$ —	—	—	—

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

ARPA FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (non–GAAP budget basis)	Variance–positive (negative)
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental	$ —	46,144	46,144	—
Investment income	—	—	25	25
Total revenues	—	46,144	46,169	25
EXPENDITURES:				
Program expenditures	—	46,144	46,144	—
Total expenditures	—	46,144	46,144	—
Revenues in excess of expenditures	—	—	25	25
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers out	—	—	—	—
Other financing sources (uses), net	—	—	—	—
Revenues and other financing sources more (less) than expenditures and other financing uses	—	—	25	25
Fund balance allocation	—	—	—	—
Fund balance – January 1	—	—	—	—
Fund balance – December 31	$ —	—	25	25

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Enterprise Funds				
	Water and Sewerage	Stormwater	Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
ASSETS:					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 60,601	25,726	39,844	126,171	49,957
Investments	31,107	—	2,496	33,603	12,286
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	35,267	1,181	1,843	38,291	1,458
Due from other governments	—	—	11,805	11,805	—
Inventories	3,823	—	—	3,823	570
Prepaid items	9,245	28	11	9,284	9,718
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	181,411	—	—	181,411	—
Total current assets	321,454	26,935	55,999	404,388	73,989
Noncurrent assets:					
Investments	200,966	9,334	61,441	271,741	30,527
Assets held for redevelopment	—	—	58,037	58,037	—
Land and construction in progress	251,840	8,455	23,716	284,011	702
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	3,343,905	555,740	39,343	3,938,988	3,547
Total noncurrent assets	3,796,711	573,529	182,537	4,552,777	34,776
Total assets	4,118,165	600,464	238,536	4,957,165	108,765
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Pension-related deferred outflows	858	56	10	924	454
OPEB-related deferred outflows	665	66	23	754	647
Deferred charge on refunding of bonds	3,984	—	—	3,984	—
Goodwill	375	—	—	375	—
Total deferred outflows of resources	5,882	122	33	6,037	1,101
LIABILITIES:					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	34,918	3,883	8,423	47,224	7,068
Payroll payable	1,059	94	44	1,197	1,095
Retainage payable	6,909	19	—	6,928	—
Accumulated leave benefits – current	2,803	251	91	3,145	2,559
Estimated claims payable – current	—	—	—	—	8,818

continued...

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – *Continued*

	Enterprise Funds				
	Water and Sewerage	Stormwater	Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
Current liabilities *(continued)*:					
Customer deposits payable	4,264	–	–	4,264	–
Accrued interest payable – from restricted assets	6,823	–	551	7,374	–
Due to others	80	209	34	323	–
Notes payable – current	2,870	277	–	3,147	–
Revenue bonds payable – current – from restricted assets	61,605	–	2,350	63,955	–
Unearned revenue	12	–	43,513	43,525	17
Total current liabilities	121,343	4,733	55,006	181,082	19,557
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Accumulated leave benefits	1,930	182	73	2,185	1,940
Estimated claims payable	–	–	–	–	9,562
Notes payable	22,489	2,663	–	25,152	–
Revenue bonds payable	498,250	–	52,544	550,794	–
Net pension liability	15,511	1,015	186	16,712	8,238
Net OPEB liability	1,143	114	40	1,297	1,114
Total noncurrent liabilities	539,323	3,974	52,843	596,140	20,854
Total liabilities	660,666	8,707	107,849	777,222	40,411
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Pension-related deferred inflows	16,764	1,098	201	18,063	8,904
OPEB-related deferred inflows	5,044	502	176	5,722	4,921
Deferred gain on refunding	3,402	–	–	3,402	–
Total deferred inflows of resources	25,210	1,600	377	27,187	13,825
NET POSITION:					
Net investment in capital assets	3,127,284	557,971	61,654	3,746,909	4,249
Restricted for debt service	23,659	–	–	23,659	–
Unrestricted	287,228	32,308	68,689	388,225	51,381
Total net position	$ 3,438,171	590,279	130,343	4,158,793	55,630
Adjustment to reflect consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds				2,640	
Net position of business-type activities				$ 4,161,433	

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Enterprise Funds				
	Water and Sewerage	Stormwater	Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES:					
Residential and commercial service	$ 346,961	—	—	346,961	—
Wholesale service	2,027	—	—	2,027	—
Public fire protection charges	730	—	—	730	—
Connection charges	1,926	—	—	1,926	—
Operating lease income and rental income	—	—	7,470	7,470	—
Charges to other funds	—	—	—	—	172,038
Employee contributions	—	—	—	—	9,022
User fees and charges	—	30,708	45,363	76,071	—
Miscellaneous	8,321	127	68	8,516	1,672
Total operating revenues	359,965	30,835	52,901	443,701	182,732
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Water production	15,631	—	—	15,631	—
Distribution and collection	42,177	—	—	42,177	—
Engineering	8,209	—	—	8,209	—
Reclamation	44,629	—	—	44,629	—
Vehicle maintenance and repair	—	—	—	—	3,708
Benefit claims	—	—	—	—	41,382
Insurance premiums	—	—	—	—	33,473
Depreciation and amortization	97,972	11,071	3,895	112,938	890
Transit operations	—	—	17,640	17,640	—
General and administrative	57,286	14,676	48,312	120,274	86,367
Total operating expenses	265,904	25,747	69,847	361,498	165,820
Operating income (loss)	94,061	5,088	(16,946)	82,203	16,912
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):					
Intergovernmental	—	—	5,426	5,426	—
Investment earnings	(1,184)	60	(276)	(1,400)	(145)
Interest expense	(13,223)	(93)	(1,572)	(14,888)	—
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	(11,478)	(1,731)	—	(13,209)	23
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(25,885)	(1,764)	3,578	(24,071)	(122)
Income (loss) before transfers and contributions	68,176	3,324	(13,368)	58,132	16,790
Capital contributions	69,251	13,836	7,585	90,672	—
Transfers in	—	433	21,023	21,456	—
Transfers out	—	—	(433)	(433)	(1,011)
Change in net position	137,427	17,593	14,807	169,827	15,779
Net position – January 1	3,300,744	572,686	115,536		39,851
Net position – December 31	$ 3,438,171	590,279	130,343		55,630
Adjustment to reflect consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds				1,004	
Change in net position of business-type activities				$ 170,831	

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

DID YOU KNOW

In 2021, Fire and Emergency Services responded to 96,271 incidents and transported 44,461 patients.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Enterprise Funds				
	Water and Sewerage	Stormwater	Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Cash received from customers	$ 360,135	31,942	54,651	446,728	182,319
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(102,744)	(10,264)	(62,464)	(175,472)	(39,722)
Cash payments to employees for services	(59,370)	(5,252)	(1,884)	(66,506)	(52,779)
Cash payments for interfund services	(12,212)	(1,366)	(982)	(14,560)	(4,201)
Claims and premiums paid	—	—	—	—	(68,380)
Net cash flows provided/(required) by operating activities	185,809	15,060	(10,679)	190,190	17,237
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Operating grants	—	148	1,866	2,014	—
Transfers from (to) other funds	—	—	21,023	21,023	(1,011)
Net cash provided/(required) by noncapital activities	—	148	22,889	23,037	(1,011)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Capital grants received	—	—	19,733	19,733	—
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(154,663)	(15,562)	(29,004)	(199,229)	(1,729)
Increase in due to other funds	—	—	(8,587)	(8,587)	—
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	142	3	—	145	16
Proceeds from bond issuance	—	—	23,500	23,500	—
Principal payments – revenue bonds	(60,780)	—	(1,330)	(62,110)	—
Proceeds from refunding bond issuance	64,234	—	—	64,234	—
Payment of bond issuance costs	(342)	—	—	(342)	—
Payments to escrow agent	(65,130)	—	—	(65,130)	—
Principal payments – notes payable	(2,784)	(269)	—	(3,053)	—
Interest paid	(18,794)	(93)	(1,218)	(20,105)	—
Capital contributed by others	33,935	—	—	33,935	—
Net cash provided/(required) by capital and related financing activities	(204,182)	(15,921)	3,094	(217,009)	(1,713)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from the sale of investments	96,347	5,377	7,921	109,645	8,724
Purchase of investments	(197,160)	(4,045)	(49,585)	(250,790)	(22,583)
Investment earnings	116	173	336	625	380
Net cash provided/(required) by investing activities	(100,697)	1,505	(41,328)	(140,520)	(13,479)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(119,070)	792	(26,024)	(144,302)	1,034
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	361,082	24,934	65,868	451,884	48,923
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 242,012	25,726	39,844	307,582	49,957

continued...

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – *Continued*

	Enterprise Funds				
	Water and Sewerage	Stormwater	Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided/(required) by operating activities:					
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Operating income (loss)	$ 94,061	5,088	(16,946)	82,203	16,912
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided/(required) by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	97,972	11,071	3,895	112,938	890
CHANGE IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:					
Changes in net pension liability and related deferred inflows of resources	(4,544)	(1,045)	(47)	(5,636)	(4,998)
Changes in net OPEB liability and related deferred inflows of resources	(1,006)	(125)	(44)	(1,175)	(929)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	164	1,108	618	1,890	(419)
(Increase) in inventories	(1,017)	—	—	(1,017)	(186)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid items	(7,669)	(21)	80	(7,610)	(2,674)
Increase (decrease) in payables	7,205	(1,083)	597	6,719	2,872
Increase in payroll payables	637	76	—	713	—
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	(17)	—	1,136	1,119	—
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	23	(9)	32	46	5,769
Net cash provided/(required) by operating activities	$ 185,809	15,060	(10,679)	190,190	17,237
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Increase (decrease) amounts due from other governments	$ —	(148)	(8,588)	(8,736)	—
Loss on disposal of capital assets	11,620	853	—	12,473	—
(Increase) decrease accrued interest	(656)	—	145	(511)	—
Capital contributed by others	35,354	13,836	—	49,190	—
Non-cash capital contributed from (to) other funds	—	433	(433)	—	—
Amortization of bond premium and deferred items on refunding	6,227	—	—	6,227	—
Increase in fair value of investments not classified as cash and cash equivalents	(1,300)	(113)	(612)	(2,025)	(525)

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

		Custodial Funds	Pension and OPEB Trust Funds
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$	100,444	41,595
Investments, at fair value:			
U.S. treasury bonds		—	70,811
Asset-backed securities		—	12,134
U.S. governmental agencies		—	58,783
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		—	13,164
Futures contracts		—	133
Corporate bonds		—	144,498
Collateralized mortgage obligations		—	2,433
Fixed income mutual funds		—	52,140
Global fixed income mutual funds		—	26,086
Corporate equities		—	970,010
International equities		—	227,950
Preferred stock		—	3,569
Total investments		—	1,581,711
Securities lending collateral investment pool		—	21,547
Contributions receivable from employer		—	681
Prepaid benefit payments		—	7,479
Taxes receivable		30,286	—
Total assets	$	130,730	1,653,013
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable	$	—	3,326
Liability for securities lending agreement		—	21,547
Due to others		76,876	—
Total liabilities	$	76,876	24,873
NET POSITION:			
Net position – restricted for pension benefits	$	—	1,424,405
Net position – restricted for OPEB		—	203,735
Net position – restricted for individuals, organizations, and other governments		53,854	—
Total net position	$	53,854	1,628,140

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Custodial Funds	Pension and OPEB Trust Funds
ADDITIONS:		
Contributions:		
Employer	$ —	64,146
Employee	—	5,990
Total contributions	—	70,136
Investment income:		
Net increase in the fair value of investments	—	181,423
Securities lending income	—	65
Interest and dividends	—	25,857
	—	207,345
Less – Investment expense	—	(6,224)
Securities lending expense	—	(9)
Net investment income	—	201,112
Taxes collected for other agencies	1,731,083	—
Court fees collected for other agencies	100,750	—
Court individual cases	40,017	—
Sheriff fees collected	9,387	—
Sheriff inmate account deposits	4,522	—
Corrections inmate account deposits	433	—
Seized assets	983	—
Total additions	1,887,175	271,248
DEDUCTIONS:		
Benefits paid	—	97,298
Insurance premiums	—	1,976
Administrative expenses	—	1,535
Payments of court fees to other agencies	100,750	—
Payments to others	5,709	—
Payments of taxes to other agencies	1,731,083	—
Payments of Sheriff fees to agencies	9,387	—
Payments from inmates to others	5,058	—
Distribution of seized assets	497	—
Total deductions	1,852,484	100,809
Net increase in fiduciary net position	34,691	170,439
Net position – beginning of year	19,163	1,457,701
Net positions – end of year	$ 53,854	1,628,140

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

COMPONENT UNITS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Public Library	Development Authority	Health Department	Total
ASSETS:				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 8,056	84,559	19,639	112,254
Receivables, net of allowance	1,115	—	—	1,115
Lease receivable from primary government, current portion	—	6,825	—	6,825
Due from primary government	—	2,418	—	2,418
Economic development contract receivable from primary government, current portion	—	2,865	—	2,865
Due from other governments	—	—	4,860	4,860
Total current assets	9,171	96,667	24,499	130,337
Noncurrent assets:				
Lease receivable from primary government	—	157,326	—	157,326
Economic development contract receivable from primary government, current portion	—	62,015	—	62,015
Due from Rowen Foundation	—	80,403	—	80,403
Asset held for redevelopment		1,116	—	1,116
Capital assets, net of depreciation	256	—	1,207	1,463
Total noncurrent assets	256	300,860	1,207	302,323
Total assets	9,427	397,527	25,706	432,660
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Pension experience differences	1,614	—	210	1,824
Pension assumption changes	1,309	—	—	1,309
Pension investment differences	—	—	244	244
Proportionate share of pension contributions	189	—	—	189
Pension contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,092	—	2,798	3,890
OPEB assumption changes	1,925	—	79	2,004
OPEB investment differences	—	—	448	448
Proportionate share of OPEB contributions	266	—	46	312
OPEB contributions subsequent to the measurement date	229	—	703	932
Deferred charge on refunding of bonds	—	768	—	768
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,624	768	4,528	11,920

continued...

COMPONENT UNITS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – *Continued*

	Public Library	Development Authority	Health Department	Total
LIABILITIES:				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	348	10,418	2,850	13,616
Accrued salaries and related payments	734	—	—	734
Total current liabilities	1,082	10,418	2,850	14,350
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	125	9,690	557	10,372
Due in more than one year	18,243	288,377	20,913	327,533
Due to primary government – economic development contract	—	80,403	—	80,403
Due to Rowen Foundation	—	7,977	—	7,977
Total noncurrent liabilities	18,368	386,447	21,470	426,285
Total liabilities	19,450	396,865	24,320	440,635
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Pension investment differences	9,896	—	—	9,896
Proportionate share of pension contributions	157	—	178	335
OPEB experience differences	4,801	—	1,653	6,454
OPEB assumption changes	858	—	2,671	3,529
OPEB investment differences	17	—	—	17
Proportionate share of OPEB contributions	523	—	94	617
Deferred gain on refunding bonds	—	1,234	—	1,234
Total deferred inflows of resources	16,252	1,234	4,596	22,082
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets	211	—	1,207	1,418
Restricted for health programs	—	—	10,039	10,039
Unrestricted	(19,862)	196	(9,928)	(29,594)
Total net position	$ (19,651)	196	1,318	(18,137)

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

COMPONENT UNITS COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

		Program Revenues					
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Public Library Total*	Development Authority Total	Health Department Total	Total
Public library	$ 20,666	1,000	499	(19,167)	—	—	(19,167)
Development authority	17,948	19	—	—	(17,929)	—	(17,929)
Health department	31,812	8,065	31,397	—	—	7,650	7,650
Total component units	$ 70,426	9,084	31,896	(19,167)	(17,929)	7,650	(29,446)
General Revenues:							
Lease interest income – development authority				—	6,500	—	6,500
Intergovernmental revenue from primary government, not restricted for specific programs				20,618	—	—	20,618
Intergovernmental revenue from State of Georgia, not restricted for specific programs				1,289	—	—	1,289
Investment income				6	37	—	43
Economic development contract income				—	11,467	—	11,467
Miscellaneous				—	1,366	—	1,366
Total general revenues				21,913	19,370	—	41,283
Change in net position				2,746	1,441	7,650	11,837
Net position – beginning				(22,397)	(1,245)	(6,332)	(29,974)
Net position – ending			$	(19,651)	196	1,318	(18,137)

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

DID YOU KNOW

In 2021, Gwinnett County managed 187 grant awards totaling $493.5 million.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 1.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Gwinnett County, Georgia, have been prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting policies of the County are described below:

A. Reporting entity

The County operates under a Commission-County Administrator form of government. As required by GAAP, the financial statements of the reporting entity include those of the County (the primary government) and its component units. The component units discussed below are included in the County's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational and financial relationships with the County. In conformity with GAAP, as set forth in the Statement of Governmental Accounting Standard No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," as amended by GASB Statements No. 39, 61, 80, 84, 85, and 90, the component units' financial statements have been included as blended or discretely presented component units. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance part of the County's operations, so financial data from these units are combined with the financial data of the primary government. Each discretely presented component unit, on the other hand, is reported separately in the governmentwide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the County. The component units' financial information disclosed within the governmentwide financial statements reflects the most recently audited financial statements. The following is a brief review of each component unit addressed in defining the government's reporting entity.

Included with the reporting entity as Blended Component Units:

The **Airport Authority**, consisting of a five-member board, is appointed by the governing authority of the County. The Airport Authority provides a means to issue revenue bonds for airport facilities. Although it is legally separate from the County, the Airport Authority is reported as if it were part of the primary government because its sole purpose is to finance, construct, equip, and maintain the County airport facility. Bond issuance authorizations are approved by the County, and the County is legally obligated to provide resources in case there are deficiencies in debt service payments. At December 31, 2021, the authority had no assets, liabilities, or fund equity. In addition, during 2021, the authority had no revenues or expenses.

The **Public Facilities Authority**, consisting of a three-member board, is appointed by the governing authority of the County. The Public Facilities Authority provides a means to issue revenue bonds. Although it is legally separate from the County, the authority is reported as if it were a part of the primary government because its sole purpose is to finance, construct, equip, expand, and maintain County fire station facilities. Bond issuance authorizations are approved by the County, and the County is legally obligated to provide resources in case there are deficiencies in debt service payments. At December 31, 2021, the authority had no assets, liabilities, or fund equity. In addition, during 2021, the authority had no revenues or expenses.

The **Recreation Authority**, consisting of a nine-member board, is appointed by the governing authority of the County. The Recreation Authority provides a means to issue revenue bonds for park facilities. Although it is legally separate from the County, the Recreation Authority is reported as if it were a part of the primary government because its sole purpose is to finance, construct, equip, and expand County park facilities. Bond issuance authorizations are approved by the County's governing authority, and the County is legally obligated to provide resources in case there are deficiencies in debt service payments. At December 31, 2021, the authority had no assets, liabilities, or fund equity. In addition, during 2021, the authority had no revenues or expenses.

The **Stormwater Authority**, consisting of a seven-member board, is appointed by the governing authority of the County. The Stormwater Authority provides a means to issue revenue bonds for stormwater infrastructure. Although it is legally separate from the County, the Stormwater Authority is reported as if it were a part of the primary government because its sole purpose is to finance, construct, expand, improve, and maintain stormwater management systems and facilities for the County. Bond issuance authorizations are approved by the governing authority of the County, and the County is legally obligated to provide resources in case there are deficiencies in debt service payments and resources are not available from any other remedies. At December 31, 2021, the authority had no assets, liabilities, or fund equity. In addition, during 2021, the authority had no revenues or expenses.

The **Urban Redevelopment Agency** consists of a five-member board that is the same as the governing board of the County. The Urban Redevelopment Agency provides a means to issue revenue bonds. Although it is legally separate from the County, the authority is reported as if it were a part of the primary government because its sole purpose is to finance, construct, equip, and expand facilities and infrastructure for County redevelopment purposes, and its board is made up of members of the governing board of the County. Bond issuance authorizations are approved by the County, and the County is legally obligated to provide resources in case there are deficiencies in debt service payments. The 2021 activity of the Urban Redevelopment Agency included debt service on bonds and issuing $23.5 million in revenue bonds for redevelopment. This activity is reported in the Economic Development Fund (non-major enterprise fund) financial statements.

The **Water and Sewerage Authority**, consisting of a five-member board, is appointed by the governing authority of the County. The Water and Sewerage Authority provides a means to issue revenue bonds for water and sewer facilities. Although it is legally separate from the County, the Water and Sewerage Authority is reported as if it were a part of the primary government because its sole purpose is to finance, construct, equip, and expand County water treatment and transmission facilities. Bond issuance authorizations are approved by the governing authority of the County, and the County is legally obligated to provide resources in case there are deficiencies in debt service payments and resources are not available from any other remedies. The 2021 activity of the Water and Sewerage Authority included debt service on existing bonds and issuing $58.7 million in refunding bonds. This activity is reported in the Water and Sewerage Fund financial statements.

Complete financial statements and/or audit statements of the individual blended component units may be obtained at the Gwinnett County Department of Financial Services located at:

75 Langley Drive
Lawrenceville, GA 30046

Included with the reporting entity as Discretely Presented Component Units:
The **Gwinnett County Public Library** (the "Library") operates the County's public libraries for the residents of the County. The Library Board consists of five members appointed by the Gwinnett County Board of Commissioners. Although the County does not have the authority to approve or modify the Library's operational or capital budgets, it does have the ability to control the amount of funding the County provides. Such funding is significant to the overall operations of the Library. Gwinnett County owns all Library land and building capital assets.

The Library operates on a fiscal year-end of December 31. Complete financial statements of the Library may be obtained at the entity's administrative office at the following address:

Gwinnett County Public Library
1001 Lawrenceville Highway
Lawrenceville, GA 30046

The **Development Authority of Gwinnett County** consists of a seven-member board appointed by the governing authority of the County. The Development Authority's sole purpose is to finance the acquisition or construction of industrial and commercial facilities deemed to be in the public interest through the issuance of bonds. These bonds are issued on behalf of various public or private entities, including the Gwinnett County Board of Education. Neither the Authority, the County, the state, nor any political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for repayment of these bonds except for the issuances described below. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. In 2001, the Development Authority issued revenue bonds for the expansion of the Gwinnett Center, now known as the Gas South District. The County has entered into a lease agreement with the Development Authority to lease the Center for a 30-year period. The 2001 bonds were refinanced in 2010. In 2007, the Development Authority issued revenue bonds for a parking deck at the Gas South District. In 2008, the Development Authority issued revenue bonds to build the baseball stadium, known as Coolray Field, and a recycling center. The recycling bonds were cash-defeased in 2010. In early 2017, Gwinnett County and its Development Authority completed the refunding of selected maturities of 2008 Stadium Bonds. The date of issuance for these bonds was January 26, 2017. In 2018, the Development Authority issued revenue bonds for the Gas South District Expansion and Parking Deck Project. In 2020, the Development Authority issued revenue bonds to refund the existing 2007 parking deck bonds, the 2010 arena refunding bonds, and to fund the expansion of the civic center and other improvements on the Gas South District campus. In 2020, the 30 year ground lease with the Development Authority was amended to continue until 2050. The County has pledged hotel/motel tax revenues to the Development Authority to satisfy the lease payments for these issues in an amount equal to the required debt service of the bonds. Also, in 2020, the Development Authority issued revenue bonds to finance the Rowen knowledge community through a loan to the Rowen Foundation. The Series 2020 Bonds are limited obligations of the Authority, payable solely from payments to be made by the County pursuant to an intergovernmental contract in amounts sufficient to enable the Authority to pay principal and interest on the Series 2020 Bonds when due. Therefore, due to these agreements, a significant financial relationship exists, and the Development Authority is reported as a discretely presented component unit. The Development Authority operates on a fiscal year-end of December 31.

Complete financial statements of the individual component unit may be obtained at the Gwinnett County Department of Financial Services located at:

75 Langley Drive
Lawrenceville, GA 30046

The **Gwinnett County Board of Health**, doing business as the Gwinnett County Health Department, is considered a discretely presented component unit based upon the criteria in GASB Statement No. 14, as amended. The Board of Health consists of seven members. Two members are appointed by the city of Lawrenceville. The Gwinnett Board of Commissioners appoints three members, and the Chairman/Chairwoman of the Board of Commissioners (or their designee) serves as a member. The County Superintendent of Schools rounds out the membership. County appointments or members make up the majority of the Board of Health. The County contributed approximately 4.6 percent of the board's revenues during its fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Because the County appoints the majority of the board and because of the financial relationship between the Health Department and the County, the Health Department is reported as a discretely presented component unit.

The Board of Health operates on a June 30 fiscal year. The financial information presented for this discretely presented component unit is as of June 30, 2021.

The County does not prepare the financial statements of the Board of Health. The Board of Health engages other auditors to perform an audit of its financial records. Complete financial statements of the Gwinnett County Health Department may be obtained at the following address:

GNR Health
2570 Riverside Parkway
Lawrenceville, GA 30046

Related Organizations

The **Housing Authority of Gwinnett County** (the "Housing Authority") is considered a related organization based upon the criteria in GASB Statement No. 14. Pursuant to *Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) §8-3-4*, the Housing Authority is a separate legal entity from Gwinnett County. Further, pursuant to *O.C.G.A. §8-3-50*, the County appoints a voting majority of the Housing Authority members. However, the County is not able to impose its will upon the Housing Authority nor does a financial benefit/burden relationship exist between them.

The **Arts Facility Authority** is considered a related organization based upon the criteria in GASB Statement No. 14. The Arts Facility Authority is a separate legal entity from Gwinnett County. The County appoints the five-member board of the Arts Facility Authority. However, the County is not able to impose its will upon the Arts Facility Authority nor does a financial benefit/burden relationship exist between them.

Joint Venture

The Atlanta Regional Commission is considered a joint venture based upon the criteria in GASB Statement No. 14. Under Georgia law, the County, in conjunction with other cities and counties in the 10-county metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia area, is a member of the ARC. Membership in a Regional Commission is required by *O.C.G.A. §50-8-34*, which provides for the organizational structure of the RC in Georgia. The County paid dues in the amount of $1,037,430 to the ARC for the year ended December 31, 2021. The ARC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. *O.C.G.A. §50-8-39.1* provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of an RC. Complete financial statements of the RC may be obtained at the following address:

Atlanta Regional Commission
40 Courtland Street NE
Atlanta, GA 30303

B. Governmentwide and fund financial statements

The governmentwide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmentwide financial statements do not provide information by fund, but distinguish between the County's governmental activities and business-type activities. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from discretely presented component units. The statement of net position includes noncurrent assets and liabilities. In addition, the governmentwide statement of activities reflects depreciation expenses on the County's capital assets.

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 considered program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The governmentwide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of 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 government generally considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 30 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Major revenue sources, which are susceptible to accrual, are property tax, sales tax, insurance premium tax, and intergovernmental revenue. Similar to accrual accounting, expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 33, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange 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. For 2021, the County has recorded a $48.9 million receivable and unavailable revenue for insurance premium tax due from the state of Georgia for taxes collected in 2021, which will be paid to the County in 2022. The County has recorded an $11.6 million receivable and unavailable revenue for property taxes and special assessments levied in 2021 and prior years, but expected to be collected in 2022 (adjusted for an allowance for doubtful accounts). The County also recorded a $3.7 million receivable and unavailable revenue for emergency medical services provided in 2021, but expected to be collected in 2022 (adjusted for an allowance for doubtful accounts).

Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The non-major governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated into a single column within the respective fund financial statements.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:
The **General Fund** is Gwinnett County'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 **Fire and Emergency Medical Services District Fund** accounts for the revenues and expenditures attributable to the Fire and Emergency Medical Services District. This district includes all properties within unincorporated Gwinnett County and all cities except Loganville. The city of Loganville operates its own fire department, but residents and businesses continue to receive County-provided emergency medical services. Properties in this district are taxed based on the services they receive. Property taxes and ambulance fees are the major revenue sources for this fund and are restricted to provide fire and emergency medical services in the district.

The **Police Services District Fund** accounts for the revenues and expenditures attributable to the Police Services District. This district includes all properties within unincorporated Gwinnett County and cities that do not operate their own police departments. Gwinnett County is responsible for providing police protection within this district. Properties in this district are taxed based on the services they receive. Property taxes and insurance premium taxes are the major revenue sources for this fund. Minor resources include permits and licenses, fines and forfeitures, and charges for services. These revenues are restricted to provide police services in the district.

The ***CARES Act* Grant Fund** accounts for funds received under the federal *CARES Act* grant program.

The **ARPA Fund** accounts for all Local Fiscal Recovery Funds received through the *American Rescue Plan* (ARP) *Act* of 2021.

The **Other Capital Projects Fund** accounts for the financial resources to be used for the purchase and construction of major capital facilities, other than those accounted for in specific funds, which are not financed by the proprietary funds. The primary resource for this fund is contributions from governmental operating funds.

The **2009 Sales Tax Fund** accounts for the financial resources provided from the 2009 one percent Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax. Such resources were used for libraries, parks and recreation, public safety, transportation projects, and courthouse facilities. This fund was closed at the conclusion of 2021 year-end activities.

The **2014 Sales Tax Fund** accounts for the financial resources provided from the 2014 one percent Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax. Such resources are to be used for libraries, parks and recreation, public safety, transportation projects, and senior service facilities.

The **2017 Sales Tax Fund** accounts for the financial resources provided from the 2017 one percent Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax. Such resources are to be used for libraries, parks and recreation, public safety, senior service facilities, transportation projects, and civic center expansion.

The County reports the following major proprietary funds:
The **Water and Sewerage Fund** accounts for the activities of the Water and Sewerage Authority, a blended component unit of the government and the Water and Sewerage System. The system includes sewage treatment plants, sewage pumping stations and collection systems, and the water production plants and distribution systems.

The **Stormwater Fund** accounts for the provision of stormwater services to the residents of the County, including administration, operations, maintenance, billing, and collections.

Internal Service Funds are used to report any activity that provides goods or services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the primary government on a cost reimbursement basis. The County's internal service funds include the Group Self-Insurance, Risk Management, Fleet Management, Auto Liability, and Administrative Support Funds.

Proprietary Funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise and internal service funds are charges to customers for sales and services. The Water and Sewerage Fund also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service funds also include administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The County also reports the following fiduciary fund types:
Custodial Funds account for assets held by the government as an agent for the Tax Commissioner, Clerk of Courts, Recorder's Court, Sheriff, Probate Court, Corrections, and District Attorney. Custodial Funds are accounted for on the full accrual basis of accounting.

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds account for the County's Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post-Employment Benefits. These funds accumulate resources for pension and post-employment benefit payments to, and on behalf of, qualified retirees.

D. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include demand deposits and savings accounts with financial institutions and deposits with fiscal agents. State of Georgia statutes and the County's investment policy authorize the County to invest in direct obligations of the U.S. government; obligations insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government or a U.S. government agency; obligations of any U.S. government instrumentally or sponsored corporation; prime bankers' acceptances; obligations of the state of Georgia and its political subdivisions; certain collateralized repurchase agreements; certain customized and collateralized bank products; and the state of Georgia Office of State Treasurer Georgia Fund-1 Liquidity Pool. The County's non-participating interest-earning investment contracts are recorded at cost. The remaining investments are carried at fair value.

There is negligible credit risk associated with the County's investments primarily due to reliance upon securities of the U.S. government and its agencies or instrumentalities by both the County and the Office of the State Treasurer. As with any fixed-income portfolio, market price risk exists in a changing interest rate environment and some of the County's investments are subject to decline in fair value as interest rates fluctuate. Securities with more than a small amount of market risk are held almost exclusively as investment of capital funds to be used for projects with long construction schedules.

Operating funds are currently invested in the Georgia Fund 1 Liquidity Pool, certificates of deposit of short duration, and U.S. government agency securities. Operating funds are also held in non-interest bearing checking accounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and collateralized through the Georgia Secure Deposit Program or maintained in fully collateralized, interest-bearing demand deposit, savings, and public funds money market accounts with financial institutions. Georgia Fund 1 operates as a stable asset value investment pool and is rated AAAf by Standard and Poor's. Georgia Fund 1 is managed by the Office of the State Treasurer under the policies included in Georgia Law *O.C.G.A. §36-83-1* and *§36-83-8*. 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 investments to fair value as of year-end, and the County's investment in Georgia Fund 1 is reported at fair value. The County considers amounts held in Georgia Fund 1 as cash equivalents for financial statement presentation. *(See **Note 3 – Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments** for additional information).*

Pension and OPEB Trust Funds – The Pension and OPEB Trust Funds are authorized to invest in obligations of the United States Treasury or its agencies and instrumentalities; collateralized mortgage obligations; asset and mortgage-backed securities; taxable bonds that are obligations of any state and its agencies, instrumentalities, and political subdivisions; and certificates of deposit of national or state banks that are fully insured or collateralized by United States obligations. Additionally, they are authorized to invest in common stocks, money market instruments, and corporate bonds and debentures that are not in default as to principal and interest. Investments are recorded at fair value.

E. Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the governmentwide statement of net position. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental and business-type activities are reported in the governmentwide statement of net position as "internal balances." In the fund-level balance sheets or statements of net position, these receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds."

F. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost using a weighted average costing assumption. The cost of inventories is recorded as an expenditure at the time individual inventory items are consumed (consumption method).

G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond the balance sheet date are recorded as prepaid items. The cost of the related payment is recorded as an expenditure over the time the related services are provided (consumption method).

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, dams, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the governmentwide financial statements. Governmental capital assets are recorded as expenditures (capital outlay) in the governmental funds and capitalized at cost in the governmentwide statement of net position. The County's capitalization threshold is $25,000 for software and $5,000 for all other assets. Some assets under the threshold are capitalized for control purposes.

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value at the date of donation.

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

Major outlays for capital assets and major improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

In accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 89, "Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period," interest incurred during the construction period of capital assets is recorded as an expense and is not included as part of the capitalized value of the assets.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	25 – 50
Infrastructure	45 – 50
Improvements (other than buildings)	10 – 99
Equipment	3 – 10
Vehicles	2 – 15

I. Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds of enterprise fund revenue bonds, as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted assets on the statement of net position because their use is limited by applicable debt covenants.

J. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The County reports the deferred charge on debt refunding, goodwill, pension related deferred outflows of resources, and OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources in the proprietary funds and the governmentwide statement of net position. A deferred charge on debt refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. This amount is deferred and amortized over future periods. Pension and OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources are discussed more in *Note 12* and *Note 13*.

Goodwill results from transactions where the consideration provided exceeds the net position acquired. In accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 69 as clarified by Statement No. 85, effective for 2018 and later years, Goodwill is reported as a deferred outflow of resources. The following is a summary of changes in Goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2021 (in thousands of dollars):

Goodwill	Balance January 1, 2021	Increase	Decrease	Balance December 31, 2021
City of Grayson Water System	$ 28	—	$ 3	$ 25
City of Duluth Water System	385	—	35	350
Total	$ 413	—	$ —	$ 375

Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County reports the deferred gain on refunding, pension related deferred inflows of resources, and OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources in the proprietary funds and the governmentwide statement of net position. A deferred gain on debt refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

The County has unavailable revenue, which arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category on the governmental funds balance sheet. The following amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available (in thousands of dollars):

Unavailable Revenues	General	Fire and EMS Services District	Police Services District	Non-Major Governmental	Total
Property taxes	$ 5,550	$ 2,626	$ 1,667	$ 1,561	$ 11,404
Insurance premium taxes	—	—	48,932	—	48,932
Emergency medical services	—	3,685	—	—	3,685
Special assessments	—	—	—	183	183
Total	$ 5,550	$ 6,311	$ 50,599	$ 1,744	$ 64,204

K. Compensated Absences

The liability for accumulated unpaid vacation pay, other salary-related payments, and accumulated sick pay benefits for employees in the Defined Contribution Pension Plan have been accrued in the proprietary funds and the governmentwide statements of net position as accumulated leave benefits. Accumulated sick pay for employees in the Defined Contribution Pension Plan has been accrued as the County has a policy in which it pays out in cash a portion of accumulated sick pay at retirement for these employees. The amount accrued for this sick pay has been estimated based on the amount which is probable to be paid. These amounts are not considered a current liability within the governmental fund types' balance sheets since they will be paid from appropriations of subsequent years.

Accumulated sick pay benefits for all other employees have not been recorded as a liability because the payment of the benefits is contingent upon the future illness of an employee. It is not expected that any unrecorded sick pay benefits will exceed a normal year's accumulation.

L. Estimated Claims Payable

The liability for claims and judgments against the County, including the estimated liability for claims incurred but not reported at year-end, has been accrued in the County's Risk Management, Group Self-Insurance, and Auto Liability Funds (internal service funds), and the governmentwide statement of net position.

M. Pension Plan(s) and Other Post-Employment Benefits

The County provides a defined benefit pension plan to a segment of the workforce. Eligibility is based on employment status and a vesting period. Benefits are based on years of service and other factors. As of January 1, 2016, it is the County's policy to fund the service cost and amortization of any unfunded prior service cost over 17 years. As discussed in *Note 12*, a defined contribution plan was established effective August 1, 2000, to provide retirement benefits for appointed employees, appointed officials, and elected officials. Effective January 1, 2007, all new eligible employees were required to participate in this plan, and the defined benefit plan was closed to new employees. The County provides certain other benefits to retirees and otherwise terminated employees as post-employment benefits.

N. Long-term Obligations

In the governmentwide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are accrued and amortized over the life of the bonds using the bonds-outstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed upon issuance.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of 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.

O. Fund Balance

Fund balance represents the difference between assets and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources in reporting which utilizes the current financial resources measurement focus. In conformity with GAAP, as set forth in the Statement of Governmental Accounting Standards No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions," the County established fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. 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 the enabling legislation adopted by the County or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.
- **Committed –** Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Commissioners through the adoption of a resolution. Only the Board of Commissioners, through a resolution, may modify or rescind the commitment.
- **Assigned –** Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the County's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The County Administrator, Deputy County Administrator, and Chief Financial Officer/Director of Financial Services collectively are authorized by the General Fund Operating Reserve Policy approved by the Board of Commissioners to assign fund balances for specific purposes in accordance with the intent and actions of the Board of Commissioners.
- **Unassigned –** The general fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. In other governmental funds, it is not appropriate to report a positive unassigned fund balance. However, in governmental funds other than the general fund, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts that are restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance in that fund.

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

- Committed
- Assigned
- Unassigned

In order to maintain a prudent level of financial resources to guard its stakeholders against service disruption in the event of unexpected temporary revenue shortfalls or unpredicted one-time expenditures, Gwinnett County operates under the following fund balance reserve policies:

General Fund Reserve Policy – The County maintains a minimum level of unassigned fund balance in the General Fund equivalent to three months of regular, ongoing operating expenditures (including transfers out).

Special Revenue Funds Reserve Policy – The County maintains a minimum level of restricted or committed fund balance equivalent to three months of regular, ongoing operating expenditures (including transfers out) in all special revenue operating funds that receive property tax revenue (i.e., Recreation District Fund), assess a fee directly to residents (i.e., Speed Hump Fund), or include operational expenditures for more than 25 employees (i.e., E-911 Fund). Amounts used in the special revenue funds reserve policy calculation should not include any amounts allocated for another purpose by the Board of Commissioners.

Enterprise Funds Reserve Policy – The County maintains a minimum level of working capital in enterprise funds equivalent to three months of regular, ongoing operating expenses (including transfers out), except for the Local Transit Operating Fund, which is reported as part of the Transit Fund. The Local Transit Operating Fund, or any fund that is subsidized by the General Fund on an ongoing basis, maintains reserves equal to one month of regular, ongoing operating expenses (including transfers out), with any excess reverting back to the General Fund. For purposes of this calculation, working capital includes long-term investments that can be liquidated within five business days.

P. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between the assets and deferred outflows of resources, and the 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 County has spent) for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted using the same definition used for restricted fund balance described in the section above. The remaining net position is reported as unrestricted.

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

Q. Interfund Transactions

Interfund services provided and used are accounted for as revenues and expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions, except interfund services provided and used, are reported as transfers.

R. Connection Charges

In the enterprise funds, fees charged to connect to the County's water and sewerage system, up to the cost of the connection, are recorded as operating income. The remaining portions of the fees are recorded as capital contributions.

S. System Development Charges

In the Water and Sewerage Fund, system development charges, in accordance with the *Water and Sewerage Ordinance*, are recorded as capital contributions.

T. Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash management pools, deposits in the Georgia Fund-1 state investment pool, and investments purchased with an original maturity date of three months or less are considered cash equivalents.

U. Allocation of Indirect Expenses

The County allocates indirect expenses of the General Fund and Administrative Support Fund to the enterprise funds and certain governmental functions based on their respective use of indirect services.

V. Management Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and the reported amount of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2.

Legal Compliance – Budgets

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

1. Prior to December 1, the Chairman/Chairwoman submits a proposed budget to the Board of Commissioners governing expenditures of all County funds for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1.

2. In December, the Board of Commissioners holds a public hearing on the proposed budget to obtain citizen comments.

3. The Board of Commissioners formally adopts the budget (or continuation budget if the Board requires additional review of the proposed budget) at the first regular meeting in January of the current budget year. Once the Board has agreed on the proposed budget, a resolution is adopted by the Board replacing the proposed budget. A balanced budget is required by law. The budget specifies the anticipated funding sources for each fund and appropriations for proposed expenditures to the departments or organization units named in each fund.

4. Expenditures of any Operating Budget Fund or Capital Budget Fund shall not exceed the Appropriations authorized by the Budget Resolution and any Amendments thereto or Actual Funding Sources, whichever is less.

5. Expenditures of any Operating Budget Fund or Capital Budget Fund are subject to the policies as established by the Board of Commissioners and the County Administrator.

6. In accordance with the *Official Code of Georgia Annotated § 33-8-8.3*, proceeds from the tax on insurance premiums in the amount of $36,349,300 are recorded within the Police Services Special District Fund for the primary purpose of funding police protection to inhabitants of unincorporated Gwinnett in its entirety, budgeted at $143,985,450 and remaining funding of $107,636,150 anticipated from direct revenues and taxes.

7. Budgets for capital projects funds are adopted on a multi-year basis as provided for in *Official Code of Georgia Annotated § 36-81-3(b)(2)*.and are appropriated annually. Any unspent budget at the end of the year is rolled forward to the next year.

8. Indirect Cost Allocations and Contributions as appropriated in any Fund within the various accounts of a Department or Agency are restricted for the express purpose as designated.

9. A vacancy period for a minimum of 90 days shall ensue immediately upon the separation of employment by an employee from a County department or Agency.

10. Transfers of appropriations in any Fund among the various categories within a Department or Agency shall require only the approval of the Director of Financial Services so long as the total budget for each Department or Agency is not increased.

11. The County's legal level of budgetary control (the level at which expenditures may not exceed appropriations) is at the department level for each fund for which a budget is required with the following provision:

    Any increase in Appropriations in any Fund for a Department or Agency, whether through a change in anticipated revenues in any fund or through a transfer of appropriations among departments or agencies, shall require the approval of the Board of Commissioners, except in the following cases where authority is granted to:

The Department Director to:

(a) set fee structures provided that they are not restricted by rate setting policies and agreements; and

(b) allocate funds previously approved between existing capital projects within the SPLOST Programs or Enterprise Funds, within Department or Agency, within the same category of projects.

The Director of Financial Services to:

(a) allocate funds to appropriate Departments or Agency from insurance proceeds for the replacement or repair of damaged equipment items;

(b) allocate funds from Operating or Capital Non-Department contingencies and reserves (excluding the Decision Packages and Communications Reserve) to cover existing obligations/expenses in accordance with the intent and actions of the Board of Commissioners; however, in no case shall appropriations exceed actual available funding sources; allocate funds from established reserves for leave balances at retirement, salary adjustments and reclassification to Department and Agency as necessary to provide funding for compensation actions, reductions in force and retirement incentives; transfer funds resulting from salary savings or transfer balances resulting from under expenditures in operating accounts into Non-Departmental reserves to fund accrued liabilities and expend funds within Non-Departmental reserve to reduce said accrued liabilities;

(c) authorize preparation and submission of applications for grant funding; however, acceptance of all grant awards is subject to the approval of the Board of Commissioners;

(d) adjust revenue and appropriation budgets between capital projects as necessary to incorporate grant awards previously approved by the Board of Commissioners; close grant awards upon receipt of final payment and completion of the grant; adjust revenue and appropriations budgets at the time of grant closure to match collections and expenses, respectively;

(e) approve adjustment of revenues and appropriations within Department or Agency for capital categories/projects and revise allocated funding previously approved, or, as appropriate, transfer appropriations among fiscal years for projects as necessary to allow completion of each project and cover existing obligations/expenses in accordance with the intent and actions of the Board of Commissioners; however, in no case shall appropriations exceed actual available funding sources;

(f) calculate savings associated with the future vacancy of any position and shall further have the authority to amend the budget of such Department or Agency at the time a vacancy arises unless an exception has been granted;

(g) adjust revenue and appropriation budgets to incorporate collected revenue for confiscated assets in Special Use Funds, all revenue in Authority Imaging Fund, bond forfeitures, and capital projects to be allocated in contingencies or project specific levels; and

(h) allocate amounts from the Other Miscellaneous budget in General Fund towards efforts in support of the intent and actions of the Board of Commissioners.

The County Administrator to:

(a) transfer funds from Department or Agency budgets to Contribution to Capital Projects for amounts up to $50,000;

(b) transfer funds within a capital fund from fund or program contingencies and/or savings in existing projects to establish new projects for amounts up to $100,000;

(c) grant exceptions to the 90 day vacancy period upon petition by a County Department or Agency so as to permit the vacant position to be filled through hire and appointment without a corresponding budgetary impact;

(d) reallocate funding among projects approved by the Board of Commissioners;

(e) allocate funds from the established Compensation Reserve to Department or Agency budgets to provide funding for approved compensation actions; and

(f) transfer funds to establish new projects related to economic development, Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Programs or Enterprise Funds within a capital fund from fund or program contingencies and/or savings in existing projects.

12. Authority for transfers of appropriations shall not be used as an alternative to the normal budget process, and are intended to be used only when necessary to facilitate the orderly management of projects and/or programs; transfers approved under these authorities may not be used to change the approved scope or the objective of any capital project.

13. Annual appropriated budgets are legally adopted for the General, Special Revenue, Debt Service, and Capital Projects Funds. Annual operating budgets are prepared for each Enterprise and Internal Service Fund for planning, control, cost allocation, and evaluation purposes. Budgetary amounts are not formally integrated into proprietary fund general ledgers. All appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

14. Actual expenditures of each department by fund for the year may not exceed the budget for that department by fund, or amendments thereto, and may not exceed actual funding sources.

15. The Board of Commissioners shall approve increases in authorized positions. Vacant positions and associated budget may be reallocated within the same Department or Agency or reassigned to another Department or Agency, and filled authorized positions and associated budget may be reassigned at the same grade level between a Department or Agency with the authorization of the County Administrator. Twenty-five unallocated positions shall be available to allocate to Department or Agency with the authorization of the County Administrator as necessary.

16. The County Administrator is granted authority to authorize benefits pursuant to *O.C.G.A. § 47-23-106* for retired Superior Court Judges.

17. The compensation for county appointments by the Board of Commissioners to the various Boards and Authorities has been set. This does not preclude any department from reimbursing those members for actual expenditures incurred in the performance of duty.

18. Eligible County employees may receive a pay increase as specified in the 2021 Compensation Plan. Pay increases shall be administered in accordance with current procedures as established by the County Administrator. Employee pay increases for any and all years beyond 2021 will depend upon availability of funds and appropriations by the Board of Commissioners.

Operational control of departmental budgets is accomplished through an automated system of preliminary checks of funds availability on an appropriation unit basis (group of accounts). Encumbrances, amounts of the budgetary appropriation reserved to meet an obligation, are maintained as a technique for budgetary control and are recorded when purchase orders are issued for goods and services. In the event of insufficient funds within an appropriation unit, purchase orders are not issued until an interdepartmental budget transfer is made within policy guidelines, or until the Board of Commissioners makes additional funds available.

The original budget for the year ended December 31, 2021, was amended through supplemental appropriations as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Original Appropriation Budget	Increase/(Decrease) in Appropriation	Amended Appropriation Budget
General Fund	$ 370,789	$ 38,275	$ 409,064
Special Revenue Funds	572,402	60,038	632,440
Debt Service Fund	2,502	—	2,502
Capital Projects Funds	218,683	40,957	259,640

The Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) reflect these revisions.

Due to legal requirements, revenues and appropriations for the governmental funds are budgeted on a basis that is not consistent with GAAP. The actual results of operations on the budget basis are presented in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – for the General, Fire and EMS District, Police Services District (Basic Financial Statements), and all other governmental funds (Combining Statements).

Adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations from the budget basis to the GAAP basis at year-end are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Fund Balances at End of Year					
	General Fund	Fire and EMS District	Police Services District	ARPA	Non-major Special Revenue Funds*	Capital Projects
GAAP basis fund balance	$ 214,017	$ 72,981	$ 93,100	$ 25	$ 172,327	$ 804,475
Fair value adjustments	221	(36)	(36)	—	22	1,381
Budget basis	$ 214,238	$ 72,945	$ 93,064	$ 25	$ 172,349	$ 805,856

*Issuance of capital leases and related expenditures are not included in the budget to actual schedules.



NOTE 3.

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Following are the components of the County's cash, cash equivalents, and investments as of December 31, 2021 (in thousands of dollars):

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Custodial Funds	Pension and Other Employee Trust Funds	Primary Government Total
Cash and Equivalents	$ 927,477	$ 181,411	$ 100,444	$ 41,595	$ 1,250,927
Investments	1,016,779	—	—	1,581,711	2,598,490
Total	$ 1,944,256	$ 181,411	$ 100,444	$ 1,623,306	$ 3,849,417

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk – County Investments
The investment objectives of the County are set forth below in the order of priority and are applicable to both the Liquidity Portfolio (near term cash needs) and the Investment Portfolio (longer term cash needs).

A. Each investment decision shall first consider that capital losses are to be avoided, whether from deterioration of financial fundamentals or erosion of fair value due to rapidly changing interest rates or other market and non-market factors.

B. The portfolios must be structured in such a manner that sufficient liquidity shall exist to pay obligations as they become due, without the requirement for unplanned liquidations of securities. The Director of Financial Services shall establish criteria for the preparation of cash projections, matching maturities, and maintenance of reserve, all in order to maintain liquidity.

C. The County seeks market rates of return on its investments, consistent with its liquidity requirements and quality and duration/maturity constraints. The County further seeks to preserve its capital by maintaining a low volatility portfolio as it relates to price fluctuations, further modifying return objectives.

D. County funds will at all times be invested in conformity with the laws of the state of Georgia, specifically sections *36-80-3, 36-80-4, 36-82-7*, and *36-83-4*, along with bond ordinances or covenants, the Investment Policy, and the Department's written administrative procedures.

E. The County's investments are to be managed on a total rate of return basis while avoiding speculative strategies and highly volatile securities. Use of high-risk (volatile) derivative securities are prohibited from purchase in either the liquidity or investment portfolio. The County seeks to acquire securities with suitable characteristics and to hold those assets until such time as market conditions or other factors create clear opportunities for increased returns. Excessive trading without clearly demonstrable benefit to the County is prohibited.

Interest Rate Risk – County Investments
The County's Investment Policy breaks out the County's investments into a liquidity portfolio and an investment portfolio. The liquidity portfolio has assets that are categorized as short-term funds and will be invested in permitted investments with an average maturity of 12 months or less. The investment portfolio will be invested in permitted investments with a stated maturity of no more than 5 years from the date of purchase.

Fair Value Measurements – The County 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. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The County has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2021 (in thousands of dollars):

Investment	Fair Value Measurement Using			Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Federal agency securities	—	422,553	—	422,553
Federal mortgage-backed securities/collateralized mortgage obligations	—	282,459	—	282,459
Georgia state securities	—	31,922	—	31,922
U.S. treasury notes	235,357	—	—	235,357
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 235,357	$ 736,934	$ —	$ 972,291
Investments recorded at cost:				
Certificates of deposit				44,500
Investments not subject to level disclosure:				
Georgia Fund 1 (classified as cash equivalents)				977,955
Total investments				$ 1,994,746

The U.S. treasury notes classified in Level I of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those investments. The investments in federal agency securities, federal mortgage-backed securities/collateralized mortgage obligations, and Georgia state securities classified as Level 2 on the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

The certificates of deposits are nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts and, accordingly, are recorded at cost.

The State of Georgia Treasurer's Office manages an investment pool, Georgia Fund 1, 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 County does not disclose the investments in Georgia Fund 1 within the fair value hierarchy. The investments in Georgia Fund 1 have no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals and can be removed at any time.

Custodial Credit Risk: Deposits and Investments – County

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 collateralized by depository insurance; obligations of the U.S. government; or bonds of public authorities, counties, or municipalities; or to participate in the Georgia Secure Deposit Program.

On December 31, 2021, the County did not have debt or equity investments in any one organization, other than those issued by the U.S. Government, which represented more than 5 percent of investments.

As of December 31, 2021, the County's credit and interest rate risk related to the County's cash equivalents and investments was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Investment	Fair Value	Duration (Years)	Credit Quality
Federal agency securities	$ 422,553	1.75	AA
Federal mortgage-backed securities/collateralized mortgage obligations	282,459	1.89	AA
Georgia state securities	31,922	1.47	AAA
U.S. treasury notes	235,357	2.06	AAA
TIAA Bank (CDARs)	44,500	0.133	–
Georgia Fund 1 Bank of New York Mellon Bonds	31,492	0.126	AAAf
Georgia Fund 1 2020 W&S Bonds	150,929	0.126	AAAf
Georgia Fund 1 TAD Bonds	13,660	0.126	AAAf
Georgia Fund 1	781,874	0.126	AAAf
Total fair value	$ 1,994,746		



Pension Trust Fund Investments

Credit Risk – As of December 31, 2021, the Pension Trust Fund had $1,381,259,000 invested in the following types of investments (dollars in thousands) as categorized by credit risk:

Investment	Fair Value	Credit Quality
U.S. treasury bonds	$ 61,837	AA
Asset-backed securities	4,536	AAA
Asset-backed securities	2,965	AA
Asset-backed securities	571	A
Asset-backed securities	192	BBB
Asset-backed securities	2,333	—
U.S. government agencies	45,669	AA
U.S. government agencies	5,664	—
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	3,562	AAA
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,012	AA
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	319	A
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	6,603	—
Futures contracts	116	—
Corporate bonds	3,646	AAA
Corporate bonds	3,568	AA
Corporate bonds	31,436	A
Corporate bonds	61,636	BBB
Corporate bonds	671	BB
Corporate bonds	25,228	—
Collateralized mortgage obligations	139	AAA
Collateralized mortgage obligations	79	AA
Collateralized mortgage obligations	1,906	—
Fixed income mutual funds	45,532	—
Global fixed income mutual funds	22,780	—
Corporate equities	847,080	—
International equities	199,062	—
Preferred stock	146	BB
Preferred stock	2,971	—
Total	$ 1,381,259	

It is the Pension Trust Fund's policy to limit investments in common or preferred stock of a corporation to those corporations listed on one or more of the recognized national stock exchanges in the United States of America, or those traded on the NASDAQ National Market. The policy also limits stock investments to not more than 5 percent of the assets of any fund in common or preferred stock of any one issuing corporation. Domestic bonds are limited to those with ratings that meet or exceed investment grade as defined by Moody's, S&P, or Fitch. U.S. government treasuries and agency bonds are not classified by credit quality. Corporate equities, international equities, and mutual funds invested in equities are also not classified by credit quality.

On December 31, 2021, the Pension Trust Fund did not have debt or equity investments in any one organization, other than those issued by the U.S. Government, which represented more than 5 percent of plan net position.

Interest Rate Risk – On December 31, 2021, the Pension Trust Fund had $1,381,259,000 invested in the following investments as categorized by interest rate risk (dollars in thousands):

Investment	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
U.S. treasury bonds	$ 61,837	16.00
Asset-backed securities	10,597	5.20
U.S. government agencies	51,333	18.00
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	11,496	29.10
Futures contracts	116	0.20
Corporate bonds	126,185	15.00
Collateralized mortgage obligations	2,124	18.00
Fixed income mutual bonds	45,532	—
Global fixed income mutual bonds	22,780	—
Corporate equities	847,080	—
International equities	199,062	—
Preferred stock	3,117	14.00
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 1,381,259	

The Pension Trust Fund investment policy adopts the following asset mix to achieve the lowest level of risk for the plan: Equity Securities between 50 percent and 75 percent at fair value, and Fixed Income Securities between 25 percent and 50 percent and between 0 percent and 5 percent in Alternative Investments. Fixed Income Securities are indexed to Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate. As of December 31, 2021, the Fixed Income Assets had an effective duration of 6.60 years compared to the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate of 6.69 years. The weighted average yield to maturity of the Portfolio was 2.08 percent compared to the Barclays Aggregate of 1.74 percent. Corporate equities, international equities, and related mutual funds invested in equities are also not classified by interest rate risk.

Fair Value Measurements – The Pension Trust Fund 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 I inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

As of December 31, 2021, the Pension Trust Fund had the following recurring fair value measurements (dollars in thousands):

Investment	Fair Value Measurement Using			Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
U.S. treasury bonds	61,837	—	—	61,837
Asset-backed securities	—	10,597	—	10,597
U.S. government agencies	—	51,333	—	51,333
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	11,496	—	11,496
Futures contracts	—	116	—	116
Corporate bonds	—	126,185	—	126,185
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	2,124	—	2,124
Fixed income mutual bonds	45,532	—	—	45,532
Global fixed income mutual bonds	22,780	—	—	22,780
Corporate equities	847,080	—	—	847,080
International equities	198,191	—	871	199,062
Preferred stock	2,971	146	—	3,117
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 1,178,391	$ 201,997	$ 871	$ 1,381,259

The U.S. treasury bonds, corporate equities, fixed income mutual funds, global fixed income mutual funds, international equities, and preferred stock classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those investments.

The investments in asset-backed securities, U.S. government agencies, commercial mortgage-backed securities, futures contracts, corporate bonds, collateralized mortgage obligations, and preferred stock classified as Level 2 on the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

The international equities classified as level 3 on the fair value hierarchy are valued using ICE Data Services.

Foreign Currency Risk – At December 31, 2021, $221,842,000, or 16.1 percent of Retirement Plan investment assets, had exposure of foreign currency risk through investments in foreign companies. The international equities by related currency (in thousands of dollars) are as follows:

Investment	Amount
Australian dollar	$ 8,648
British pound	79,492
Canadian dollar	5,591
Swiss Franc	144
Euro	14,313
U.S. dollars invested in mutual funds with only international holdings*	113,654
Total	$ 221,842

**U.S. dollars invested in mutual funds with only international holdings do not expose the County to foreign currency risk.*

Pension Trust Funds Custodial Credit Risk: Deposits – Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Pension Trust Fund may not be able to recover its deposits.

Derivative Instruments – The Pension Trust Fund has invested in several futures contracts which qualify as derivative financial instruments.

These futures contracts are exchange-traded securities to buy or sell United States treasuries at a future date (March 2022, in the case of these contracts) for a specific price. These futures contracts obligate the Plan to purchase United States treasury notes with a notional amount of $18,570,236 on the maturity date in March 2022, while the Pension Trust Fund also has futures contracts obligating it to sell United States treasury notes with a notional amount of $2,986,938 on the maturity date in March 2022. These contracts had no significant value when entered into during 2021, and the change in the fair value is an increase of $115,676 resulting in a net fair value balance of these contracts on December 31, 2021, of $15,698,974.

The fair values of the futures contracts were estimated using market rates at year-end for similarly traded contracts and, in order to limit credit risk, these contracts were entered into with national financial institutions with high credit quality. Interest rate risk is minimized due to the relatively short maturity date of these contracts as they mature in March 2022.

Securities Lending – State statutes and management committee policies permit the Pension Trust Fund to lend its securities to broker dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The Pension Trust Fund's custodians lend securities of the type on loan at year-end for collateral in the form of cash or other securities of 102 percent. The cash collateral is available to the Plan for investment without default.

Cash collateral is invested in overnight investments. At year-end, the Plan had no significant credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the Pension Trust Fund owed the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the Pension Trust Fund. The contract with the Pension Trust Fund's custodian requires it to indemnify the Pension Trust Fund if the borrowers fail to return the securities and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities loaned or fail to pay the Pension Trust Fund for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan.

There were no significant borrower or lending agent default losses or recoveries of prior period losses during the year. There are no income distributions owing on the securities loaned. The Pension Trust Fund records the cash received as collateral under securities lending agreements and the investments purchased with that cash as securities lending short term collateral investment pool with a corresponding amount recorded as a liability.

Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Fund Investments

Credit Risk – As of December 31, 2021, the OPEB Trust Fund had $200,452,000 invested in the following types of investments (dollars in thousands) as categorized by credit risk:

Investment	Fair Value	Credit Quality
U.S. treasury bonds	$ 8,974	AA
Asset-backed securities	658	AAA
Asset-backed securities	430	AA
Asset-backed securities	82	A
Asset-backed securities	28	BBB
Asset-backed securities	339	—
U.S. government agencies	6,628	AA
U.S. government agencies	822	—
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	517	AAA
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	147	AA
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	46	A
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	958	—
Futures contracts	17	—
Corporate bonds	529	AAA
Corporate bonds	518	AA
Corporate bonds	4,562	A
Corporate bonds	8,945	BBB
Corporate bonds	98	BB
Corporate bonds	3,661	—
Collateralized mortgage obligations	20	AAA
Collateralized mortgage obligations	12	AA
Collateralized mortgage obligations	277	—
Fixed income mutual bonds	6,608	—
Global fixed income mutual bonds	3,306	—
Corporate equities	122,930	—
International equities	28,888	—
Preferred stock	21	BB
Preferred stock	431	—
Total	$ 200,452	

It is the OPEB Trust Fund's policy to limit investments in common or preferred stock of a corporation to those corporations listed on one or more of the recognized national stock exchanges in the United States of America, or those traded on the NASDAQ National Market. The policy also limits stock investments to not more than 5 percent of the assets of any fund in common or preferred stock of any one issuing corporation. Domestic bonds are limited to those with ratings that meet or exceed investment grade as defined by Moody's, S&P, or Fitch. U.S. government treasuries and agency bonds are not classified by credit quality. Corporate equities, international equities, and related mutual funds invested in equities are also not classified by credit quality.

On December 31, 2021, the OPEB Trust Fund did not have debt or equity investments in any one organization, other than those issued by the U.S. Government, which represented more than 5 percent of plan net position.

Interest Rate Risk – On December 31, 2021, the OPEB Trust Fund had $200,452,000 invested in the following investments as categorized by interest rate risk (dollars in thousands):

Investment	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
U.S. treasury bonds	$ 8,974	16.00
Asset-backed securities	1,537	5.20
U.S. government agencies	7,450	18.00
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,668	29.10
Futures contracts	17	0.20
Corporate bonds	18,313	19.30
Collateralized mortgage obligations	309	17.00
Corporate equities	122,930	—
International equities	28,888	—
Preferred stock	452	28.00
Fixed income mutual bonds	6,608	—
Global fixed income mutual bonds	3,306	—
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 200,452	

The OPEB Trust Fund investment policy adopts the following asset mix to achieve the lowest level of risk for the plan: Equity Securities between 50 percent and 75 percent at fair value, and Fixed Income Securities between 25 percent and 50 percent and between 0 percent and 5 percent in Alternative Investments. Fixed Income Securities are indexed to Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate. As of December 31, 2021, the Fixed Income Assets had an effective duration of 6.60 years compared to the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate of 6.69 years. The weighted average yield to maturity of the Portfolio was 2.08 percent compared to the Barclays Aggregate of 1.74 percent. Corporate equities, international equities, and related mutual funds invested in equities are also not classified by interest rate risk.

Fair Value Measurements – The OPEB Trust Fund 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. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

As of December 31, 2021, the OPEB Trust Fund had the following recurring fair value measurements (dollars in thousands):

Investment	Fair Value Measurement Using			Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
U.S. treasury bonds	8,974	—	—	8,974
Asset-backed securities	—	1,537	—	1,537
U.S. government agencies	—	7,450	—	7,450
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	1,668	—	1,668
Futures contracts	—	17	—	17
Corporate bonds	—	18,313	—	18,313
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	309	—	309
Corporate equities	122,930	—	—	122,930
International equities	28,762	—	126	28,888
Preferred stock	431	21	—	452
Fixed income mutual bonds	—	6,608	—	6,608
Global fixed income mutual bonds	—	3,306	—	3,306
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 161,097	$ 39,229	$ 126	$ 200,452

The U.S. treasury bonds, corporate equities, fixed income mutual funds, global fixed income mutual funds, international equities, and preferred stock classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those investments.

The investments in asset-backed securities, U.S. government agencies, commercial mortgage-backed securities, futures contracts, corporate bonds, collateralized mortgage obligations, and preferred stock classified as Level 2 on the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

The international equities classified as level 3 on the fair value hierarchy are valued using ICE Data Services.

Foreign Currency Risk – At December 31, 2021, $32,194,000, or 16.1 percent of OPEB Plan investment assets, had exposure of foreign currency risk through investments in foreign companies. The international equities by related currency (in thousands of dollars) are as follows:

Investment	Amount
Australian dollar	$ 1,255
British pound	11,536
Canadian dollar	881
Swiss Franc	21
Euro	2,077
U.S. dollars invested in a mutual fund with only international holdings*	16,424
Total	$ 32,194

**U.S. dollars invested in a mutual fund with only international holdings do not expose the County to foreign currency risk.*

OPEB Trust Funds Custodial Credit Risk: Deposits – Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the OPEB Trust Fund may not be able to recover its deposits.

Derivative Instruments – The OPEB Trust Fund has invested in several futures contracts which qualify as derivative financial instruments.

These futures contracts are exchange-traded securities to buy or sell United States treasuries at a future date (March 2021, in the case of these contracts) for a specific price. These futures contracts obligate the Plan to purchase United States treasury notes with a notional amount of $2,694,205 on the maturity date in March 2022, while the Pension Trust Fund also has futures contracts obligating it to sell United States treasury notes with a notional amount of $433,351 on the maturity date in March 2022. These contracts had no significant value when entered into during 2021, and the change in the fair value is an increase of $16,782 resulting in a net fair value balance of these contracts on December 31, 2021, of $2,277,636.

The fair values of the futures contracts were estimated using market rates at year-end for similarly traded contracts and, in order to limit credit risk, these contracts were entered into with national financial institutions with high credit quality. Interest rate risk is minimized due to the relatively short maturity date of these contracts as they mature in March 2022.

Securities Lending – State statutes and management committee policies permit the OPEB Trust Fund to lend its securities to broker dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The OPEB Trust Fund's custodians lend securities of the type on loan at year end for collateral in the form of cash or other securities of 102 percent. The cash collateral is available to the OPEB Trust Fund for investment without default.

Cash collateral is invested in overnight investments. At year end, the OPEB Trust Fund had no significant credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the OPEB Trust Fund owed the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the OPEB Trust Fund. The contract with the OPEB Trust Fund's custodian requires it to indemnify the OPEB Trust Fund if the borrowers fail to return the securities and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities loaned or fail to pay the OPEB Trust Fund for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan.

There were no significant borrower or lending agent default losses or recoveries of prior period losses during the year. There are no income distributions owing on the securities loaned. The OPEB Trust Fund records the cash received as collateral under securities lending agreements and the investments purchased with that cash as securities lending short term collateral investment pool with a corresponding amount recorded as a liability.

NOTE 4.

Property Taxes

The County's property taxes were levied on the assessed values of real and personal property located in the county. The assessed value at January 1, 2021, upon which the 2021 levy was based, was the taxable assessed value of $36,943,747,560 (40 percent of the estimated actual taxable value of $92,359,368,900).

The County's 2021 millage rate of 14.71 mills includes a rate of 6.95 mills for general purposes, 0.36 mills for Development and Enforcement Services District*; 3.20 mills for Fire and Emergency Medical Services District*; 2.90 mills for Police Services District*; 1.00 mills for the Recreation District and 0.30 for Economic Development**.

Property taxes for fiscal year 2021 were due in a single installment on October 15.

Levy date	January 1, 2021
Tax bills mailed by	August 15, 2021
Payment due date	October 15, 2021
Delinquency date	October 16, 2021
Approximate lien date	February 7, 2022

** County service district funds were created in 2013. Millage rates are based on the location of the property and the services provided.*

*** Economic Development fund was created in 2020 to assist in collecting resources and providing financial assistance to the Development Authority of Gwinnett County. The fund is supported by the new mill rate of 0.30.*



NOTE 5.

Allowances For Uncollectible Receivables

Allowances for uncollectible receivables at December 31, 2021, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Taxes receivable:	
General Fund	$ 1,871
Fire and EMS District	854
Development and Enforcement Services District	57
Police Services District	558
Other Governmental Funds	390
	$ 3,730
Accounts receivable:	
Fire and EMS District	$ 5,950
Water and Sewerage Fund	1,801
Stormwater Fund	234
Other Enterprise Funds	163
	$ 8,148

NOTE 6.

Due from/to Other Governments

The total amount due from other governments as of December 31, 2021, is $88,110,000. A total of $48,932,000 is due from the state of Georgia for insurance premium tax collected by the state in 2021 but not yet paid to the County. This amount was estimated using the amount received for 2021 and adjusting it for projected population growth or decline. A total of $22,197,000 is due from the state for sales tax. The majority of the remaining $16,981,000 is due from various grant agencies.

The total amount due to other governments as of December 31 2021, is $170,000 due to the cities for E-911 expenditures.

Due from Component Unit

Due from component unit represents amounts paid to the Gwinnett County Development Authority for an intergovernmental economic development contract to fund a long-term loan to the Rowen Knowledge Community. The total amount due from the Development Authority as of December 31, 2021, is $80,403,000.

NOTE 7.

Capital Assets

The County's capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2021, was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Primary Government

		Balance January 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance December 31, 2021
Governmental Activities:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	$	722,018	10,360	—	732,378
Construction in progress		227,880	168,399	194,338	201,941
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		949,898	178,759	194,338	934,319
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Land Improvements		618,500	21,644	9	640,135
Buildings		897,784	143,801	696	1,040,889
Equipment		225,676	8,375	4,208	229,843
Vehicles		129,367	11,128	3,791	136,704
Infrastructure		1,253,365	19,902	—	1,273,267
Total capital assets, being depreciated		3,124,692	204,850	8,704	3,320,838
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Land Improvements		241,243	21,773	1	263,015
Buildings		312,238	23,241	428	335,051
Equipment		181,566	9,863	3,921	187,508
Vehicles		90,567	12,867	3,723	99,711
Infrastructure		490,783	30,138	—	520,921
Total accumulated depreciation		1,316,397	97,882	8,073	1,406,206
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		1,808,295	106,968	631	1,914,632
Governmental-type activities capital assets, net	$	2,758,193	285,727	194,969	2,848,951

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows for governmental activities (in thousands of dollars):

Governmental Activities:		
General government	$	12,863
Public safety		17,433
Judiciary		5,359
Public works		39,300
Health and Welfare		454
Culture and recreation		22,342
Housing and development		187
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	$	97,938
Transfer of assets to business activities		(56)
Total increase in accumulated depreciation	$	97,882

	Balance January 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance December 31, 2021
Business-type Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 79,603	290	27	79,866
Construction in progress	281,849	177,727	255,431	204,145
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	361,452	178,017	255,458	284,011
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	887,950	40,236	4,327	923,859
Improvements	3,780,110	124,203	14,186	3,890,127
Equipment	711,817	140,627	36,715	815,729
Vehicles	57,201	1,112	337	57,976
Infrastructure	7,746	7	—	7,753
Total capital assets, being depreciated	5,444,824	306,185	55,565	5,695,444
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	286,146	21,608	2,869	304,885
Improvements	937,280	54,767	7,584	984,463
Equipment	420,822	32,073	27,594	425,301
Vehicles	35,516	4,217	337	39,396
Infrastructure	2,104	307	—	2,411
Total accumulated depreciation	1,681,868	112,972	38,384	1,756,456
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	3,762,956	193,213	17,181	3,938,988
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 4,124,408	371,230	272,639	4,222,999

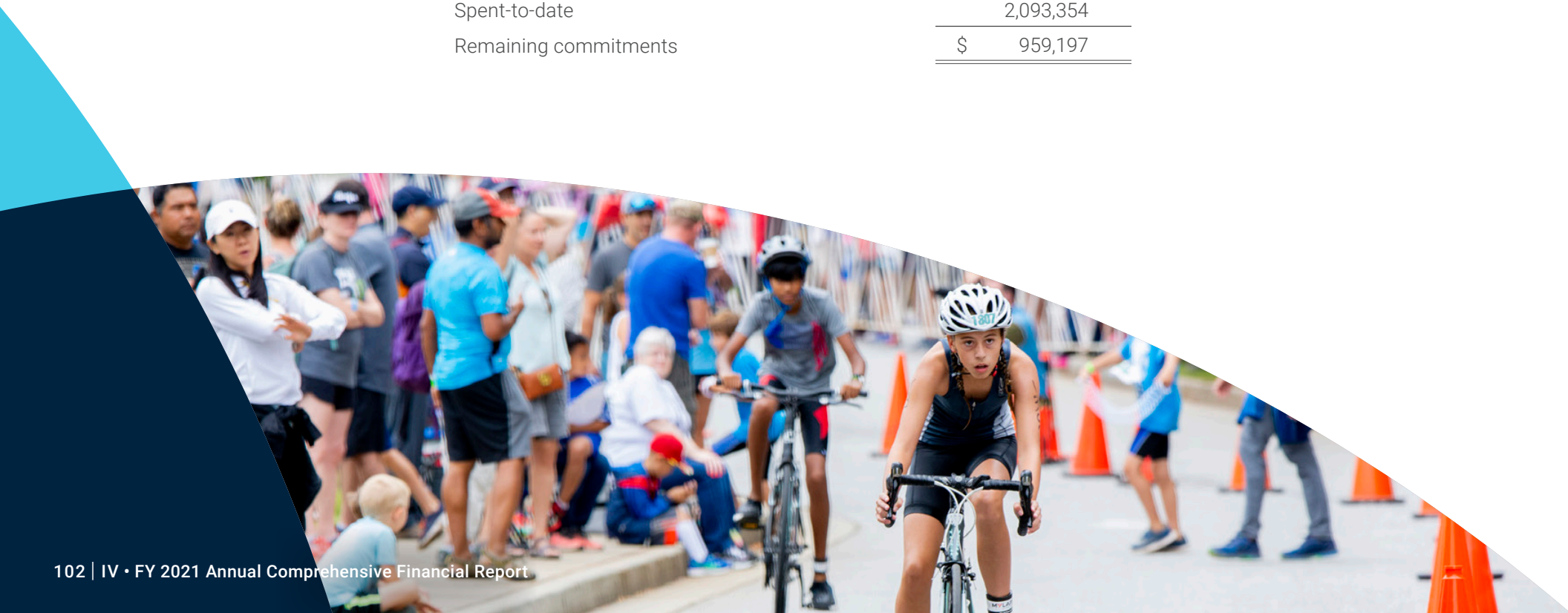
Depreciation expense was charged to programs of the primary government as follows for business-type activities (in thousands of dollars):

Business-Type Activities:		
Water and sewer	$	97,950
Airport		974
Solid waste		6
Stormwater		11,071
Transit		2,915
Total depreciation expense – business-type activities	$	112,916
Transfer of capital assets from governmental activities		56
Total increase in accumulated depreciation	$	112,972

Construction and Other Commitments

The County has active construction projects and other commitments as of December 31, 2021. At year-end the County's commitments with contractors were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Contract value	$	3,052,551
Spent-to-date		2,093,354
Remaining commitments	$	959,197



NOTE 8.

Long-Term Obligations

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations for the year ended December 31, 2021 (in thousands of dollars):

Governmental Activities:	January 1, 2021	Additions	Retirements	December 31, 2021	Amounts due within one year
Revenue bonds:					
Tax allocation district revenue bonds	$ 38,485	—	—	38,485	—
Less: amounts for issuance discount	(569)	—	32	(537)	—
Total revenue bonds payable	37,916	—	32	37,948	—
Economic development contract	67,685	—	(2,805)	64,880	2,865
Lease payable	150,123	20,943	(6,915)	164,151	6,825
Accumulated leave benefits	32,641	25,420	(23,632)	34,429	22,722
Estimated claims payable	13,017	46,745	(41,382)	18,380	8,818
Net pension liability	186,895	—	(67,880)	119,015	—
Net OPEB liability	34,330	—	(25,254)	9,076	—
Total governmental activity long-term liabilities	$ 522,607	93,108	(167,836)	447,879	41,230
Business-Type Activities:					
Revenue bonds:					
Water and sewer:					
2011 water and sewer refunding bonds	$ 79,540	—	(79,540)	—	—
2015 water and sewer refunding bonds*	16,650	—	(8,280)	8,370	8,370
2016A water and sewer refunding bonds*	118,715	—	(13,985)	104,730	14,220
2016 water and sewer refunding bonds*	82,965	—	(9,975)	72,990	10,260
2019 water and sewer refunding bonds	118,560	—	(10,760)	107,800	11,295
2020 water and sewer construction bonds	176,895	—	(3,370)	173,525	3,495
2021 water and sewer refunding bonds	—	58,705	—	58,705	13,965
Total water and sewer bonds before discounts and premiums	593,325	58,705	(125,910)	526,120	61,605
Add: amounts for issuance premiums	37,853	5,529	(9,647)	33,735	—
Total water and sewer bonds payable	631,178	64,234	(135,557)	559,855	61,605
2018 Urban Redevelopment Agency revenue bonds	32,515	—	(1,330)	31,185	1,370
2021 Urban Redevelopment Agency revenue bonds	—	23,500	—	23,500	980
Total Urban Redevelopment Agency before premiums	32,515	23,500	(1,330)	54,685	2,350
Add: amounts for issuance premiums	—	224	(15)	209	—
Total Urban Redevelopment Agency bonds payable	32,515	23,724	(1,345)	54,894	2,350
Total revenue bonds payable	663,693	87,958	(136,902)	614,749	63,955
Notes payable	31,352	—	(3,053)	28,299	3,147
Accumulated leave benefits	4,877	3,657	(3,204)	5,330	3,145
Net pension liability	26,422	—	(9,710)	16,712	—
Net OPEB liability	4,874	—	(3,577)	1,297	—
Total business-type activity long-term liabilities	$ 731,218	91,615	(156,446)	666,387	70,247

**Direct placement bonds*

Governmental Activities

Debt Margin

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a government entity may issue to 10 percent of its total assessed valuation. The statutory limit at December 31, 2021 was $3,694,375,000. The County has no general obligation bond debt outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and has used none of its legal debt limitation of $3,694,375,000.

Tax Allocation District Bonds

The County issues revenue bonds to finance infrastructure and other redevelopment costs within a specifically defined area called a tax allocation district. The County pledges revenues derived from tax increments to pay the related debt service. During 2020, the County issued tax allocation revenue bonds to fund The Exchange at Gwinnett redevelopment project. The bonds were issued June 11, 2020 in the amount of $38,485,000 with an original issue discount of $586,511 and a true interest cost of 6.94 percent. The Series 2020 Tax Allocation District Revenue Bonds are limited obligations of the County, secured solely from the pledged tax increment revenues of The Exchange at Gwinnett Tax Allocation District. The County has no obligation to pay this debt service beyond the pledged tax increment revenues generated by the tax allocation increments. Interest payments for the first three years were prefunded from bond proceeds and will not be paid from tax increment revenues.

Tax Allocation District revenue bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2021, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Interest Rate (%)	Interest Dates	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Authorized and Issued	Cumulatively Retired	Outstanding
2020 Tax Allocation District	6.50	1/1 – 7/1	6/11/20	7/1/45	38,485	—	38,485
					$ 38,485	$ —	$ 38,485

Economic Development Contract

The County has entered into an Economic Development Contract with the Development Authority for an economic development project which is funded by the Authority's bonds. The project will finance the Rowen knowledge community through loans from the Development Authority to the Rowen foundation. The County is absolutely and unconditionally obligated under the terms of the intergovernmental contract relating to these bonds. As a result, the County reports an economic development contract obligation to component units, and the Development Authority reports an economic development contract receivable from the primary government in an amount, and with future requirements, equal to the Development Authority bonds.

Lease Payable

The County has entered into a lease with the Development Authority for capital projects which are funded by the Authority's Bonds. These projects are for the expansion of the Gwinnett Civic and Cultural Center (the "Center") funded by the Authority's 2001 Bonds (as refunded by the Authority's 2010 and 2020 Bonds), the Gwinnett Center Parking Deck Project (the "Parking Deck") funded by the Authority's 2007 Bonds (as refunded by the Authority's 2020 Bonds), the Gwinnett Stadium Project (the "Stadium") funded by the Authority's 2008 Bonds (as refunded by the Authority's 2017 Bonds), and the Gwinnett Center Expansion and Parking Deck Project ("GC Expansion") funded by the Authority's 2018 Bonds. The County is absolutely and unconditionally obligated under the terms of the intergovernmental contract relating to these bonds. As a result, the County reports a capital lease obligation to component units, and the Development Authority reports a lease receivable from the primary government in an amount, and with future requirements, equal to the Development Authority bonds.

At December 31, 2021, proceeds and investment earnings from the issuance of the 2018 Bonds in the amount of $792,671 and proceeds of the 2020 bonds in the amount of $75,033,694 had not been expended by the Authority, therefore there is no receivable from the County for this amount. As the bond proceeds are expended, the Development Authority's receivable and the County's capital lease obligation will increase and equal the bonds payable.

The value of assets acquired under capital leases by major asset class is as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Book Value
Assets under construction	$ 29,188	$ —	$ 29,188
Land	5,000	—	5,000
Site improvements	34,402	(8,454)	25,948
Buildings	205,038	(57,784)	147,254
Equipment	4,531	(3,166)	1,365

For governmental funds, accumulated leave benefits, the net pension liability, and the net OPEB liability are liquidated by the General, Street Lighting, Crime Victims Assistance, Fire and EMS District, Development and Enforcement Services District, Police Services District, Sales Tax, Recreation District, E-911, and Grants Funds. Estimated claims payable is liquidated by the Group Self-Insurance, Risk Management, and Auto Liability internal service funds.

Internal service funds predominantly serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, long-term liabilities for them are included as part of the above totals for governmental activities. At year-end, $4,499,000 of internal service fund accumulated leave benefits, $18,380,000 of internal service fund claims payable, $8,238,000 of internal service fund net pension liability, and $1,114,000 of internal service fund net OPEB liability were included in the preceding table.

Business-Type Activities

For business-type activities, accumulated leave benefits, the net pension liability, and the net OPEB liability are liquidated by the Water and Sewerage, Airport, Stormwater, Solid Waste, and Transit Funds.

Revenue Bonds
The County also issues bonds where the County pledges income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service. The revenue bonds are related to proprietary activity and are reported in the enterprise funds, as they are expected to be repaid from enterprise funds revenues.

Water and Sewerage Bonds
The County is obligated through an intergovernmental agreement for $526,120,000 in Water and Sewerage Authority Revenue Bonds. Debt Service on these revenue bonds is paid as lease payments from water and sewerage customer charges. The County has pledged future water customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay water and sewer revenue bonds. The bonds are payable from water customer net revenues through August 1, 2050.

In conformity with GAAP, as set forth in Statement No. 88 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, "Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements," information about direct placement bonds are presented separate from other debt in the table on the next page.

The various bond indentures contain significant limitations and restrictions on annual debt service requirements, maintenance of and flow of moneys through various restricted accounts, minimum amounts to be maintained in various sinking funds, and minimum revenue bond coverages (net revenue must be 1.2 times annual debt service). Management believes the Authority is in compliance with all such significant financial limitations and restrictions. If these requirements are not met, the bondholders may declare principal and interest accrued to be immediately due.

Water and Sewerage revenue bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2021, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Interest Rate %	Interest Dates	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Authorized and Issued	Cumulatively Retired	Outstanding
Business-Type							
2011 Water and Sewerage Refunding	2.0 – 5.0	2/1 – 8/1	7/1/11	8/1/25	$ 163,615	163,615	–
2015 Water and Sewerage Refunding*	1.74	2/1 – 8/1	8/3/15	8/1/22	127,215	118,845	8,370
2016A Water and Sewerage Refunding*	1.69	2/1 – 8/1	5/19/16	8/1/28	145,990	41,260	104,730
2016 Water and Sewerage Refunding*	2.36	2/1 – 8/1	8/1/16	8/1/25	108,860	35,870	72,990
2019 Water and Sewerage Refunding	5.0	2/1 – 8/1	9/26/19	8/1/29	128,540	20,740	107,800
2020 Water and Sewerage Construction	1.79	2/1 – 8/1	12/29/20	8/1/50	176,895	3,370	173,525
2021 Water and Sewerage Refunding	4.0	2/1 – 8/1	8/31/21	8/1/25	58,705	–	58,705
					$ 909,820	$ 383,700	526,120
	Premiums						33,735
	Net Business-Type Bonds Outstanding						$ 559,855

** Direct placement bonds*

In October 2020, the Gwinnett Water and Sewerage Authority and the Board of Commissioners, respectively, approved resolutions authorizing the issuance and sale of the Series 2020 Revenue Bonds to finance certain improvements and extensions to the water and sewerage system over the next three years. The bonds were awarded to JP Morgan, LLC as they offered the lowest true interest rate. The bonds were issued December 29, 2020 at a par amount of $176,895,000 with a $14,505,450 premium and a true interest cost of 1.79 percent.

Also in the October 2020 resolutions, the Gwinnett Water and Sewerage Authority and the Board of Commissioners, respectively, approved issuance of approximately $142 million in revenue bonds in 2023.

Advance Refunding of Water and Sewerage Revenue Bonds

In July 2019, the Gwinnett Water and Sewerage Authority and the Board of Commissioners, respectively, approved resolutions allowing the authority to move forward with refunding the callable maturities of the 2009A and 2009B Water and Sewerage Revenue Bonds. The agenda item was awarded to JP Morgan Securities, LLC as they offered the lowest true interest rate of 1.51 percent, a decrease in future debt service payments of $23.1 million, and a net present value savings (or economic gain) of $18.2 million. These 2019 refunding bonds had a principal amount of $128,540,000, and the date of issuance for these bonds was September 26, 2019. The 2009A and 2009B bonds were retired.

In 2021, the Gwinnett Water and Sewerage Authority and the Board of Commissioners, respectively, approved resolutions allowing the authority to move forward with refunding the callable maturities of the 2011 Water and Sewerage Revenue Bonds. The agenda item was awarded to Hilltop Securities as they offered the lowest true interest rate of 0.1748 percent, a decrease in future debt service payments of $9 million, and a net present value savings (or economic gain) of $7.4 million. These 2021 refunding bonds had a principal amount of $58,705,000, and the date of issuance for these bonds was August 31, 2021. The 2011 bonds were retired.

Advance Refunding of Debt (Direct Placement)

In September and October 2014, the Gwinnett Water and Sewerage Authority and the Gwinnett Board of Commissioners approved resolutions allowing the authority to move forward with refunding the callable maturities of the 2005 Water and Sewerage Revenue Bonds on a forward/delayed delivery basis. The agenda item awarded the transaction to Citigroup (as the placement agent)/JP Morgan Chase (as the purchaser of these bonds). The date of issuance for these privately placed bonds was August 3, 2015. The interest rate was set at 1.74 percent. The principal amount of the bonds was $127,215,000, and the result of this transaction was a decrease in future debt service payments of $9.8 million and a net present value savings (or economic gain) of $9.2 million. The debt service savings began in 2016.

In November and December 2014, the Gwinnett Water and Sewerage Authority and the Board of Commissioners, respectively, approved resolutions allowing the authority to move forward with refunding the callable maturities of the 2006 Water and Sewerage Revenue Bonds on a forward/delayed delivery basis. The agenda item was awarded to Wells Fargo as they offered the lowest true interest rate of 2.36 percent, a decrease in future debt service payments of $14.7 million, and a net present value savings (or economic gain) of $13.2 million. These privately placed 2016 refunding bonds had a principal amount of $108,860,000, and the date of issuance for these bonds was August 1, 2016. The 2006 bonds were retired. The debt service savings began in 2017.

In March 2016, the Gwinnett County Water and Sewerage Authority and the Gwinnett County Board of Commissioners approved resolutions allowing the authority to move forward with a direct purchase of the callable maturities (2019 – 2028) of the 2008 Water and Sewerage Authority Revenue Bonds. The bonds were awarded to Wells Fargo as they offered the lowest advance refunding true interest rate of 1.69 percent, a decrease in future debt service payments of $21.5 million, and a net present value savings (or economic gain) of $18.5 million. These privately placed 2016A refunding bonds were issued May 19, 2016 with an original principal amount of $145,990,000. The debt service savings began in 2016. Net proceeds of $147,248,778 were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. The refunded bonds are considered defeased. During 2018, all of the 2008 defeased bonds were called and retired.

Urban Redevelopment Agency

On December 18, 2018, the Urban Redevelopment Agency issued $35,435,000 in Series 2018 bonds bearing interest rates ranging from 2.94 percent to 4.15 percent. The bond proceeds were used to purchase property consisting of land and buildings which are being held by the Agency with the intention of future redevelopment of the property and are not held primarily for the purpose of income or profit. The County is absolutely and unconditionally obligated under the terms of an intergovernmental contract for the debt service payments on the Urban Redevelopment Agency bonds.

On March 11, 2021, the Urban Redevelopment Agency issued $23,500,000 in Series 2021 bonds bearing interest rates ranging from 1.26 percent to 2.65 percent. The bond proceeds were used to purchase property consisting of land and buildings which are being held by the Agency with the intention of future redevelopment of the property and are not held primarily for the purpose of income or profit. The County is absolutely and unconditionally obligated under the terms of an intergovernmental contract for the debt service payments on the Urban Redevelopment Agency bonds.

Urban Redevelopment Agency revenue bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2021, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Interest Rate %	Interest Dates	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Authorized and Issued	Cumulatively Retired	Outstanding
2018 Urban Redevelopment Agency Revenue Bonds	2.94 – 4.15	3/1 – 9/1	12/18/2018	9/1/2038	35,435	4,250	31,185
2021 Urban Redevelopment Agency Revenue Bonds	1.26 – 2.65	3/1 – 9/1	3/11/2021	9/1/2041	23,500	–	23,500
					$ 58,935	$ 4,250	$ 54,685

The annual requirements to amortize revenue bonds payable as of December 31, 2021, excluding unamortized bond premiums of $33,407,000, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Year Ended December	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Revenue Bonds						
	Tax Allocation District Revenue Bonds		Revenue Bonds				Direct Placement Revenue Bonds		
			Urban Redevelopment Agency		Water and Sewerage		Water and Sewerage		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	—	2,502	2,350	1,652	28,755	12,343	32,850	3,638	84,090
2023	—	2,502	2,410	1,591	29,870	11,234	34,885	3,010	85,502
2024	—	2,502	2,475	1,527	31,220	9,884	35,610	2,284	85,502
2025	225	2,502	2,540	1,460	32,630	8,472	36,355	1,542	85,726
2026	535	2,486	2,620	1,388	17,985	6,996	15,205	784	47,999
2027 – 2031	6,055	11,523	14,220	5,793	70,025	21,471	31,185	793	161,065
2032 – 2036	8,280	9,283	16,520	3,494	29,575	11,875	—	—	79,027
2037 – 2041	11,355	6,218	11,550	818	32,665	8,790	—	—	71,396
2042 – 2046	12,035	2.017	—	—	35,850	5,610	—	—	55,512
2047 – 2050	—	—	—	—	31,455	1,709	—	—	33,164
Total	$ 38,485	$ 41,535	$ 54,685	$ 17,723	$ 340,030	$ 98,384	$ 186,090	$ 12,051	$ 788,983

The amortization expense for fiscal year 2021 is included in depreciation expense.

Notes Payable

The enterprise funds have several Georgia Environmental Finance Authority loans for the construction and acquisition of buildings and equipment. Notes payable outstanding as of December 31, 2021, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Enterprise Funds	Interest Rates %	Interest Dates	Maturity Dates	Notes Payable January 1, 2021	Additions	Retirements	Notes Payable December 31, 2021
GEFA (CW4005PA)	3.00	Monthly	11/1/28	$ 26,807	$ —	$ (2,686)	$ 24,121
GEFA (CW03-002NP)	3.00	Monthly	4/1/31	3,209	—	(269)	2,940
GEFA (09-055)	3.00	Monthly	6/1/32	1,336	—	(99)	1,237
				$ 31,352	$ —	$ (3,054)	$ 28,298

The annual requirements to pay the notes outstanding at December 31, 2021, including interest of approximately $3,668,000 were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Year Ended December 31	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	3,146	806	3,952
2023	3,242	710	3,952
2024	3,341	612	3,953
2025	3,443	510	3,953
2026	3,547	405	3,952
2027 – 2031	11,510	624	12,134
2032	68	1	69
Total	$ 28,297	$ 3,668	$ 31,965

Operating Lease Commitments

The County leases certain equipment under operating leases. Rental expenses for all operating leases totaled $4,173,683 for the year ended December 31, 2021. There were no significant future minimum rental payments, contingent rentals, or sublease rentals associated with leases in effect at December 31, 2021.

Component Unit Revenue Bonds – Development Authority

Component Unit	Interest Rate %	Interest Dates	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Authorized and Issued	Cumulatively Retired	Outstanding
2017 Stadium Refunding Bonds	2.00 – 3.50	1/1 – 7/1	1/26/17	1/1/38	29,785	3,440	26,345
2018 Gwinnett Center Expansion Bonds	3.21 – 4.19	3/1 – 9/1	8/7/18	9/1/48	95,710	—	95,710
2020 Georgia Research Park Bonds	1.35 – 2.20	6/1 –12/1	9/30/20	12/1/40	67,685	2,805	64,880
2020A Refunding Bonds	0.18 – 1.45	3/1 – 9/1	10/6/20	9/1/31	39,165	3,755	35,410
2020B Gwinnett Center Projects	0.97 – 3.00	3/1 – 9/1	10/6/20	9/1/50	75,295	1,990	73,305
Subtotal					$ 307,640	$ 11,990	$ 295,650
Premium							2,417
Total							$ 298,067

The Development Authority (a discretely presented component unit) issued $12 million in fixed-rate revenue bonds on July 31, 2007, to build a parking deck at the Gas South District (originally the Gwinnett Center). On April 1, 2008, the Development Authority issued $33 million in fixed-rate revenue bonds to build the baseball stadium, Coolray Field. In 2001, the Development Authority issued $65 million in variable-rate revenue bonds to fund the construction of the Gas South District Arena, then later restructured those bonds to fixed-rate revenue bonds on November 9, 2010.

On January 26, 2017, the Authority issued $29,785,000 in Series 2017 Revenue bonds to refund all but $730,000 of the 2008 Stadium Bonds. Interest rates on the Series 2017 bonds range from 2.00 percent to 3.50 percent with annual maturities through 2038. The net proceeds from the Series 2017 Bonds were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. The result of this transaction is a decrease in future debt service payments of $12,114,504 and present value savings, or economic gain, of $8,290,352. The refunded bonds were called and repaid during 2018.

On August 7, 2018, the Authority issued $95,710,000 in revenue bonds to finance the Gas South District (originally the Gwinnett Center) Expansion and Parking Deck Project. The bonds bear interest rates ranging from 3.21 percent to 4.19 percent with annual maturities through 2048.



On September 30, 2020, the Authority issued $67,685,000 in Series 2020 Revenue bonds to finance the Rowen Knowledge Community. Interest rates on the Series 2020 bonds range from 1.35 percent to 2.20 percent with annual maturities through 2040.

On October 6, 2020, the Authority issued $39,165,000 in Series 2020A Revenue Bonds to refund the remaining maturities of the 2007 Parking Deck and 2010 Arena Bonds for the Gas South District. Interest rates on the Series 2020A Refunding Bonds range from 0.18 percent to 1.45 percent with annual maturities through 2031. The net proceeds from the Series 2020A Bonds were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. The result of this transaction is a decrease in future debt service payments of $8,938,453 and present value savings, or economic gain, of $8,038,099. Also, on October 6, 2020, the Development Authority issued $75,295,000 in variable-rate 2020B Revenue Bonds to fund expansion projects at the Gas South District. Interest rates on the 2020B Bonds range from 0.97 to 3.00 percent with annual maturities through 2050.

The estimated annual requirements to amortize the bonds payable as of December 31, 2021, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Development Authority Revenue Bonds Annual Requirements

Year Ended December 31	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2022	9,690	7,752	17,442
2023	9,850	7,591	17,441
2024	12,400	7,423	19,823
2025	12,655	7,177	19,832
2026	12,900	6,929	19,829
2027 – 2031	65,380	30,655	96,035
2032 – 2036	55,275	23,566	78,841
2037 – 2041	53,100	15,541	68,641
2042 – 2046	39,790	8,365	48,155
2047 – 2050	24,610	1,557	26,167
Total	$ 295,650	$ 116,556	$ 412,206

Conduit Debt

From time to time, the Development Authority, has issued Industrial Development Revenue Bonds to provide financial assistance to both private and public sector entities for the acquisition and construction of industrial and commercial facilities deemed to be of public interest. Neither the Development Authority, the County, state, nor any political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds that are considered conduit debt. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. There are 28 series of industrial development bonds issued from January 1, 1996, to December 31, 2021, that have outstanding amounts. The total amount issued was $910,770,849. The total amount of those bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2021, was $682,035,190.

The aggregate principal amount outstanding for the 84 series issued prior to December 31, 1995, could not be determined; however, their original issue amounts totaled approximately $231.5 million.

NOTE 9.

Interfund Balances and Transfers

The Interfund receivables and payables as of December 31, 2021, are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	DUE FROM	
DUE TO	**The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD**	**Total**
Debt Service	$ 4	$ 4
Total	$ 4	$ 4

Interfund receivables and payables result from year-end transactions. These balances will clear within one year.

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2021, consisted of the following (in thousands of dollars):

	TRANSFER FROM							
TRANSFER TO	**General**	**Fire and EMS District**	**Police Services District**	**Other Capital**	**Non-major Governmental**	**Non-major Enterprise**	**Internal Service Funds**	**Total**
General	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 12	$ —	$ —	$ 12
Other Capital	43,758	9,504	17,703	—	8,992	—	1,011	$ 80,968
Non-major Governmental	215	—	—	—	2,496	—	—	$ 2,711
Non-major Enterprise	14,523	—	—	6,500	—	—	—	$ 21,023
Stormwater	—	—	—	—	—	433	—	$ 433
Total	$ 58,496	$ 9,504	$ 17,703	$ 6,500	$ 11,500	$ 433	$ 1,011	$ 105,147

The majority of transfers from the General, Other Capital, Non-major Governmental, Non-major Enterprise, and Internal Service Funds are to fund ongoing and planned capital projects and vehicle replacements. Other transfers made during 2021 were:

- The General Fund transferred funds to the Transit Enterprise Fund to cover operating deficits and to the Airport Enterprise Fund for sales taxes collected on aviation fuel.
- The Economic Development Capital Fund transferred funds to the Economic Development Operating Fund in order to support the health of the fund for future economic development.
- Non major governmental: The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD fund transferred funds to The Exchange at Gwinnett Debt Service Fund for debt service.

NOTE 10.

Risk Management

A. Liability, Property, and Workers' Compensation

It is the policy of the County not to purchase commercial insurance for various types of losses to which it is exposed. Instead, County management believes it is more economical to manage its risks by purchasing limited liability coverages and internally setting aside assets for claim settlement in its Risk Management, Workers' Compensation, and Auto Liability Funds, which are all internal service funds. The Risk Management Fund services claims for the County resulting from general liability, errors and omissions, law enforcement liability, physical damage to County vehicles, property risks, and cyber security. The Auto Liability Fund services claims for the County resulting from automobile liability risks. The Workers' Compensation Fund, which is included for reporting purposes in the Risk Management Fund, services claims for the County resulting from workers' compensation risks. All departments, agencies, and authorities of the County participate in these funds.

The Risk Management, Workers' Compensation, and Auto Liability Funds allocate the cost of providing claims service and claims payment by charging a "premium," which is an allocation to each department or agency. These charges, which consider recent trends in actual claims experience of the County as a whole, are accounted for as interfund services provided and used. The County self-funds up to $2,000,000 for general liability, errors and omissions, and law enforcement liability, with excess coverage of $20,000,000. The County fully self-funds the automobile liability exposure up to $500,000 for bodily injury or death of any one person in any one occurrence with an annual aggregate of $700,000 for bodily injury or death of two or more persons in any one occurrence and $50,000 because of injury to, or destruction of, property in any one occurrence and relies on governmental immunity above these levels. The County purchases direct coverage for property and crime insurance with a limit of $1,400,000,000 and $2,000,000, respectively. These policies provide for a $100,000 deductible on property damage and a $10,000 deductible on fidelity claims.

In addition, the County purchases direct coverage for off-duty liability for police and sheriff with a limit of $2,000,000 and reservists liability with a limit of $1,000,000 for Sheriff; fiduciary liability with a limit of $15,000,000; and aviation coverage for the airport and helicopters with limits of $50,000,000 and $20,000,000, respectively. The County is self-funded depending on the year from $250,000 to $1,000,000 per occurrence for workers' compensation. Amounts exceeding this are covered by an excess workers' compensation policy. The County has used the excess coverage policy only once in the last five years when settlement claims exceeded self-funded coverage in 2017. In 2021, the County purchased cyber liability insurance with a limit of $10,000,000 and a $100,000 deductible.

Between June 1, 2002, and December 31, 2007, the County joined with other counties in the state as part of the Association County Commissioners of Georgia Group Self-Insurance Workers' Compensation Fund Large Deductible Program. This is a public entity risk pool currently operating as a workers' compensation insurance program for member local governments. The ACCG administers the workers' compensation pool. As part of the Group Self-Insurance Workers' Compensation Fund, the County is obligated to pay all claims, contributions, and assessments as prescribed by the pool to cooperate with the pool's agents and attorneys and finalize all of our claims as soon as possible. The County also allows the pool's agents and attorneys to represent the County in investigations, settlement discussions, and all levels of litigation out of any claim made against the County for workers' compensation within the scope of claims protection furnished by the fund.

The County is responsible to reimburse the fund for various deductibles of any claim between June 1, 2002, and December 31, 2007. Deductibles vary from $250,000 to $600,000 depending on the year. Amounts exceeding the various deductibles are covered by an excess workers' compensation policy. The fund is responsible to defend and protect members of the fund in accordance with workers' compensation law of Georgia.

On January 1, 2008, Gwinnett County left the ACCG Self-Insurance Workers' Compensation Fund Large Deductible Program and became independently self-insured. The County hired a third party administrator, Alternative Service Concepts, Inc., now Davies, to handle claims. The County is responsible for the first $1,000,000 of any claim and amounts exceeding the $1,000,000 retention are covered by an excess workers' compensation policy.

Outstanding liabilities are reported when it is probable a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss may be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an actuarially determined amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Actual claims liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards; therefore, the process used in computing claims liability does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims liabilities are reevaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors. Liabilities may be discounted; that is, they will reflect potential investment income that is expected to be earned on the loss reserves until they are paid.

Changes in balances of claims liabilities for each of the two years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2021, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Fiscal Year	Beginning of Fiscal-Year Liability	Current-Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-End
2021	$ 8,518	$ 16,402	$ 10,831	$ 14,089
2020	11,954	4,047	7,483	8,518

At December 31, 2021, the Risk Management Fund held $10,263,000 in cash and cash equivalents and the Auto Liability Fund held $4,253,000 in cash and cash equivalents available for payment of these claims.

B. Group Health Insurance

The County accounts for the risks associated with the employee's health insurance plan in the Group Self-Insurance Fund, an internal service fund where assets are set aside for claim settlements. The County maintains specific stop loss coverage in the amount of $350,000 per covered individual to reduce the exposure from catastrophic claims. One third-party administrator is employed to process claims for the group insurance health program. The County has not experienced any significant decreases in insurance coverage.

Changes in balances of claims liabilities for the Group Self-Insurance Fund during 2021 and 2020 were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Fiscal Year	Beginning of Fiscal-Year Liability	Current-Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-End
2021	$ 4,499	$ 30,343	$ 30,551	$ 4,291
2020	3,446	32,661	31,608	4,499

2021 Claims for Active Employees:
In 2021, there were 1,995 active employees electing medical coverage under self-funded medical plans. The County pays approximately 86 percent of the actuarial projected cost for medical and hospitalization costs incurred by these eligible participants. Expenses by type for the year ended December 31, 2021, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

1,995 Self-Insured Active Employees Electing Medical Coverage		
Administrative Costs	$	1,500
Stop Loss Insurance		2,406
Claims Experience		30,898
Total	$	34,804

In 2021, there were 2,406 active employees electing medical coverage in the fully insured medical plans. The County pays approximately 90 percent of the actuarial projected cost for medical and hospitalization costs incurred by these eligible participants. Expenses for the year ended December 31, 2021, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

2,406 Fully Insured Active Employees Electing Medical Coverage		
Fully Insured Premium	$	25,669

NOTE 11.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The County maintains a Section 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan administered by a third party. As a result, the assets and liabilities of the plan are not recorded on the County's financial statements. All contributions to this plan are voluntary employee contributions.

NOTE 12.

Pensions

A. General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description

The Gwinnett County Public Employees Retirement System (the "Plan") is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan. The present plan covers all employees of Gwinnett County who are members of the Defined Benefit Pension Plan. The Plan was created as a successor to a previous plan by action of the Board of Commissioners on September 19, 2006. The Retirement Plans Management Committee, composed of seven members who serve without compensation by the Plan, is the trustee of the Plan. The Bank of New York Mellon is the custodian for the Plan. Transamerica is the third-party administrator of the Plan. Benefit provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the Retirement Plans Management Committee, subject to approval by the Gwinnett County Board of Commissioners.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Plan's significant accounting policies are as follows:

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Plan are prepared under the accrual method of accounting. Contributions are paid and based on payrolls for time worked through December 31 each year.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Plan considers all depository accounts, money market depository accounts, and un-invested cash in investment trust accounts to be cash equivalents.

Valuation of Investments

Investments are recorded at fair value. The net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments held by the Plan is recorded as an increase (decrease) to investment income based on the valuation of investments as of the statement of fiduciary net position date. Investment income is recognized on the accrual basis as earned by the Plan.

Payment of Benefits

Benefits to retired participants are recorded when due in accordance with the terms of the Plan.

Management 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 deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and 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.

Separate audited financial statements of the Plan are prepared and can be obtained at the Gwinnett County Department of Financial Services located at:

75 Langley Drive
Lawrenceville, GA 30046

Benefits Provided
The following brief description of the pension plan terms is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to the plan document for more complete information.

Normal retirement age under the Plan is 65. Employees having an employment or reemployment date prior to November 1, 2004, become fully vested after three years of service. Employees having an employment or reemployment date after November 1, 2004, become fully vested after five years of service.

Early retirement means the following when a Participant becomes eligible:

Schedule A: A participant accruing benefits under *Schedule A* shall be entitled to an Unreduced Early Retirement Pension when he completes 30 years of Vesting Service or attains 65 years of age with at least five years of participation. A Participant accruing benefits under *Schedule A* will be entitled to a Reduced Early Retirement Pension on the latter of the date he attains 60 years of age and completes 10 years of service.

Schedule B or *Schedule C:* A participant accruing benefits under *Schedule B* or *Schedule C* shall be entitled to an Unreduced Early Retirement Pension on the earlier of the following dates; (i) the Participant completes 30 years of Vesting Service; or (ii) latter of the date (A) he attains 50 years of age and (B) his age, combined with his years of Vesting Service, equals or exceeds 75 or he attains age 65 with five years of plan participation. A Participant accruing benefits under *Schedule B* or *Schedule C* will be entitled to a Reduced Early Retirement Pension on the latter of the date he attains 60 years of age and completes 10 years of service.

Normal retirement benefits are based on a participant's average monthly compensation for the highest 60 consecutive months of credited service out of the employee's last 120 months of credited service prior to termination of employment. Normal retirement factor is 2.25 percent of participant's average monthly compensation multiplied by years of full-time credited service for *Schedule A* and B. Normal retirement factor is 2.5 percent of participant's average monthly compensation multiplied by years of full-time credited service for *Schedule C*.

Participants who retire will receive a cost of living increase as follows:

Schedule A: There is no cost of living adjustment for benefits provided under *Schedule A*.

Schedule B or *C:* A participant receiving retirement, disability pension, survivor, or deferred vested benefits under the provisions of any of the Employee Contributory Plans shall be entitled to a cost of living adjustment of his benefit in the amount of 1 percent per year.

A participant who, prior to satisfying the requirements for a normal, early, or reduced retirement pension shall be entitled to receive a Disability Pension if the participant has completed 10 years of full-time service and is determined to be totally disabled by the Social Security Administration prior to the participant's termination of employment.

Joint and survivor retirement benefits to a participant's designated beneficiary are provided by the Plan, as well as a 10 year certain benefit option.

A Post-Retirement Death Benefit of up to $15,000 (payable in a lump sum) is provided for each participant receiving an early, reduced, normal, or late retirement pension, who retires directly from County employment.

Eligibility

Full-time employees with an employment or reemployment commencement date before December 31, 2006, who did not elect to participate in the Defined Contribution Plan are eligible to participate in the Plan.

Employees hired or rehired on or after January 1, 2007; County commissioners, other elected officials and appointed officials with an employment or reemployment date after August 1, 2000; and employees who elected to participate in the Defined Contribution Plan are excluded from participation in the Defined Benefit Plan. The Defined Benefit Plan is closed to new entrants.

At January 1, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Plan Membership as of January 1, 2021	
Inactive members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	2,580
Inactive members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	767
Active members	970
Total	4,317

Contributions

Gwinnett County is required to contribute an actuarially determined amount annually to the Plan's trust. The required contribution amount is determined using actuarial methods and assumptions approved by the Retirement Plans Management Committee. It is intended to satisfy the minimum contribution requirements as set forth in controlling state of Georgia statutes. Effective for the January 1, 2021, plan year, the recommended contribution for the County was set at $54,002,000, and the County contributed $54,637,000. The actuarially determined contribution for employees was $6,064,116.

Net Pension Liability

The County's net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021, with update procedures performed by the actuary to roll forward the total pension liability measured as of December 31, 2021.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Calculations are based on the types of benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan at the time of each valuation and on the pattern of sharing costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The assumptions used in the January 1, 2021, actuarial valuation were as follows:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Price inflation	2.50 percent
Salary increases	4.50 – 5.50 percent, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.00 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.00 percent
Mortality	Pre-Retirement Mortality: PubG.H-2010 Headcount Weighted General Median Employee projected generationally using projection scale MP-2019 Post-Retirement Health Mortality: PubG.H-2010 Headcount Weighted General Median Healthy Retiree projected generationally using projection scale MP-2019 Post-Retirement Disabled Mortality: PubNS.H-2010 Headcount Weighted Non-Safety Median Disabled Retiree projected generationally using projection scale MP-2019

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2021, valuation were based on the results of the last actuarial experience study, dated January 27, 2010, with the exception of the mortality assumption. The mortality assumption was updated for the December 31, 2019, measurement date.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as provided by the Plan's Investment Consultant are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
U.S. large cap growth	12.3%	5.2%
U.S. large cap value	12.9%	5.7%
U.S. large cap core	5.0%	5.5%
U.S. mid cap core	2.5%	5.6%
U.S. mid cap value	2.5%	5.8%
U.S. mid cap growth	2.6%	5.6%
U.S. Smid-Blend	7.7%	5.7%
REITs	5.3%	6.9%
Foreign developed	9.6%	7.1%
Emerging markets	4.7%	7.0%
Global equity	10.0%	6.1%
Core fixed income	24.9%	1.7%
Total	100%	

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and the County will contribute the actuarially determined amount in subsequent years. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments of all current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all of the future projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) – (b)
Balances at December 31, 2020	$ 1,488,565,026	$ 1,275,247,000	$ 213,318,026
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	10,686,205	—	10,686,205
Interest	101,936,256	—	101,936,256
Difference between expected and actual experience	41,662,612	—	41,662,612
Changes in assumptions	3,321,363	—	3,321,363
Contributions – employer	—	54,637,000	(54,637,000)
Contributions – employee	—	5,990,000	(5,990,000)
Net investment income	—	175,503,000	(175,503,000)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(86,038,000)	(86,038,000)	—
Administrative expense	—	(934,000)	934,000
Net changes	$ 71,568,436	$ 149,158,000	$ (77,589,564)
Balances at December 31, 2021	$ 1,560,133,462	$ 1,424,405,000	$ 135,728,462

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the County, calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the County's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
County's net pension liability (asset)	$ 317,969,603	$ 135,728,462	$ (16,727,408)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the County recognized pension expense of $10,765,970. The following table provides a summary of the deferred inflows and outflows related to pensions as of December 31, 2021 (the measurement date):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 6,943,769	$ —
Changes of assumptions	553,560	—
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	—	146,695,077
Total	$ 7,497,329	$ 146,695,077

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:	Deferred Outflows of Resources (a)	Deferred Inflows of Resources (b)	Amount recognized in Pension Expenses as an increase or (decrease) to Pension Expense (a) – (b)
2022	$ 7,497,329	$ 35,885,366	$ (28,388,037)
2023	—	61,233,654	(61,233,654)
2024	—	32,144,500	(32,144,500)
2025	—	17,431,557	(17,431,557)
Thereafter	—	—	—



B. Defined Contribution Pension Plan

The Gwinnett County Defined Contribution Pension Plan (the "DC Plan") is a defined contribution retirement plan established by Gwinnett County on August 1, 2000, to provide retirement benefits for appointed and elected officials. Effective January 1, 2007, all new eligible employees were required to participate in this plan, and the defined benefit plan was closed to new participants. The DC Plan is administered by Voya Financial. On December 31, 2021, there were 4,025 active participants. Plan participants are required to make a one-time, irrevocable election of either 2.5, 5.0, or 7.5 percent contribution of their pensionable earnings, and the County is required to contribute 11.5 percent of pensionable earnings (for employees hired prior to January 1, 2007) or 7.0 percent of pensionable earnings (for employees hired after January 1, 2007). Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established by and may be amended by the County Board of Commissioners within the scope of all applicable laws. The effective date of the plan was August 1, 2000. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the amount contributed by employees was $11,463,244. The amount contributed by the County was $19,244,350. Effective January 1, 2007, a 1 percent match of pensionable earnings for each employee who contributes at least 3.0 percent to their 457(b) account is made by the County to the DC Plan. Employees hired before January 1, 2016, vest in the County contributions on the following schedule: after 1 year of service they are vested 33 percent, after two years of service they are vested 67 percent, and after three years of service they are vested 100 percent. Employees hired on or after January 1, 2016, vest in the County contributions on the following schedule: after three years of service they are vested 33 percent, after 4 years of service they are vested 67 percent, and after five years of service they are vested 100 percent.

The DC Plan also contains an additional benefit – the Retiree Medical Savings Plan (401h). This plan is also administered by Voya Financial. All contributions to this plan are made by the County at 1.5 percent of pensionable earnings. This plan is for employees hired prior to January 1, 2007. Upon retirement, employees may receive disbursements from this account for eligible medical expenses. In 2021, the County contributed $374,623 to this plan. Persons leaving County employment prior to retirement forfeit all rights or claims against the medical savings program and those funds are returned to the program for payment of expenses or redistribution in accordance with IRS *§401h.*

The balance of the accumulated forfeiture account in the plan as of December 31, 2021 was $41,900.



NOTE 13.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan Description
The Gwinnett County Retirement System Health Insurance Plan (the "OPEB Plan") is a single-employer defined benefit post-retirement health care plan, or Other Post-Employment Benefit plan. The Gwinnett County OPEB Trust is an irrevocable trust established pursuant to Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code for the purpose of pre-funding other post-employment benefits provided under its welfare benefit plans in accordance with GASB Standards. The trust was established, effective January 1, 2007, by the Board of Commissioners to pre-fund medical and prescription drug benefits for retirees and other former employees (and their eligible dependents) who are eligible for such benefits under existing County policy. The Retirement Plans Management Committee, composed of seven members who serve without compensation by the OPEB Plan, is the trustee of the Plan. The Bank of New York Mellon is the custodian for the trust. Benefit provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the County Administrator.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
The Plan's significant accounting policies are as follows:

Basis of Accounting
The financial statements of the Plan are prepared under the accrual method of accounting. Contributions, which are based on payrolls for time worked through December 31 each year, area also accrued at year-end.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
The Plan considers all depository accounts, money market depository accounts, and un-invested cash in investment trust accounts to be cash equivalents.

Valuation of Investments
Investments are recorded at fair value. The net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments held by the Plan is recorded as an increase (decrease) to investment income based on the valuation of investments as of the statement of fiduciary net position date. Investment income is recognized on the accrual basis as earned by the Plan.

Payment of Benefits
Benefits to retired participants are recorded when due in accordance with the terms of the Plan.

Management 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 deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and 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.

Separate audited financial statements for the Gwinnett County Retirement System Health Insurance Plan can be obtained at the Gwinnett County Department of Financial Services located at:

75 Langley Drive
Lawrenceville, GA 30046

General
The following brief description of the OPEB plan terms is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to the plan agreement for more complete information.

Retirement Options/Benefit Provisions
Eligible retirees and former employees who are not Medicare Eligible are offered the same health and prescription drug coverage as active employees with the addition of a Preferred Provider Organization Health Plan and a Bronze High Deductible Health Plan. Medicare Eligible retirees and former employees who are Medicare Eligible are offered a Medicare Advantage Plan. Retirees pay approximately 31 percent of actuarially calculated and self-supporting monthly rates. The County contributes the remainder of the rates, but it caps its contribution at specific monthly limits. Participants pay 100 percent of the cost of vision and dental coverage.

Eligibility
Eligible participants for Other Post-Employment Benefits include:

1. Retirees who retired directly from Gwinnett County and who elected to enroll in the retiree medical benefit plan
2. Retirees who retired directly from Gwinnett County and who elected to enroll in another, similar retiree medical benefit plan and who subsequently involuntarily lost that other coverage
3. Surviving beneficiaries receiving a Gwinnett County pension
4. Ex-elected officials who complete one full-term in office and who upon leaving office have no similar group health plan available to them
5. Certain disabled former employees

Effective July 1, 2007, employees hired into or transferred into full-time positions must have a minimum of 10 years credited service toward retirement and must retire directly from Gwinnett County in order to be eligible to participate in the retiree health plan. Active employees participating in a Gwinnett County retirement plan prior to July 1, 2007 must only retire directly from Gwinnett County in order to be eligible to participate in the retiree health plan.

Plan Membership
The following schedule reflects membership in the OPEB Plan as of January 1, 2021:

Active participants	5,152
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	1,635
Inactive members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	—
Total	6,787

Contributions

In 2021, Gwinnett County contributed an actuarially determined amount to the OPEB Plan's trust. The annual contribution amount is determined using actuarial methods and assumptions approved by the Retirement Plans Management Committee. Effective for the January 1, 2021 plan year, the recommended contribution for the County was set at $9,237,874, and the County contributed $9,509,378.

Net OPEB Liability

The County's net OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021, with update procedures performed by the actuary to roll forward the total OPEB liability measured as of December 31, 2021.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Calculations are based on the types of benefit provided under the terms of the substantive plan at the time of each valuation and on the pattern of sharing costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The assumptions used in the January 1, 2021, actuarial valuation were as follows:

Valuation date	January 1, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Price inflation	2.50 percent
Salary increases	4.50 – 5.50 percent, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.00 percent, net of investment expense, including inflation
Health care cost trend rate (used until hard cap is reached):	
Pre-Medicare eligible	7.00 percent
Medicare eligible	5.25 percent
Ultimate trend rate:	
Pre-Medicare eligible	4.50 percent
Medicare eligible	4.50 percent
Year of ultimate trend rate:	
Pre-Medicare	2027
Medicare	2023
Mortality	Pre-Retirement Mortality: PubG.H-2010 Headcount Weighted General Median Employee, projected generationally using projection scale MP-2019 Post-Retirement Health Mortality: PubG.H-2010 Headcount Weighted General Median Healthy Retiree, projected generationally using projection scale MP-2019 Post-Retirement Disabled Mortality: PubNS.H-2010 Headcount Weighted Non-Safety Median DIsabled Retiree, projected generationally using projection scale MP-2019

The actuarial assumptions used for retirement, termination, and disability decrements for Plan participants who also are members of the County's defined benefit pension plan are based on the results of an actuarial experience study performed for the three year period ending January 1, 2009. The actuarial assumptions used for retirement and termination for Plan participants who also are members of the County's defined contribution pension plan are based on the results of an actuarial experience study performed for the period from January 1, 2007 through January 1, 2012. The remaining actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study done concurrently with the January 1, 2021 valuation.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as provided by the Plan's Investment Consultant are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
U.S. large cap growth	12.3%	5.2%
U.S. large cap value	12.9%	5.7%
U.S. large cap core	5.0%	5.5%
U.S. mid cap core	2.5%	5.6%
U.S. mid cap value	2.5%	5.8%
U.S. mid cap growth	2.6%	5.6%
U.S. Smid-Blend	7.7%	5.7%
REITs	5.3%	6.9%
Foreign developed	9.6%	7.1%
Emerging markets	4.7%	7.0%
Global equity	10.0%	6.1%
Core fixed income	24.9%	1.7%
Total	100%	

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the County will contribute the actuarially determined contribution in subsequent years. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments of all current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all of the future projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balances at December 31, 2020	$ 221,659,149	$ 182,454,000	$ 39,205,149
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	4,661,895	—	4,661,895
Interest	15,379,213	—	15,379,213
Difference between expected and actual experience	(9,800,892)	—	(9,800,892)
Changes of assumptions	(4,553,950)	—	(4,553,950)
Contributions – employer	—	9,509,000	(9,509,000)
Net investment income	—	25,609,000	(25,609,000)
Benefit payments	(13,236,000)	(13,236,000)	—
Administrative expense	—	(601,000)	601,000
Net changes	(7,549,734)	21,281,000	(28,830,734)
Balances at December 31, 2021	$ 214,109,415	$ 203,735,000	$ 10,374,415

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the County, calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the County's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
County's net OPEB liability (asset)	$ 29,410,721	$ 10,374,415	$ (6,103,085)

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the health care cost trend rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the County, as well as what the County's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Trend Rate	1% Increase
County's net OPEB liability	$ 7,412,522	$ 10,374,415	$ 12,949,536

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the County recognized OPEB expense of $(218,590). The following table provides a summary of the deferred inflows and outflows related to OPEB as of December 31, 2021 (the measurement date):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 4,731,711	$ 19,792,554
Changes of assumptions	1,288,878	3,824,150
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	—	22,153,649
Total	$ 6,020,589	$ 45,770,353

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB benefits will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:	Deferred Outflows of Resources (a)	Deferred Inflows of Resources (b)	Amount recognized in OPEB Expense as a (decrease to) OPEB Expense (a) – (b)
2022	$ 3,045,159	$ 11,285,557	$ (8,240,398)
2023	2,620,666	14,791,776	(12,171,110)
2024	336,457	10,345,929	(10,009,472)
2025	18,307	6,494,529	(6,476,222)
Thereafter	—	2,852,562	(2,852,562)



NOTE 14.

Fund Balances and Net Position

A. Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned, and Unassigned Fund Balances

Nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balances in the various funds as of December 31, 2021, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Fund balances	General	Fire and EMS District	Police Services District	ARPA	Other Capital Projects	2014 Sales Tax	2017 Sales Tax	Other Governmental	Total
Nonspendable:									
Inventories	$ 1,798	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	2,071
Prepaid items	1,368	39	235	—	31	—	—	141	1,814
Restricted for:									
Capital projects	—	—	—	—	220,533	61,161	360,031	—	641,725
Debt service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Special programs:									
Street lighting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,762	1,762
Speed humps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	793	793
Document printing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,978	3,978
Juvenile court supervision	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	226
Tourism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,806	31,806
Stadium operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,791	2,791
Law enforcement – sheriff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,005	1,005
Law enforcement – police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,127	2,127
Crime victims assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	402	402
Law enforcement – district attorney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321	321
Corrections inmate welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	541	541
Sheriff inmate store	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,120	4,120
E-911 services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,997	33,997
Loganville EMS district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	592	592
Development and enforcement services district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,780	11,780
Recreation district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,572	25,572
Economic development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,194	8,194
Jimmy Carter Boulevard tax allocation district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,284	13,284
Indian Trail tax allocation district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,214	4,214
Park Place tax allocation district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,593	2,593
Lake Lucerne tax allocation district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	580	580
Gwinnett Place tax allocation district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,251	3,251
The Exchange at Gwinnett tax allocation district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,637	13,637
Grants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,864	3,864
American Rescue Plan Act	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	25
Fire and EMS district	—	72,942	—	—	—	—	—	—	72,942
Police services district	—	—	92,865	—	—	—	—	—	92,865
Committed to:									
Tree replacement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	483	483
Assigned to:									
General fund – 2022 budget: appropriation of fund balance	20,730	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,730
Capital projects:									
General government projects	—	—	—	—	162,719	—	—	—	162,719
Unassigned	190,121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190,121
Total fund balances	$ **214,017**	**72,981**	**93,100**	**25**	**383,283**	**61,161**	**360,031**	**172,331**	**1,356,929**

B. Net Position

Net position in the governmentwide statements as of December 31, 2021, was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Net Position	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Net investment in capital assets	$ 2,654,959	$ 3,746,909	$ 6,401,868
Restricted for:			
Capital projects:			
2009 sales tax capital project fund	—	—	—
2014 sales tax capital project fund	61,161	—	61,161
2017 sales tax capital project fund	360,031	—	360,031
Fire and EMS district projects	79,073	—	79,073
Police services district projects	113,013	—	113,013
Development and enforcement services district projects	16,602	—	16,602
Recreation district projects	11,845	—	11,845
Debt service	4	23,659	23,663
Special programs:			
Street lighting	1,846	—	1,846
Speed humps	796	—	796
Document printing	3,978	—	3,978
Juvenile court supervision	226	—	226
Tourism	31,806	—	31,806
Stadium operations	2,791	—	2,791
Law enforcement – sheriff	1,005	—	1,005
Law enforcement – police	2,127	—	2,127
Crime victims assistance	65	—	65
Law enforcement – district attorney	321	—	321
Corrections inmate welfare	541	—	541
Sheriff inmate store	4,120	—	4,120
E-911 services	27,410	—	27,410
Loganville EMS district	592	—	592
Development and enforcement services district	4,064	—	4,064
Recreation district	16,429	—	16,429
Economic development	8,399	—	8,399
Jimmy Carter Boulevard tax allocation district	13,376	—	13,376
Indian Trail tax allocation district	4,236	—	4,236
Park Place tax allocation district	2,647	—	2,647
Lake Lucerne tax allocation district	585	—	585
Gwinnett Place tax allocation district	3,300	—	3,300
The Exchange at Gwinnett tax allocation district	13,780	—	13,780
CARES Act grant	25	—	25
Miscellaneous grants	3,830	—	3,830
Fire and EMS district	6,556	—	6,556
Police services district	66,139	—	66,139
Unrestricted	317,961	390,865	708,826
Total net position	**$ 3,835,639**	**$ 4,161,433**	**$ 7,997,072**

NOTE 15.

Tax Abatements

Under the *Gwinnett County Economic Development Ordinance* Section 2-151, et. seq. adopted April 19, 2006, the County participates in agreements with the Gwinnett County Development Authority and local businesses through a "Bonds for Title Program" which creates property tax abatements. A targeted business that receives a bond in exchange for the title of their property may receive a reduction of taxable value equal to the reciprocal of the number of years of the bond term applied to the market value of the total real estate. The gain in equity as the bond repayments are made becomes taxable in each subsequent year. Targeted businesses include: advanced manufacturing, headquarters and professional services, health sciences and services, information technology solutions, and supply chain management.

In order to qualify, certain eligibility requirements must be met and will differ if the targeted business is in a redevelopment area such as a community improvement district or tax allocation district. For businesses not located in a redevelopment area, at least two of the following conditions must be met over a specified period: 1) add at least 25 jobs, 2) pay an average salary at least 1.25 times the County average for the industry, or 3) have an estimated fiscal impact with a net present value to the County of at least $250,000 as determined by the County's analysis. For those businesses located in a redevelopment area, requirements have a lower threshold and include satisfying at least two of the following conditions over a specified period: 1) add at least 10 new jobs, 2) pay at least the nationwide average salary for that industry, or 3) have an estimated fiscal impact with a net present value to the County of at least $100,000, as determined by the County's analysis.

Any businesses receiving the abatement under this ordinance will agree not to relocate outside the County for the entire period during which the abatement is granted. If the business relocates, the full value of any and all abatements received pursuant to the ordinance will be reimbursed to the County or issuing Authority. Should the business fail to meet fiscal impact, income, or employment requirements, there will be a 20 percent reduction in the abatement to be received for the first such year. If requirements are not met for more than one year, there will be a 50 percent reduction for the second such year. A third year of non-attainment of requirements will result in a termination of the abatement pursuant to the Ordinance.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the County abated property taxes totaling $1,511,113 under this program.



NOTE 16.

Contingencies

A. Litigation

The County is a defendant in a number of legal actions in the nature of claims for alleged damages to persons and property, wrongful death, violation of civil rights, employment issues, and other similar types of actions arising in the course of County operations. There are a number of these wrongful death, civil rights, and personal injury cases pending against the County, which in the aggregate, create a significant risk of liability exposure to the County. Management believes based upon the opinion of legal counsel that current reserves in the Risk Management Fund should be adequate to cover this exposure.

B. Grants

The County participates in a number of federal financial assistance programs. These programs are subject to independent financial and compliance audits by grantor agencies. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the County expects such amounts, if any, will not have a material effect on the County's financial position.

C. Liabilities

Gwinnett County has agreed to invest in repairs, replacements, rehabilitation and upgrades to the Lawrenceville Water Distribution System by December 1, 2030.

Contract Amount	$	13,300,000
Spend to date		(180,992)
Balance	$	13,119,008

D. Development Authority of Gwinnett County

In August 2021, the Gwinnett County Development Authority entered into a management agreement with Rowen Foundation, Inc., in which Rowen transferred Land Lot 340 of the 5th District to the Authority. The land is being held by the Authority with the intention of controlling the future redevelopment of the property and is not held primarily for the purpose of income or profit. As such, the asset is recorded at cost. The cost of the assets held for redevelopment at December 31 2021, is $1,116,200. As part of the management agreement with Rowen, any future sale of the land will be used to reduce the receivable due to the Development Authority from Rowen.

DID YOU KNOW

The County's E-911 center dispatched 682,949 police calls and 109,749 fire calls in 2021.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Schedule of Changes in the County's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios (in thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability:								
Service cost	$ 10,686	11,469	11,329	11,729	12,020	12,413	10,381	11,390
Interest	101,936	98,703	91,586	88,706	85,244	82,914	81,013	77,618
Difference between expected and actual experience	41,663	19,435	25,253	14,048	21,474	3,738	17,981	–
Changes of assumptions	3,321	–	50,586	–	–	–	121,862	–
Benefit payments	(86,038)	(79,248)	(75,169)	(70,723)	(67,254)	(63,539)	(59,323)	(54,595)
Net change in total pension liability	71,568	50,359	103,585	43,760	51,484	35,526	171,914	34,413
Total pension liability – beginning	1,488,565	1,438,206	1,334,621	1,290,861	1,239,377	1,203,851	1,031,937	997,524
Total pension liability – ending (a)	$ 1,560,133	1,488,565	1,438,206	1,334,621	1,290,861	1,239,377	1,203,851	1,031,937
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions – employer	54,637	46,767	41,620	41,633	38,366	28,036	33,636	48,713
Contributions – employee	5,990	6,289	6,176	6,419	6,441	6,652	6,852	7,264
Net investment income	175,503	153,062	212,029	(54,537)	140,526	56,004	(2,182)	58,212
Benefit payments	(86,038)	(79,248)	(75,169)	(70,723)	(67,254)	(63,539)	(59,323)	(54,595)
Administrative expense	(934)	(789)	(731)	(757)	(724)	(818)	(638)	(878)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	149,158	126,081	183,925	(77,965)	117,355	26,335	(21,655)	58,716
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	1,275,247	1,149,166	965,241	1,043,206	925,851	899,516	921,171	862,455
Plan fiduciary net position – ending (b)	$ 1,424,405	1,275,247	1,149,166	965,241	1,043,206	925,851	899,516	921,171
Net pension liability – ending (a) – (b)	$ 135,728	213,318	289,040	369,380	247,655	313,526	304,335	110,766
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	91.30%	85.67%	79.90%	72.32%	80.81%	74.70%	74.72%	89.27%
Covered payroll	84,086	93,541	90,763	94,553	94,048	97,303	104,557	109,082
County's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	161.42%	228.05%	318.46%	390.66%	263.33%	322.22%	291.07%	101.54%

NOTE: Schedule is intended to show information for the last 10 fiscal years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Schedule of County Contributions (in thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Actuarially determined employer contribution	$ 54,002	46,586	41,350	41,102	37,945	28,036	33,636	38,713	37,281	36,181
Actual County contributions	54,637	46,767	41,620	41,633	38,366	28,036	33,636	48,713	57,281	55,181
Annual contribution (excess)	$ (635)	(181)	(270)	(531)	(421)	—	—	(10,000)	(20,000)	(19,000)
Covered payroll	$ 84,086	93,541	90,763	94,553	94,048	97,303	104,557	109,082	110,766	116,610
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	64.98%	50.00%	45.86%	44.03%	40.79%	28.81%	32.17%	44.66%	51.71%	47.32%

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

Methods and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions in the Schedule of Contributions:

Valuation date	January 1, 2020
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level dollar
Amortization period	Closed
Remaining amortization period	13 years
Asset valuation method	Five-year smoothed market value
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return (includes 2.5 percent inflation)	7.00%
Projected salary increases (includes 3.5 percent inflation)	4.50% – 5.50%
Price Inflation	2.50%
Wage Inflation	3.50%
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.00%

Changes of benefit terms

In 2007, the plan was amended and restated during the year to close the plan to new participants effective January 1, 2007.

In 2010, the employee contribution rates for Schedule B and Schedule C employees was increased 1.75 percent and plan compensation now includes overtime, overtime premium, scheduled overtime, and scheduled overtime premium.

Changes of assumption

In 2010, assumptions were updated as a result of an experience study for the three-year period ended January 1, 2009.

In 2015, the assumed rate of return on investments was reduced from 8.00 percent to 7.00 percent.

In 2019, the mortality assumption was updated to the Public Pension Plan Mortality Tables below:

- Pre-Retirement Mortality
  PubG.H-2010 Headcount Weighted General Median Employee
  Projection Scale: MP-2019
- Post Retirement Healthy Mortality
  PubG.H-2010 Headcount Weighted General Median Healthy Retiree
  Projection Scale: MP-2019
- Post Retirement Disabled Mortality
  PubNS.H-2010 Headcount Weighted Non-Safety Median Disabled Retiree
  Projection Scale: MP-2019

In 2021, the termination rates were reduced by 20%.

Complete financial statements for the Gwinnett County Defined Benefit Plan can be obtained at the Gwinnett County Department of Financial Services located at:

75 Langley Drive
Lawrenceville, GA 30046

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Schedule of Changes in the County's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios (in thousands)

		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB liability:						
Service cost	$	4,662	4,818	4,697	4,809	4,877
Interest		15,379	15,654	15,568	13,927	13,095
Difference between expected and actual experience		(9,801)	(10,877)	(9,026)	15,018	–
Changes of assumptions		(4,554)	125	2,169	476	–
Benefit payments		(13,236)	(13,747)	(10,840)	(10,525)	(11,279)
Net change in total OPEB liability		(7,550)	(4,027)	2,568	23,705	6,693
Total OPEB liability – beginning		221,659	225,686	223,118	199,413	192,720
Total OPEB liability – ending (a)	$	214,109	221,659	225,686	223,118	199,413
Plan net position						
Contributions – employer		9,509	10,698	11,910	10,649	10,212
Net investment income		25,609	22,709	30,365	(7,699)	19,436
Benefit payments		(13,236)	(13,747)	(10,840)	(10,525)	(11,279)
Administrative expense		(601)	(571)	(583)	(617)	(672)
Net change in plan net position		21,281	19,089	30,852	(8,192)	17,697
Plan net position – beginning		182,454	163,365	132,513	140,705	123,008
Plan net position – ending (b)	$	203,735	182,454	163,365	132,513	140,705
Net OPEB liability – ending (a) – (b)	$	10,374	39,205	62,321	90,605	58,708
Plan net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		95.15%	82.31%	72.39%	59.39%	70.56%
Covered payroll		317,746	296,133	272,337	260,420	240,315
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll		3.26%	13.24%	22.88%	34.79%	24.43%

NOTE: Schedule is intended to show information for the last 10 fiscal years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Schedule of County Contributions (in thousands)

		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Actuarially determined employer contribution	$	9,238	10,188	10,563	9,327	9,521	10,494	9,895	9,389	11,137	15,641
Actual County contributions		9,509	10,698	11,910	10,649	10,212	13,257	11,587	9,977	11,313	16,877
Annual contribution (excess)	$	(271)	(510)	(1,347)	(1,322)	(691)	(2,763)	(1,692)	(588)	(176)	(1,236)
Covered payroll	$	317,746	296,133	272,337	260,420	240,315	224,112	215,187	206,640	210,700	211,636
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.99%	3.61%	4.37%	4.09%	4.25%	5.92%	5.38%	4.83%	5.37%	7.97%

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

Methods and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions in the Schedule of Contributions:

Valuation date	January 1, 2020
Actuarial cost method	Projected unit credit
Amortization method	Level percent of pay
Amortization period	Closed
Remaining amortization period	26 years
Asset valuation method	Five-year smoothed market value
Actuarial assumptions:	
Price inflation	2.50%
Investment rate of return (includes inflation)	7.00%
Health care cost trend rate	Pre-Medicare eligible: 7.00% Medicare eligible: 5.50%
Ultimate trend rate	Pre-Medicare eligible: 4.50% Medicare eligible: 4.50%
Year of ultimate trend rate	Pre-Medicare: 2026 Medicare: 2023

For actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation above, refer to ***Note 13*** of the financial statements.

Changes of benefit terms

There are no changes to benefit terms since the prior measurement date.

The cap on the County's monthly employer contribution for retiree health plan participants was changed as of January 1, 2017.

Changes of assumption

Since the prior measurement date, changes were made to the assumed initial per capita health care costs and rates of health care inflation used to project the per capita costs. Also, the assumed rates of termination for participants in the Defined Benefit Plan have been reduced by 20%. These rates will be reduced by 20% for each of the next four valuations until zero terminations by participants in the Defined Benefit Plan are assumed for valuation purposes. Finally, assumptions have been updated to assume decrements occur in the middle of the year.

Complete financial statements for the Gwinnett County OPEB Plan can be obtained at the Gwinnett County Department of Financial Services located at:

75 Langley Drive
Lawrenceville, GA 30046

DID YOU KNOW

In October and December 2021, Gwinnett held vaccine incentive events providing $100 Visa gift cards to participants. More than 7,400 COVID-19 vaccinations were administered during the events.



NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Special Revenue

Street Lighting Fund
The Street Lighting Fund supports the County's street light program. Revenues are generated from properties benefiting from existing street lights and are restricted for the purpose of utility payments. Charges for services are collected as special assessment fees in the fourth quarter with property tax collections.

Speed Hump Fund
The Speed Hump Fund supports the County's speed hump program. Revenues are generated from properties benefiting from existing speed humps and are restricted for the purpose of maintenance. Charges for services are collected as special assessment fees in the fourth quarter with property tax collections.

Authority Imaging Fund
The Authority Imaging Fund accounts for revenues received from fees collected by the Clerk of Superior Court Authority for document printing. These monies must be used for the development, implementation, and maintenance of a statewide automated information system.

Juvenile Court Supervision Fund
The Juvenile Court Supervision Fund accounts for revenues collected as supervision fees from those who are placed under the courts' formal or informal supervision. The court uses collections toward expenditures for specific ancillary services, as required by state law.

Tree Bank Fund
The Tree Bank Fund accounts for all financial transactions relating to the tree preservation and replacement plan in accordance with the *Gwinnett County Buffer, Landscape, and Tree Ordinance.* Revenue collected from developers, when the required tree density units cannot be met, is committed by the Board of Commissioners for the planting of trees.

Tourism Fund
The Tourism Fund accounts for the collection and disbursement of hotel/motel tax revenue in accordance with state law, which includes lease payments for the Gas South District and parking facility. The project was financed with bonds and is leased at cost with lease repayment terms mirroring the required debt service on the bonds. Lease payments are made in March and September and are reflected in the Development Authority line item. Other expenditures associated with this fund are quarterly payments to the Gwinnett Convention and Visitors Bureau, per a management agreement.

Stadium Fund
The Stadium Fund accumulates stadium-related revenues in order to make lease payments on the Stadium (Coolray Field) and pay other miscellaneous expenditures. The stadium project was financed with bonds and is leased at cost with lease repayment terms mirroring the required debt service on the bonds. Lease payments are made in January and July and are shown in the Development Authority line item. Motor vehicle rental taxes are restricted and expended in accordance with state law. Intergovernmental revenue is realized in the form of a one-time annual payment from the Gwinnett Convention and Visitors Bureau in January. Charges for services revenues from ticket sales, parking, rental fees, and naming rights are received in April, June, and October. Both intergovernmental and charges for services revenues are required to be expended in accordance with an operations and management agreement.

Sheriff Special Justice Fund
The Sheriff Special Justice Fund accounts for revenues resulting from the U.S. Department of Justice's confiscation of money or the sale of property from illegal drug and narcotics activities. The law states that any money or property confiscated in this manner shall be used for restricted purposes, and all expenditures are validated against federal guidelines.

Sheriff Special Treasury Fund
The Sheriff Special Treasury Fund accounts for revenues resulting from the U.S. Department of the Treasury's confiscation of money or the sale of property from illegal drug and narcotics activities. The law states that any money or property confiscated in this manner shall be used for restricted purposes, and all expenditures are validated against federal guidelines.

Sheriff Special State Fund
The Sheriff Special State Fund accounts for revenues resulting from the state of Georgia's confiscation of money or the sale of property from illegal drug and narcotics activities. The law states that any money or property confiscated in this manner shall be used for restricted purposes, and all expenditures are validated against state guidelines.

Police Special Justice Fund
The Police Special Justice Fund accounts for revenues resulting from the U.S. Department of Justice's confiscation of money or the sale of property from illegal drug and narcotics activities. The law states that any money or property confiscated in this manner shall be used for restricted purposes, and all expenditures are validated against federal guidelines.

Police Special State Fund
The Police Special State Fund accounts for revenues resulting from the state of Georgia's confiscation of money or the sale of property from illegal drug and narcotics activities. The law states that any money or property confiscated in this manner shall be used for restricted purposes, and all expenditures are validated against state guidelines.

Crime Victims Assistance Fund
The Crime Victims Assistance Fund accounts for revenues received from a 5 percent charge collected on fines within the Recorder's, Juvenile, State, Superior, and Magistrate Courts of Gwinnett County. Revenues are also received from 5 percent of fines from municipalities within Gwinnett County. These funds must be used to provide assistance to crime victims, in accordance with state law. Revenue is split between the Solicitor's and District Attorney's offices.

District Attorney Federal Justice Asset Sharing Fund
The District Attorney Federal Justice Asset Sharing Fund accounts for revenues received from an equitable sharing agreement between the U.S. Department of Justice and the Gwinnett County District Attorney for proceeds from confiscations. The law states that any money or property confiscated in this manner shall be used for restricted purposes, and all expenditures are validated against federal and state guidelines.

District Attorney Federal Treasury Asset Sharing Fund
The District Attorney Federal Treasury Asset Sharing Fund accounts for revenues received from an equitable sharing agreement between the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Gwinnett County District Attorney for proceeds from confiscations. The law states that any money or property confiscated in this manner shall be used for restricted purposes, and all expenditures are validated against federal and state guidelines.

Corrections Inmate Welfare Fund
The Corrections Inmate Welfare Fund accounts for proceeds received from commissary sales to provide recreational materials for the benefit of the inmates at the Corrections Facility in accordance with state law.

Sheriff Inmate Fund
The Sheriff Inmate Fund accounts for proceeds received from commissary sales to provide recreational materials for the benefit of the inmates at the Detention Center in accordance with guidelines established by the Georgia Sheriff's Association.

E-911 Fund
The E-911 Fund accounts for operations of the E-911 Communications Center. Revenues are primarily received from monthly subscriber fees remitted by wired and wireless telecommunication providers. Expenditures must comply with *Official Code of Georgia Annotated Title 46, Chapter 5, Article 2, Part 4.*

Loganville Emergency Medical Services District Fund
The Loganville Emergency Medical Services District Fund accounts for the revenues and expenditures attributable to the Loganville Emergency Medical Services District. This district includes all properties within the portion of incorporated Loganville that lie within Gwinnett County. The County is responsible for providing emergency medical services within this district. The majority of expenditures are recorded in the fall based upon the certified property tax digest as outlined in the intergovernmental agreement with the city of Loganville.

Development and Enforcement Services District Fund
The Development and Enforcement Services District Fund accounts for the revenues and expenditures attributable to the Development and Enforcement Services District. This district includes all properties within unincorporated Gwinnett County. The County is responsible for providing short-term planning and code enforcement services within this district. Financing is provided by a specific annual property tax levy restricted for this service district.

Recreation District Fund
The Recreation District Fund includes the combined accounts of the Recreation Authority and the Recreation Fund, which account for the operations and maintenance of County parks and recreational facilities. Financing is provided by a specific annual property tax levy restricted for recreation and miscellaneous revenues including admissions, concessions, and sports activity fees.

Economic Development Tax Fund
The Economic Development Tax Fund accounts for the accumulation of resources to provide funds for financial assistance to the Development Authority of Gwinnett County for economic development purposes in accordance with *O.C.G.A. § 48-5-220(20).*

Jimmy Carter Boulevard TAD Fund
The Jimmy Carter Boulevard TAD Fund accounts for the positive tax increment revenues attributable to the Jimmy Carter Tax Allocation District. These revenues are restricted and used to pay for the redevelopment costs that provide substantial public benefit in accordance with the Jimmy Carter Boulevard Redevelopment Plan. The Jimmy Carter Boulevard TAD is located in the Gateway85 Gwinnett Community Improvement District at the intersection of Interstate 85 and Jimmy Carter Boulevard adjacent to the city of Norcross.

Indian Trail TAD Fund
The Indian Trail TAD Fund accounts for the positive tax increment revenues attributable to the Indian Trail Tax Allocation District. These revenues are restricted and used to pay for redevelopment costs that provide substantial public benefit in accordance with the Indian Trail Redevelopment Plan. The Indian Trail TAD is located in the Gateway85 Gwinnett Community Improvement District at the intersection of Interstate 85 and Indian Trail-Lilburn Road adjacent to the city of Norcross.

Park Place TAD Fund
The Park Place TAD Fund accounts for positive tax increment revenues attributable to the Park Place Tax Allocation District. These revenues are restricted and used to pay for redevelopment costs that provide substantial public benefit in accordance with the Park Place Redevelopment Plan. The Park Place TAD is located in the Evermore Community Improvement District at the intersection of Highway 78/Stone Mountain Highway and Rockbridge Road.

Lake Lucerne TAD Fund
The Lake Lucerne TAD Fund accounts for positive tax increment revenues attributable to the Lake Lucerne Tax Allocation District. These revenues are restricted and used to pay for redevelopment costs that provide substantial public benefit in accordance with the Lake Lucerne Redevelopment Plan. The Lake Lucerne TAD is located in the Evermore Community Improvement District at the intersection of Highway 78/Stone Mountain Highway and Killian Hill Road.

Gwinnett Place TAD Fund
The Gwinnett Place TAD Fund accounts for positive tax increment revenues attributable to the Gwinnett Place Tax Allocation District. These revenues are restricted and used to pay for redevelopment costs that provide substantial public benefit in accordance with the Gwinnett Place Redevelopment Plan. This district includes properties in the Gwinnett Place Community Improvement District, which is located in the Gwinnett Place Redevelopment Area at the intersection of Interstate 85 and Pleasant Hill Road near the city of Duluth.

The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD Fund
The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD Fund accounts for positive tax increment revenues attributable to The Exchange at Gwinnett Tax Allocation District. These revenues are used to pay for redevelopment costs that abate or eliminate deleterious effects of inadequate infrastructure in accordance with The Exchange at Gwinnett Redevelopment Plan. This district includes properties at the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Interstate 85 and Georgia Highway 20 in the northern portion of the county.

Emergency Rental Assistance Grant Fund
The Emergency Rental Assistance Grant Fund accounts for funds received under federal and state grant programs related to rental assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Grant Funds
The Grant Funds account for funds received under federal and state grant programs and the matching transfers from other funds.

DEBT SERVICE FUND

The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD Debt Service Fund
The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD Debt Service Fund accounts for the payment of long-term principal and interest related to redevelopment bonds associated with The Exchange at Gwinnett Tax Allocation District. Debt service payments occur biannually in January and July.

DID YOU KNOW

Planning and Development implemented ePermitHub software in 2021, streamlining the zoning, inspections, and permitting process.

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Non-major Special Revenue Funds										
	Street Lighting	Speed Hump	Authority Imaging	Juvenile Court Supervision	Tree Bank	Tourism	Stadium	Sheriff Special Justice	Sheriff Special Treasury	Sheriff Special State	Police Special Justice
ASSETS:											
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,256	401	3,978	226	483	16,242	2,383	400	287	318	1,013
Investments	97	458	—	—	—	14,661	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables, net of allowance:											
Taxes	237	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts	34	4	—	—	—	903	408	—	—	—	—
Due from other funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due from other governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inventories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prepaid items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total assets	$ 2,624	867	3,978	226	483	31,806	2,791	400	287	318	1,013
LIABILITIES:											
Accounts payable	$ 682	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due to other governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payroll payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due to other funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unearned revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due to others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	682	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:											
Unavailable revenue	180	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total deferred inflows of resources	180	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FUND BALANCES:											
Nonspendable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted	1,762	793	3,978	226	—	31,806	2,791	400	287	318	1,013
Committed	—	—	—	—	483	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total fund balances	1,762	793	3,978	226	483	31,806	2,791	400	287	318	1,013
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 2,624	867	3,978	226	483	31,806	2,791	400	287	318	1,013

continued...

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET – *Continued*

Non-major Special Revenue Funds												
Police Special State	Crime Victims Assistance	DA Federal Justice Asset Sharing	DA Federal Treasury Asset Sharing	Corrections Inmate Welfare	Sheriff Inmate	E-911	Loganville EMS District	Development & Enforcement Services District	Recreation District	Economic Development Tax	Jimmy Carter Boulevard TAD	Indian Trail TAD
1,114	404	268	53	545	2,675	15,585	592	9,969	22,076	8,024	13,284	4,214
–	–	–	–	–	1,443	15,169	–	1,982	4,013	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	263	1,235	330	92	22
–	15	–	–	–	7	3,870	–	83	151	45	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	273	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	56	–	50	34	–	–	–
1,114	419	268	53	545	4,125	34,680	592	12,347	27,782	8,399	13,376	4,236
–	5	–	–	4	5	307	–	111	792	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	170	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	12	–	–	–	–	150	–	202	292	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	–
–	17	–	–	4	5	627	–	345	1,084	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	172	819	205	92	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	172	819	205	92	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	56	–	50	307	–	–	–
1,114	402	268	53	541	4,120	33,997	592	11,780	25,572	8,194	13,284	4,214
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,114	402	268	53	541	4,120	34,053	592	11,830	25,879	8,194	13,284	4,214
1,114	419	268	53	545	4,125	34,680	592	12,347	27,782	8,399	13,376	4,236

continued...

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET – *Continued*

December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Non-major Special Revenue Funds								
	Park Place TAD	Lake Lucerne TAD	Gwinnett Place TAD	The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD	Emergency Rental Assis-tance Grant	Grant	Total Non-major Special Revenue Funds	The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD Debt Service	Total Other Governmental Funds
ASSETS:									
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,613	580	3,251	14,884	703	1,440	130,261	1,251	131,512
Investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,823	—	37,823
Receivables, net of allowance:									
Taxes	54	5	49	143	—	—	2,434	—	2,434
Accounts	—	—	—	—	86	—	5,606	—	5,606
Due from other funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Due from other governments	—	—	—	—	—	5,176	5,176	—	5,176
Inventories	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	273
Prepaid items	—	—	—	—	—	1	141	—	141
Total assets	$ 2,667	585	3,300	15,027	789	6,617	181,714	1,255	182,969
LIABILITIES:									
Accounts payable	$ —	—	—	1,243	668	2,760	6,648	1,251	7,899
Due to other governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	170
Payroll payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	656	—	656
Due to other funds	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	4
Unearned revenue	—	—	—	—	113	—	113	—	113
Due to others	20	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	52
Total liabilities	20	—	—	1,247	781	2,760	7,643	1,251	8,894
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:									
Unavailable revenue	54	5	49	143	—	—	1,744	—	1,744
Total deferred inflows of resources	54	5	49	143	—	—	1,744	—	1,744
FUND BALANCES:									
Nonspendable	—	—	—	—	—	1	414	—	414
Restricted	2,593	580	3,251	13,637	8	3,856	171,430	4	171,434
Committed	—	—	—	—	—	—	483	—	483
Total fund balances	2,593	580	3,251	13,637	8	3,857	172,327	4	172,331
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 2,667	585	3,300	15,027	789	6,617	181,714	1,255	182,969

DID YOU KNOW

In 2021, the County's rental and utility assistance program Project RESET 2.0 processed more than $40 million in financial assistance for more than 4,100 households facing eviction or utility disconnection related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Non-major Special Revenue Funds										
	Street Lighting	Speed Hump	Authority Imaging	Juvenile Court Supervision	Tree Bank	Tourism	Stadium	Sheriff Special Justice	Sheriff Special Treasury	Sheriff Special State	Police Special Justice
REVENUES:											
Taxes	$ —	—	—	—	—	10,888	1,093	—	—	—	—
Permits and licenses	—	—	—	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—
Charges for services	8,365	127	1,212	41	—	2	1,113	—	—	—	—
Fines and forfeitures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	—	—	142
Investment earnings	1	7	2	—	—	(93)	1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	4	—	—	—	—	1,524	—	—	—	—	—
Total revenues	8,370	134	1,214	41	119	12,321	2,607	192	—	—	142
EXPENDITURES:											
Current operating:											
Public safety	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Judiciary	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	93	21	9	—
Public works	8,367	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culture and recreation	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Housing and development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourism	—	—	—	—	—	3,389	—	—	—	—	—
Development authority	—	—	—	—	—	11,298	2,138	—	—	—	—
Grant programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital outlay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	167
Debt service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenditures	8,367	192	—	37	20	14,687	2,138	161	21	9	168
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	3	(58)	1,214	4	99	(2,366)	469	31	(21)	(9)	(26)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):											
Transfers in	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other financing sources (uses), net	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net change in fund balances	(3)	(58)	1,214	4	99	(2,366)	469	31	(21)	(9)	(26)
Fund balances – January 1	1,765	851	2,764	222	384	34,172	2,322	369	308	327	1,039
Fund balances – December 31	$ 1,762	793	3,978	226	483	31,806	2,791	400	287	318	1,013

continued...

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – *Continued*

Non-major Special Revenue Funds											
Police Special State	Crime Victims Assistance	DA Federal Justice Asset Sharing	DA Federal Treasury Asset Sharing	Corrections Inmate Welfare	Sheriff Inmate	E-911	Loganville EMS District	Development & Enforcement Services District	Recreation District	Economic Development Tax	Jimmy Carter Boulevard TAD
–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	9,241	38,661	11,501	4,543
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,144	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	435	125	–
–	–	–	–	106	256	22,607	–	792	2,516	–	–
96	609	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	3	(36)	1	(8)	12	2	4
–	2	–	–	6	–	18	–	21	2,847	–	–
96	611	–	–	112	259	22,600	1	16,287	44,471	11,628	4,547
68	–	–	–	11	–	15,604	51	–	–	–	–
–	764	46	–	–	410	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35,956	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,779	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,827	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
207	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	4,715	–	–	–	–	–
275	764	46	–	11	419	20,319	51	10,779	35,956	12,827	–
(179)	(153)	(46)	–	101	(160)	2,281	(50)	5,508	8,515	(1,199)	4,547
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	(169)	–	(33)	–	(5,061)	(3,723)	–	–
–	–	–	–	(169)	–	(33)	–	(5,061)	(3,723)	–	–
(179)	(153)	(46)	–	(68)	(160)	2,248	(50)	447	4,792	(1,199)	4,547
1,293	555	314	53	609	4,280	31,805	642	11,383	21,087	9,393	8,737
1,114	402	268	53	541	4,120	34,053	592	11,830	25,879	8,194	13,284

continued...

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – *Continued*

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Non-major Special Revenue Funds									
	Indian Trail TAD	Park Place TAD	Lake Lucerne TAD	Gwinnett Place TAD	The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD	Emergency Rental Assis-tance Grant	Grant	Total Non-major Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service	Total Other Governmental Funds
REVENUES:										
Taxes	$ 1,241	681	205	831	938	–	–	79,834	–	79,834
Permits and licenses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,263	–	6,263
Intergovernmental	–	–	–	–	–	28,154	20,414	49,625	–	49,625
Charges for services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37,137	–	37,137
Fines and forfeitures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,039	–	1,039
Investment earnings	–	–	–	–	3	8	–	(93)	8	(85)
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	299	4,721	–	4,721
Total revenues	1,241	681	205	831	941	28,162	20,713	178,526	8	178,534
EXPENDITURES:										
Current operating:										
Public safety	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,735	–	15,735
Judiciary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,380	–	1,380
Public works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,559	–	8,559
Culture and recreation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35,976	–	35,976
Housing and development	–	–	–	–	12,930	–	–	23,709	–	23,709
Tourism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,389	–	3,389
Development authority	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,263	–	26,263
Grant programs	–	–	–	–	–	28,154	18,500	46,654	–	46,654
Capital outlay	–	–	–	–	–	–	978	1,429	–	1,429
Debt service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,502	2,502
Intergovernmental	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,715	–	4,715
Total expenditures	–	–	–	–	12,930	28,154	19,478	167,809	2,502	170,311
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	1,241	681	205	831	(11,989)	8	1,235	10,717	(2,494)	8,223
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):										
Transfers in	–	–	–	–	–	–	215	215	2,496	2,711
Transfers out	–	–	–	–	(2,496)	–	(12)	(11,500)	–	(11,500)
Other financing sources (uses), net	–	–	–	–	(2,496)	–	203	(11,285)	2,496	(8,789)
Net change in fund balances	1,241	681	205	831	(14,485)	8	1,438	(568)	2	(566)
Fund balances – January 1	2,973	1,912	375	2,420	28,122	–	2,419	172,895	2	172,897
Fund balances – December 31	$ 4,214	2,593	580	3,251	13,637	8	3,857	172,327	4	172,331

BUDGETARY COMPLIANCE

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SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET & ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS)

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Street Lighting			Speed Hump			Authority Imaging		
	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)
REVENUES:									
Taxes	$ –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Permits and licenses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intergovernmental	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Charges for services	8,527	8,365	(162)	130	127	(3)	705	1,212	507
Fines and forfeitures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment earnings	1	1	–	3	3	–	3	2	(1)
Miscellaneous	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenues	8,528	8,370	(158)	133	130	(3)	708	1,214	506
EXPENDITURES:									
Current operating:									
Public safety	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Judiciary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public works	8,433	8,368	65	431	192	239	–	–	–
Culture and recreation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing and development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tourism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Development authority	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total expenditures	8,433	8,368	65	431	192	239	–	–	–
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	95	2	(93)	(298)	(62)	236	708	1,214	506
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfers in	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers out	(6)	(6)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tax allocation district bonds issued	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Discount on tax allocation district bonds issued	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other financing sources (uses), net	(6)	(6)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenues and other financing sources in excess of (less than) expenditures and other financing uses	89	(4)	(93)	(298)	(62)	236	708	1,214	506
Fund balance allocation	(89)	–	89	298	–	(298)	(708)	–	708
Fund balances – January 1	–	1,766	1,766	–	852	852	–	2,764	2,764
Fund balances – December 31	$ –	1,762	1,762	–	790	790	–	3,978	3,978

continued...

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET & ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS) – *Continued*

Juvenile Court Supervision			Tree Bank			Tourism			Stadium			Sheriff Special Justice		
Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)
—	—	—	—	—	—	9,554	10,888	1,334	828	1,093	265	—	—	—
—	—	—	15	119	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	400	—	—	—	—
54	41	(13)	—	—	—	—	2	2	1,138	1,113	(25)	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	192	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	60	64	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,524	1,524	—	—	—	—	—	—
54	41	(13)	15	119	104	9,614	12,478	2,864	2,366	2,607	241	192	192	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	37	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	392	161	231
—	—	—	30	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,390	3,389	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	11,300	11,298	2	2,138	2,138	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	37	2	30	20	10	14,690	14,687	3	2,138	2,138	—	392	161	231
15	4	(11)	(15)	99	114	(5,076)	(2,209)	2,867	228	469	241	(200)	31	231
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	4	(11)	(15)	99	114	(5,076)	(2,209)	2,867	228	469	241	(200)	31	231
(15)	—	15	15	—	(15)	5,076	—	(5,076)	(228)	—	228	200	—	(200)
—	222	222	—	384	384	—	34,172	34,172	—	2,322	2,322	—	369	369
—	226	226	—	483	483	—	31,963	31,963	—	2,791	2,791	—	400	400

continued...

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET & ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS) – *Continued*

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Sheriff Special Treasury			Sheriff Special State			Police Special Justice		
	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)
REVENUES:									
Taxes	$ –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Permits and licenses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intergovernmental	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Charges for services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines and forfeitures	–	–	–	–	–	–	142	142	–
Investment earnings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenues	–	–	–	–	–	–	142	142	–
EXPENDITURES:									
Current operating:									
Public safety	–	–	–	–	–	–	234	168	66
Judiciary	100	21	79	100	9	91	–	–	–
Public works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culture and recreation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing and development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tourism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Development authority	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total expenditures	100	21	79	100	9	91	234	168	66
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	(100)	(21)	79	(100)	(9)	91	(92)	(26)	66
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfers in	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers out	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tax allocation district bonds issued	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Discount on tax allocation district bonds issued	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other financing sources (uses), net	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenues and other financing sources in excess of (less than) expenditures and other financing uses	(100)	(21)	79	(100)	(9)	91	(92)	(26)	66
Fund balance allocation	100	–	(100)	100	–	(100)	92	–	(92)
Fund balances – January 1	–	307	307	–	327	327	–	1,039	1,039
Fund balances – December 31	$ –	286	286	–	318	318	–	1,013	1,013

continued...

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET & ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS) – *Continued*

Police Special State			Crime Victims Assistance			DA Federal Justice Asset Sharing			DA Federal Treasury Asset Sharing			Corrections Inmate Welfare		
Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	124	106	(18)
96	96	–	667	609	(58)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	6	(3)
96	96	–	667	611	(56)	–	–	–	–	–	–	133	112	(21)
332	275	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	11	12
–	–	–	886	764	122	175	46	129	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
332	275	57	886	764	122	175	46	129	–	–	–	23	11	12
(236)	(179)	57	(219)	(153)	66	(175)	(46)	129	–	–	–	110	101	(9)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(169)	(169)	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(169)	(169)	–
(236)	(179)	57	(219)	(153)	66	(175)	(46)	129	–	–	–	(59)	(68)	(9)
236	–	(236)	219	–	(219)	175	–	(175)	–	–	–	59	–	(59)
–	1,293	1,293	–	555	555	–	314	314	–	53	53	–	609	609
–	1,114	1,114	–	402	402	–	268	268	–	53	53	–	541	541

continued...

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET & ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS) – *Continued*

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Sheriff Inmate			E-911			Loganville EMS District		
	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)
REVENUES:									
Taxes	$ –	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	–
Permits and licenses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intergovernmental	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Charges for services	782	256	(526)	19,500	22,607	3,107	–	–	–
Fines and forfeitures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment earnings	–	26	26	73	172	99	2	1	(1)
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	18	18	–	–	–
Total revenues	782	282	(500)	19,573	22,808	3,235	2	1	(1)
EXPENDITURES:									
Current operating:									
Public safety	–	–	–	25,243	20,319	4,924	61	51	10
Judiciary	719	419	300	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culture and recreation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing and development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tourism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Development authority	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total expenditures	719	419	300	25,243	20,319	4,924	61	51	10
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	63	(137)	(200)	(5,670)	2,489	8,159	(59)	(50)	9
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfers in	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers out	–	–	–	(1,287)	(33)	1,254	–	–	–
Tax allocation district bonds issued	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Discount on tax allocation district bonds issued	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other financing sources (uses), net	–	–	–	(1,287)	(33)	1,254	–	–	–
Revenues and other financing sources in excess of (less than) expenditures and other financing uses	63	(137)	(200)	(6,957)	2,456	9,413	(59)	(50)	9
Fund balance allocation	(63)	–	63	6,957	–	(6,957)	59	–	(59)
Fund balances – January 1	–	4,220	4,220	–	31,617	31,617	–	642	642
Fund balances – December 31	$ –	4,083	4,083	–	34,073	34,073	–	592	592

continued...

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET & ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS) – *Continued*

Development & Enforcement Services District			Recreation District			Economic Development Tax			Jimmy Carter Boulevard TAD			Indian Trail TAD		
Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)
8,112	9,241	1,129	37,054	38,661	1,607	10,071	11,501	1,430	2,926	4,543	1,617	997	1,241	244
5,504	6,144	640	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
54	97	43	377	435	58	84	125	41	–	–	–	–	–	–
208	792	584	3,387	2,516	(871)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	62	33	39	68	29	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	–	–
–	21	21	1,965	2,847	882	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13,907	16,357	2,450	42,822	44,527	1,705	10,155	11,628	1,473	2,926	4,547	1,621	997	1,241	244
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	47,296	35,956	11,340	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12,668	10,779	1,889	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	13,687	12,827	860	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12,668	10,779	1,889	47,296	35,956	11,340	13,687	12,827	860	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,239	5,578	4,339	(4,474)	8,571	13,045	(3,532)	(1,199)	2,333	2,926	4,547	1,621	997	1,241	244
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(5,061)	(5,061)	–	(3,723)	(3,723)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(5,061)	(5,061)	–	(3,723)	(3,723)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(3,822)	517	4,339	(8,197)	4,848	13,045	(3,532)	(1,199)	2,333	2,926	4,547	1,621	997	1,241	244
3,822	–	(3,822)	8,197	–	(8,197)	3,532	–	(3,532)	(2,926)	–	2,926	(997)	–	997
–	11,246	11,246	–	20,983	20,983	–	9,393	9,393	–	8,737	8,737	–	2,973	2,973
–	11,763	11,763	–	25,831	25,831	–	8,194	8,194	–	13,284	13,284	–	4,214	4,214

continued...

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET & ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS) – *Continued*

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Park Place TAD			Lake Lucerne TAD			Gwinnett Place TAD		
	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)
REVENUES:									
Taxes	$ 603	681	78	142	205	63	740	831	91
Permits and licenses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intergovernmental	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Charges for services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines and forfeitures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment earnings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenues	603	681	78	142	205	63	740	831	91
EXPENDITURES:									
Current operating:									
Public safety	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Judiciary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culture and recreation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing and development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tourism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Development authority	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total expenditures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	603	681	78	142	205	63	740	831	91
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfers in	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers out	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tax allocation district bonds issued	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Discount on tax allocation district bonds issued	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other financing sources (uses), net	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenues and other financing sources in excess of (less than) expenditures and other financing uses	603	681	78	142	205	63	740	831	91
Fund balance allocation	(603)	–	603	(142)	–	142	(740)	–	740
Fund balances – January 1	–	1,912	1,912	–	375	375	–	2,420	2,420
Fund balances – December 31	$ –	2,593	2,593	–	580	580	–	3,251	3,251

continued...

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET & ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS) – *Continued*

The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD		
Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)
485	938	453
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	4	4
—	—	—
485	942	457
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
13,369	12,930	439
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
13,369	12,930	439
(12,884)	(11,988)	896
—	—	—
(2,502)	(2,496)	6
—	—	—
—	—	—
(2,502)	(2,496)	6
(15,386)	(14,484)	902
15,386	—	(15,386)
—	28,121	28,121
—	13,637	13,637

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET & ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS)

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	2009 Sales Tax			2014 Sales Tax		
	Budget	Actual	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual	Variance-positive (negative)
REVENUES:						
Sales tax proceeds	$ —	—	—	—	—	—
Intergovernmental	303	303	—	10,384	10,384	—
Investment earnings	17	17	—	267	267	—
Miscellaneous	10	10	—	426	426	—
Total revenues	330	330	—	11,077	11,077	—
EXPENDITURES:						
Capital outlay	18,698	18,698	—	34,901	34,901	—
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenditures	18,698	18,698	—	34,901	34,901	—
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	(18,368)	(18,368)	—	(23,824)	(23,824)	—
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers in	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other financing sources (uses), net	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenues and other financing sources in excess of (less than) expenditures and other financing uses	(18,368)	(18,368)	—	(23,824)	(23,824)	—
Fund balance allocation	18,368	—	(18,368)	23,824	—	(23,824)
Fund balances – January 1	—	18,368	18,368	—	85,029	85,029
Fund balances – December 31	$ —	—	—	—	61,205	61,205

continued...

Budgets for capital projects funds are adopted on a multi-year basis and appropriated annually. Any unspent budget at the end of the year is rolled forward to the next year.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET & ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS) – *Continued*

2017 Sales Tax			Other Capital Projects		
Budget	Actual	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual	Variance-positive (negative)
210,096	210,096	—	—	—	—
11,399	11,399	—	247	247	—
2,616	2,616	—	1,656	1,656	—
21	21	—	2,102	2,102	—
224,132	224,132	—	4,005	4,005	—
117,458	117,458	—	37,034	37,034	—
45,049	45,049	—	—	—	—
162,507	162,507	—	37,034	37,034	—
61,625	61,625	—	(33,029)	(33,029)	—
—	—	—	80,968	80,968	—
—	—	—	(6,500)	(6,500)	—
—	—	—	74,468	74,468	—
61,625	61,625	—	41,439	41,439	—
(61,625)	—	61,625	(41,439)	—	41,439
—	299,174	299,174	—	342,413	342,413
—	360,799	360,799	—	383,852	383,852

Budgets for capital projects funds are adopted on a multi-year basis and appropriated annually. Any unspent budget at the end of the year is rolled forward to the next year.

DEBT SERVICE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS)

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	The Exchange at Gwinnett Debt Service Fund		
	Budget	Actual	Variance-positive (negative)
REVENUES:			
Taxes	$ —	—	—
Investment earnings	$ —	8	8
Total revenues	—	8	8
EXPENDITURES:			
Debt service	2,502	2,502	—
Total expenditures	2,502	2,502	—
Revenues (less than) expenditures	(2,502)	(2,494)	8
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES:			
Transfers in	2,502	2,496	(6)
Revenues and other financing sources in excess of expenditures and other financing uses	—	2	2
Fund balance allocation	—	—	—
Fund balances – January 1	—	2	2
Fund balances – December 31	$ —	4	4

GRANT FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES, BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS)

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Emergency Rental Assistance Grant Fund			Grant Fund		
	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP budget basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP budget basis)	Variance-positive (negative)
REVENUES:						
Intergovernmental revenues	$ 28,239	28,154	(85)	57,289	20,414	(36,875)
Local revenues	—	—	—	752	299	(453)
Investment earnings	—	8	8	—	—	—
Total revenues	28,239	28,162	(77)	58,041	20,713	(37,328)
EXPENDITURES:						
Program expenditures	28,239	28,154	85	58,041	19,478	38,563
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	$ —	8	8	—	1,235	1,235



OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Other Enterprise Funds

Airport Fund

The Airport Fund includes the combined accounts of the Airport Enterprise Funds and the Airport Authority, which are used to account for the acquisition, construction, operations, and maintenance of the Gwinnett County Airport, Briscoe Field. Revenues are generally derived from the rental of space and facilities.

Economic Development Fund

The Economic Development Fund supports debt service and operations related to economic development.

Solid Waste Fund

The Solid Waste Fund accounts for the financial transactions related to solid waste management in accordance with the *Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Services Ordinance*. The primary intent of the ordinance is the reduction of solid waste received at disposal facilities. Revenues are derived from non-exclusive franchise fees paid by commercial waste haulers and service fees paid by residential homeowners in unincorporated Gwinnett County.

Transit Fund

The Transit Fund accounts for the acquisition, improvement, maintenance, and operations of the transit system. Revenues are derived from fares, federal and state grants, and local taxes.

OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Airport	Economic Development	Solid Waste	Transit	Total
ASSETS:					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,069	6,608	19,432	10,735	39,844
Investments	—	—	2,496	—	2,496
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	32	697	1,089	25	1,843
Due from other governments	90	—	—	11,715	11,805
Prepaid Items	—	—	—	11	11
Total current assets	3,191	7,305	23,017	22,486	55,999
Noncurrent assets:					
Investments	—	—	53,400	8,041	61,441
Assets held for redevelopment	—	58,037	—	—	58,037
Land and construction in progress	12,075	—	1,317	10,324	23,716
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	25,503	—	14	13,826	39,343
Total noncurrent assets	37,578	58,037	54,731	32,191	182,537
Total assets	40,769	65,342	77,748	54,677	238,536
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Pension related deferred outflows	3	—	—	7	10
OPEB related deferred outflows	5	—	9	9	23
Total deferred outflows of resources	8	—	9	16	33

continued...

OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – *Continued*

	Airport	Economic Development	Solid Waste	Transit	Total
LIABILITIES:					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	24	317	3,519	4,563	8,423
Payroll payable	9	—	15	20	44
Accumulated leave benefits – current	33	—	28	30	91
Accrued interest payable	—	551	—	—	551
Due to others	1	—	—	33	34
Revenue bonds payable – current	—	2,350	—	—	2,350
Unearned revenue	—	—	43,513	—	43,513
Total current liabilities	67	3,218	47,075	4,646	55,006
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Accumulated leave benefits	33	—	26	14	73
Revenue bonds payable	—	52,544	—	—	52,544
Net pension liability	63	—	—	123	186
Net OPEB liability	8	—	16	16	40
Total noncurrent liabilities	104	52,544	42	153	52,843
Total liabilities	171	55,762	47,117	4,799	107,849
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Pension related deferred inflows	68	—	—	133	201
OPEB related deferred inflows	37	—	69	70	176
Total deferred inflows of resources	105	—	69	203	377
NET POSITION:					
Net investment in capital assets	37,578	—	1,331	22,745	61,654
Unrestricted	2,923	9,580	29,240	26,946	68,689
Total net position	$ 40,501	9,580	30,571	49,691	130,343

OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Airport	Economic Development	Solid Waste	Transit	Total
OPERATING REVENUES:					
Operating lease and rental income	$ 1,110	6,360	—	—	7,470
User fees and charges	—	—	43,877	1,486	45,363
Miscellaneous	4	22	2	40	68
Total operating revenues	1,114	6,382	43,879	1,526	52,901
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Depreciation	974	—	6	2,915	3,895
Transit operations	—	—	—	17,640	17,640
General and administrative	1,099	3,963	43,250	—	48,312
Total operating expenses	2,073	3,963	43,256	20,555	69,847
Operating income (loss)	(959)	2,419	623	(19,029)	(16,946)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:					
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	5,426	5,426
Investment earnings	1	1	(270)	(8)	(276)
Interest expense	—	(1,572)	—	—	(1,572)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	1	(1,571)	(270)	5,418	3,578
Income (loss) before transfers and contributions	(958)	848	353	(13,611)	(13,368)
Capital contributions	2,105	—	90	5,390	7,585
Transfers in	810	6,500	—	13,713	21,023
Transfers out	(433)	—	—	—	(433)
Change in net position	1,524	7,348	443	5,492	14,807
Net position – January 1	38,977	2,232	30,128	44,199	115,536
Net position – December 31	$ 40,501	9,580	30,571	49,691	130,343

DID YOU KNOW

Gwinnett takes a proactive approach to maintaining our infrastructure. In 2021, the Department of Water Resources rehabbed and replaced 9 miles of sanitary sewer pipe, 2.19 miles of water distribution pipe, and 7 miles of stormwater pipe.

OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31, 2021
(in thousands of dollars)

	Airport	Economic Development	Solid Waste	Transit	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Cash received from customers	$ 1,147	5,879	45,558	2,067	54,651
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(1,279)	(3,797)	(42,060)	(15,328)	(62,464)
Cash payments to employees for services	(501)	—	(680)	(703)	(1,884)
Cash payments for interfund services	(321)	—	(473)	(188)	(982)
Net cash flows provided/(required) by operating activities	(954)	2,082	2,345	(14,152)	(10,679)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES:					
Operating grants	—	—	—	1,866	1,866
Transfers from other funds	810	6,500	—	13,713	21,023
Net cash provided by noncapital activities	810	6,500	—	15,579	22,889
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Capital grants received	14,253	—	90	5,390	19,733
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(2,454)	(23,101)	—	(3,449)	(29,004)
Increase in due to other funds	(8,587)	—	—	—	(8,587)
Proceeds from bond issuance	—	23,500	—	—	23,500
Principal payments – revenue bonds	—	(1,330)	—	—	(1,330)
Interest paid	—	(1,218)	—	—	(1,218)
Net cash provided/(required) by capital and related financing activities	3,212	(2,149)	90	1,941	3,094
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from the sale of investments	—	—	6,661	1,260	7,921
Purchase of investments	—	—	(47,585)	(2,000)	(49,585)
Investment earnings	1	5	187	143	336
Net cash provided/(required) by investing activities	1	5	(40,737)	(597)	(41,328)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,069	6,438	(38,302)	2,771	(26,024)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	—	170	57,734	7,964	65,868
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 3,069	6,608	19,432	10,735	39,844

continued...

OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – *Continued*

	Airport	Economic Development	Solid Waste	Transit	Total
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided/(required) by operating activities:					
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Operating income (loss)	$ (959)	2,419	623	(19,029)	(16,946)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided/(required) by operating activities:					
Depreciation	974	—	6	2,915	3,895
CHANGE IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:					
Changes in net pension liability and related deferred inflows of resources	(36)	—	—	(11)	(47)
Changes in net OPEB liability and related deferred inflows (outflows) of resources	(27)	—	(3)	(14)	(44)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	33	(499)	544	540	618
Decrease in prepaids	—	—	—	80	80
Increase (decrease) in payables	(937)	162	27	1,345	597
Increase in unearned revenue	—	—	1,136	—	1,136
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(2)	—	12	22	32
Net cash provided/(required) by operating activities	$ (954)	2,082	2,345	(14,152)	(10,679)
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Increase (decrease) in amounts due from other governments	(12,148)	—	—	3,560	(8,588)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest	—	145	—	—	145
Non-cash increase in fair value of investments not classified as cash and cash equivalents	—	(4)	(457)	(151)	(612)
Non-cash capital contributed (to) other funds	(433)	—	—	—	(433)



INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Group Self-Insurance Fund

The Group Self-Insurance Fund accounts for all financial transactions related to the payment of premiums and benefits for active employees' health, disability, and life insurance. Revenues are received from employee and employer contributions.

Risk Management Fund

The Risk Management Fund accounts for all financial transactions related to the County's payment of workers' compensation claims and property liability and casualty insurance. Revenues are received from charges to the user departments based on the number of employees, prior claims, and property liability coverage needs.

Fleet Management Fund

The Fleet Management Fund accounts for all financial transactions related to the maintenance of the County fleet. Revenues are derived from charges to the user departments for fuel, maintenance, repair, and insurance, plus a fixed flat rate surcharge per vehicle per month.

Auto Liability Fund

The Auto Liability Fund accounts for all financial transactions related to the County's property, liability, and casualty insurance coverage on vehicles. Revenues are contributions from other Gwinnett County funds and are based on the number of employees and actual third party automobile claims for County vehicles only.

Administrative Support Fund

The Administrative Support Fund accounts for the activities of all central support departments: County Administration (excluding the County Clerk, Community Outreach, Economic Development, Gwinnett Clean & Beautiful, and Internal Audit), Financial Services (excluding the Tax Assessor), Human Resources, Information Technology Services, Law, and Support Services. These activities are funded by indirect cost charges to all other funds receiving benefits.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Group Self-Insurance	Risk Management	Fleet Management	Auto Liability	Administrative Support	Total
ASSETS:						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 18,761	10,263	4,222	4,253	12,458	49,957
Investments	9,293	2,993	—	—	—	12,286
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	113	323	899	13	110	1,458
Inventories	—	—	570	—	—	570
Prepaid items	91	—	19	—	9,608	9,718
Total current assets	28,258	13,579	5,710	4,266	22,176	73,989
Noncurrent assets:						
Investments	16,059	8,163	—	898	5,407	30,527
Construction in progress	—	—	—	—	702	702
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	—	—	80	—	3,467	3,547
Total noncurrent assets	16,059	8,163	80	898	9,576	34,776
Total assets	44,317	21,742	5,790	5,164	31,752	108,765
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:						
Pension-related deferred outflows	1	—	41	—	412	454
OPEB-related deferred outflows	14	6	43	—	584	647
Total deferred outflows of resources	15	6	84	—	996	1,101
LIABILITIES:						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	1,442	484	1,578	6	3,558	7,068
Payroll payable	29	7	63	—	996	1,095
Accumulated leave benefits – current	68	26	163	—	2,302	2,559
Estimated claims payable – current	4,291	3,564	—	963	—	8,818
Unearned revenue	17	—	—	—	—	17
Total current liabilities	5,847	4,081	1,804	969	6,856	19,557
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Accumulated leave benefits	63	32	152	—	1,693	1,940
Estimated claims payable	—	7,286	—	2,276	—	9,562
Net pension liability	28	—	741	—	7,469	8,238
Net OPEB liability	23	11	74	—	1,006	1,114
Total noncurrent liabilities	114	7,329	967	2,276	10,168	20,854
Total liabilities	5,961	11,410	2,771	3,245	17,024	40,411
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:						
Pension-related deferred inflows	30	—	801	—	8,073	8,904
OPEB-related deferred inflows	104	49	328	—	4,440	4,921
Total deferred inflows of resources	134	49	1,129	—	12,513	13,825
NET POSITION:						
Investment in capital assets	—	—	80	—	4,169	4,249
Unrestricted	38,237	10,289	1,894	1,919	(958)	51,381
Total net position	$ 38,237	10,289	1,974	1,919	3,211	55,630

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Group Self-Insurance	Risk Management	Fleet Management	Auto Liability	Administrative Support	Total
OPERATING REVENUES:						
Charges to other funds	$ 64,905	11,861	10,793	2,250	82,229	172,038
Employee contributions	9,022	—	—	—	—	9,022
Miscellaneous	700	170	277	—	525	1,672
Total operating revenues	74,627	12,031	11,070	2,250	82,754	182,732
OPERATING EXPENSES:						
Vehicle maintenance and repair	—	—	3,708	—	—	3,708
Benefit claims	30,551	7,887	—	2,944	—	41,382
Insurance premiums	30,239	3,234	—	—	—	33,473
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	8	—	882	890
General and administrative	7,882	3,290	3,761	73	71,361	86,367
Total operating expenses	68,672	14,411	7,477	3,017	72,243	165,820
Operating income (loss)	5,955	(2,380)	3,593	(767)	10,511	16,912
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:						
Investment earnings	(105)	(31)	—	(1)	(8)	(145)
Gain on disposal of capital asset	—	—	23	—	—	23
Total non-operating revenues	(105)	(31)	23	(1)	(8)	(122)
Income (loss) before transfers	5,850	(2,411)	3,616	(768)	10,503	16,790
Transfers out	—	—	(596)	—	(415)	(1,011)
Change in net position	5,850	(2,411)	3,020	(768)	10,088	15,779
Net position – January 1	32,387	12,700	(1,046)	2,687	(6,877)	39,851
Net position – December 31	$ 38,237	10,289	1,974	1,919	3,211	55,630

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended
December 31, 2021
(in thousands of dollars)

	Group Self-Insurance	Risk Management	Fleet Management	Auto Liability	Administrative Support	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Cash received from customers	$ 74,593	12,032	10,697	2,239	82,758	182,319
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(5,525)	(2,419)	(1,604)	(83)	(30,091)	(39,722)
Cash payments to employees for services	(1,170)	(625)	(3,696)	—	(47,288)	(52,779)
Cash payments for interfund services	(520)	(586)	(2,408)	(6)	(681)	(4,201)
Claims and premiums paid	(60,478)	(6,961)	—	(941)	—	(68,380)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	6,900	1,441	2,989	1,209	4,698	17,237
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Transfers (to) other funds	—	—	(596)	—	(415)	(1,011)
Net cash (required) by noncapital activities	—	—	(596)	—	(415)	(1,011)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Proceeds from sale of assets	—	—	16	—	—	16
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	—	—	—	—	(1,729)	(1,729)
Net cash provided/(required) by capital and related financing activities	—	—	16	—	(1,729)	(1,713)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Proceeds from the sale of investments	6,593	1,455	—	339	337	8,724
Purchase of investments	(17,044)	(5,000)	—	(539)	—	(22,583)
Investment earnings	74	175	—	(12)	143	380
Net cash provided/(required) by investing activities	(10,377)	(3,370)	—	(212)	480	(13,479)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,477)	(1,929)	2,409	997	3,034	1,034
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	22,238	12,192	1,813	3,256	9,424	48,923
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 18,761	10,263	4,222	4,253	12,458	49,957

continued...

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – *Continued*

	Group Self-Insurance	Risk Management	Fleet Management	Auto Liability	Administrative Support	Total
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided/(required) by operating activities:						
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Operating income (loss)	$ 5,955	(2,380)	3,593	(767)	10,511	16,912
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided/(required) by operating activities:						
Depreciation	—	—	8	—	882	890
CHANGE IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:						
Changes in net pension liability and related deferred outflows of resources	(1)	—	(363)	—	(4,634)	(4,998)
Changes in net OPEB liability and related deferred outflows of resources	(31)	(10)	(63)	—	(825)	(929)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(38)	1	(373)	(11)	2	(419)
(Increase) in inventories	—	—	(186)	—	—	(186)
(Increase) decrease in prepaids	(1)	—	(7)	—	(2,666)	(2,674)
Increase (decrease) in payables	1,188	281	368	(10)	1,045	2,872
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(172)	3,549	12	1,997	383	5,769
Net cash provided/(required) by operating activities	$ 6,900	1,441	2,989	1,209	4,698	17,237
Non-cash increase (decrease) in fair value of investments not classified as cash and cash equivalents	(179)	(206)	—	11	(151)	(525)



FIDUCIARY FUNDS

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Trust Funds

Defined Benefit Pension Plan
The County established the Gwinnett County Defined Benefit Plan as a single-employer, locally-governed plan for the benefit of its employees and other eligible individuals as provided for in the Plan Document.

Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plan
The trust was established by the Board of Commissioners to pre-fund medical and prescription drug benefits for retirees and other former employees (and their eligible dependents) who are eligible for such benefits under existing County policy.

Custodial Funds

Tax Commissioner
To account for the collection of property taxes and motor vehicle tag and title fees, which are disbursed to various taxing units.

Clerk of Courts
To account for the collection of various fines, forfeitures, jury fund receipts, real estate transfer taxes, fees, civil awards, etc., which are disbursed to other parties.

Recorder's Court
To account for the collection of various fines and forfeitures (mostly traffic violations), which are disbursed to other parties.

Sheriff
To account for the collection of cash bonds, fines, seizures, forfeitures, fifas, etc., which are disbursed to other parties.

Probate Court
To account for the collection of fees for weapons carry licenses, certificates, marriage licenses, etc., which are disbursed to other parties.

Corrections
To account for funds being held on an inmate's behalf, which are disbursed to other parties on behalf of the inmate.

District Attorney
To account for the collection of seizures, which are disbursed to other parties.

PENSION AND OPEB TRUST FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

December 31, 2021
(in thousands of dollars)

		Pension	OPEB	Total
ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	36,776	4,819	41,595
Investments, at fair value:				
U.S. treasury bonds		61,837	8,974	70,811
Asset-backed securities		10,597	1,537	12,134
U.S. governmental agencies		51,333	7,450	58,783
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		11,496	1,668	13,164
Futures contracts		116	17	133
Corporate bonds		126,185	18,313	144,498
Collateralized mortgage obligations		2,124	309	2,433
Fixed income mutual funds		45,532	6,608	52,140
Global fixed income mutual funds		22,780	3,306	26,086
Corporate equities		847,080	122,930	970,010
International equities		199,062	28,888	227,950
Preferred stock		3,117	452	3,569
Total investments		1,381,259	200,452	1,581,711
Securities lending collateral investment pool		18,816	2,731	21,547
Contributions receivable from employer		155	526	681
Prepaid benefit payments		7,479	—	7,479
Total assets		1,444,485	208,528	1,653,013
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable		1,264	2,062	3,326
Liability for securities lending agreement		18,816	2,731	21,547
Total liabilities		20,080	4,793	24,873
Net position – restricted for pension and OPEB	$	1,424,405	203,735	1,628,140

PENSION AND OPEB TRUST FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)

	Pension	OPEB	Total
ADDITIONS:			
Contributions:			
Employer	$ 54,637	9,509	64,146
Employee	5,990	—	5,990
Total contributions	60,627	9,509	70,136
Investment income:			
Net increase in the fair value of investments	158,328	23,095	181,423
Securities lending income	57	8	65
Interest and dividends	22,556	3,301	25,857
Total investment income	180,941	26,404	207,345
Investment expense	(5,430)	(794)	(6,224)
Securities lending expense	(8)	(1)	(9)
Net investment income	175,503	25,609	201,112
Total increases	236,130	35,118	271,248
DEDUCTIONS:			
Benefits paid	86,038	11,260	97,298
Insurance premiums	—	1,976	1,976
Administrative expenses	934	601	1,535
Total deductions	86,972	13,837	100,809
Net increase in fiduciary net position	149,158	21,281	170,439
Net position – restricted for pension and OPEB			
Beginning of year	1,275,247	182,454	1,457,701
End of year	$ 1,424,405	203,735	1,628,140

CUSTODIAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

December 31, 2021
(in thousands of dollars)

	Tax Commissioner	Clerk of Courts	Recorder's Court	Sheriff	Probate Court	Corrections	District Attorney	Total
ASSETS:								
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 22,135	73,699	1,664	1,302	665	59	920	100,444
Taxes receivable	30,286	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,286
Total assets	$ 52,421	73,699	1,664	1,302	665	59	920	130,730
LIABILITIES:								
Due to others	$ 52,421	21,644	1,664	482	665	—	—	76,876
Total liabilities	$ 52,421	21,644	1,664	482	665	—	—	76,876
NET POSITION:								
Restricted for individuals, organizations, and other governments	$ —	52,055	—	820	—	59	920	53,854

CUSTODIAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

Year Ended December 31, 2021
(in thousands of dollars)

	Tax Commissioner	Clerk of Courts	Recorder's Court	Sheriff	Probate Court	Corrections	District Attorney	Total
ADDITIONS:								
Taxes collected for other agencies	$ 1,731,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,731,083
Court fees collected for other agencies	—	87,261	10,342	—	3,147	—	—	100,750
Court individual cases	—	40,017	—	—	—	—	—	40,017
Sheriff fees collected	—	—	—	9,387	—	—	—	9,387
Sheriff inmate account deposits	—	—	—	4,522	—	—	—	4,522
Corrections inmate account deposits	—	—	—	—	—	433	—	433
Seized assets	—	—	—	656	—	—	327	983
Total additions	$ 1,731,083	127,278	10,342	14,565	3,147	433	327	1,887,175
DEDUCTIONS:								
Payments of court fees to other agencies	$ —	87,261	10,342	—	3,147	—	—	100,750
Payments to others	—	5,709	—	—	—	—	—	5,709
Payments of taxes to other agencies	1,731,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,731,083
Payments of Sheriff fees to agencies	—	—	—	9,387	—	—	—	9,387
Payments from inmates to others	—	—	—	4,658	—	400	—	5,058
Distribution of seized assets	—	—	—	430	—	—	67	497
Total deductions	$ 1,731,083	92,970	10,342	14,475	3,147	400	67	1,852,484
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position	—	34,308	—	90	—	33	260	34,691
Beginning of year	$ —	17,747	—	730	—	26	660	19,163
End of year	$ —	52,055	—	820	—	59	920	53,854



STATISTICAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

(Unaudited)

This part of Gwinnett County's comprehensive 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 government's overall financial health.

Index

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the County's financial performance and well-being have changed over time — S2 – S6

Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the County's most significant local revenue source: property tax — S7 – S10

Debt Capacity

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the County's current levels of outstanding debt and the County's ability to issue debt in the future — S11 – S15

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the County's financial activities take place — S16 – S17

Operating Information

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the County's financial report relates to the services the County provides and the activities it performs — S18 – S20

Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive financial reports for the relevant year.

NET POSITION BY COMPONENTS – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

(accrual basis of accounting in thousands of dollars)

	2012	2013	2014[1]	2015[2]	2016[2]	2017[3]	2018	2019	2020	2021
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	$ 2,320,301	2,348,661	2,353,452	2,318,384	2,375,340	2,396,352	2,420,755	2,493,968	2,560,271	2,654,959
Restricted	398,100	526,551	617,049	629,259	626,890	840,078	764,072	755,674	847,761	862,719
Unrestricted	510,907	478,218	286,312	294,332	272,872	26,735	158,470	176,127	209,120	317,961
Total governmental activities net position	3,229,308	3,353,430	3,256,813	3,241,975	3,275,102	3,263,165	3,343,297	3,425,769	3,617,152	3,835,639
Business-type activities										
Net investment in capital assets	2,614,293	2,664,664	2,718,527	2,790,538	2,949,587	3,059,003	3,240,775	3,463,383	3,648,790	3,746,909
Restricted	25,392	24,375	25,201	27,043	27,968	32,970	27,355	25,869	27,900	23,659
Unrestricted	235,397	221,920	247,511	309,121	324,551	356,063	345,627	320,905	313,912	390,865
Total business-type activities net position	2,875,082	2,910,959	2,991,239	3,126,702	3,302,106	3,448,036	3,613,757	3,810,157	3,990,602	4,161,433
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets	4,934,594	5,013,325	5,071,979	5,108,922	5,324,927	5,455,355	5,661,530	5,957,351	6,209,061	6,401,868
Restricted	423,492	550,926	642,250	656,302	654,858	873,048	791,427	781,543	875,661	886,378
Unrestricted	746,304	700,138	533,823	603,453	597,423	382,798	504,097	497,032	523,032	708,826
Total primary government net position	$ 6,104,390	6,264,389	6,248,052	6,368,677	6,577,208	6,711,201	6,957,054	7,235,926	7,607,754	7,997,072

1) 2014 balances have been restated to reflect the cumulative effect of applying GASB Statement 68.

2) 2015 and 2016 balances for governmental activities have been restated to reflect the cumulative effect of a change in accounting procedure related to certain major road projects.

3) 2017 balances have been restated to reflect the cumulative effect of applying GASB Statement 75.

CHANGES IN NET POSITION – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting in thousands of dollars)

	2012	2013	2014[1]	2015[2]	2016[2]	2017[3]	2018	2019	2020	2021
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government	$ 57,690	47,960	64,035	42,338	42,353	46,931	46,360	50,778	62,521	51,874
Public safety	216,808	199,549	265,228	250,029	279,861	313,118	287,516	313,878	298,990	293,592
Judiciary	129,590	124,612	256,675	151,945	168,308	193,508	181,373	189,966	178,878	184,439
Public works	79,129	77,837	134,780	182,686	112,796	115,428	110,798	124,018	132,300	128,785
Health and welfare	7,081	7,634	9,305	9,228	9,707	16,844	14,838	16,044	144,700	84,353
Culture and recreation	67,090	68,905	71,624	77,237	80,377	87,131	91,666	99,407	99,104	106,890
Housing and development	18,908	18,851	28,996	21,601	23,604	22,047	23,110	30,647	36,611	48,849
Tourism	2,069	2,358	2,534	2,773	3,017	3,318	3,707	3,981	4,057	3,389
Development authority	4,947	4,881	4,773	4,622	4,586	5,246	4,571	6,868	7,328	7,971
Interest on long-term debt	1,921	442	460	277	197	191	169	104	2,457	2,502
Total governmental activities	585,233	553,029	838,410	742,736	724,806	803,762	764,108	835,691	966,946	912,644
Business-type activities:										
Water and sewer	236,249	261,693	240,840	239,093	227,738	241,795	239,520	254,803	258,744	289,746
Airport	1,150	2,106	1,448	1,482	1,286	1,372	1,753	1,645	1,713	2,059
Economic development	–	–	–	–	–	–	405	3,253	3,175	5,527
Solid waste	39,210	41,847	40,117	40,617	41,488	41,765	43,170	38,079	42,415	43,232
Stormwater	27,126	30,375	39,985	28,861	27,057	31,246	28,095	22,954	28,536	27,475
Transit	18,486	17,912	17,647	17,818	17,315	28,321	21,826	22,512	24,006	20,552
Total business-type activities	322,221	353,933	340,037	327,871	314,884	344,499	334,769	343,246	358,589	388,591
Total primary government expenses	$ 907,454	906,962	1,178,447	1,070,607	1,039,690	1,148,261	1,098,877	1,178,937	1,325,535	1,301,235
Program revenues										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
General government	$ 8,751	8,778	9,747	10,002	10,750	11,419	12,029	12,619	12,009	14,085
Public safety	32,902	31,987	33,909	37,508	37,394	38,203	39,790	46,799	40,719	42,428
Judiciary	32,087	31,770	30,489	28,933	28,145	28,219	28,619	26,313	23,457	26,814
Public works	6,387	6,914	6,882	6,601	7,239	7,593	7,826	7,770	8,543	8,991
Health and welfare	23	9	406	3	11	151	162	156	90	38
Culture and recreation	4,547	4,419	4,752	4,893	5,105	5,155	5,205	5,385	1,901	3,750
Housing and development	8,457	8,359	8,682	9,646	10,174	9,737	10,385	10,970	11,052	14,022
Tourism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,524	–
Operating grants and contributions	16,074	18,050	16,645	8,408	8,783	8,846	10,572	9,388	173,177	47,056
Capital grants and contributions	32,853	13,716	38,529	30,319	33,742	23,365	38,019	44,781	37,420	77,515
Total governmental activities program revenues	142,081	124,002	150,041	136,313	141,343	132,688	152,607	164,181	309,892	234,699

continued...

CHANGES IN NET POSITION – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

(accrual basis of accounting in thousands of dollars) – *continued*

	2012	2013	2014[1]	2015[2]	2016[2]	2017[3]	2018	2019	2020	2021
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services:										
Water and sewer	271,289	277,234	299,007	305,974	318,056	311,565	316,082	337,573	336,881	359,965
Airport	903	859	941	1,034	922	1,001	989	1,072	957	1,114
Economic development	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	2,859	2,096	6,382
Solid waste	41,929	42,570	42,061	42,677	43,219	43,725	44,438	40,454	42,745	43,879
Stormwater	30,863	30,887	31,182	31,226	31,587	31,902	29,365	30,111	29,778	30,835
Transit	4,845	4,719	4,212	4,404	3,655	2,966	3,279	3,661	1,140	1,526
Operating grants and contributions	5,946	6,504	6,391	6,432	5,340	7,422	7,623	6,852	13,588	5,426
Capital grants and contributions	14,209	22,389	29,948	44,405	76,259	73,333	70,672	86,633	94,425	90,672
Total business-type activities program revenues	369,984	385,162	413,742	436,152	479,038	471,914	472,554	509,215	521,610	539,799
Total primary government program revenues	$ 512,065	509,164	563,783	572,465	620,381	604,602	625,161	673,396	831,502	774,498
Net (expense)/revenue										
Governmental activities	(443,152)	(429,027)	(688,369)	(606,423)	(583,463)	(671,074)	(611,501)	(671,510)	(657,054)	(677,945)
Business-type activities	47,763	31,229	73,705	108,281	164,154	127,415	137,785	165,969	163,021	151,208
Total primary government net expenses	$ (395,389)	(397,798)	(614,664)	(498,142)	(419,309)	(543,659)	(473,716)	(505,541)	(494,033)	(526,737)
General revenues and other changes in net position										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes:										
Property taxes	324,081	345,499	377,192	382,407	392,669	425,472	446,359	485,073	557,777	607,889
Sales taxes	142,571	138,351	142,480	146,564	150,031	151,800	162,436	172,255	183,774	210,096
Other taxes	64,063	62,822	64,636	74,491	75,392	79,539	80,968	87,980	90,030	88,915
Investment income	1,246	216	3,414	3,130	1,301	5,662	12,028	18,908	10,478	(1,275)
Other miscellaneous	10,260	10,536	9,192	10,154	7,656	10,910	9,462	7,986	18,140	11,830
Transfers	(3,992)	(4,275)	(5,162)	(25,161)	(10,459)	(14,246)	(19,621)	(18,220)	(11,762)	(21,023)
Total governmental activities	538,229	553,149	591,752	591,585	616,590	659,137	691,632	753,982	848,437	896,432
Business-type activities:										
Investment income	803	373	1,413	2,021	791	4,269	8,315	12,211	5,662	(1,400)
Transfers	3,992	4,275	5,162	25,161	10,459	14,246	19,621	18,220	11,762	21,023
Total business-type activities	4,795	4,648	6,575	27,182	11,250	18,515	27,936	30,431	17,424	19,623
Total primary government	$ 543,024	557,797	598,327	618,767	627,840	677,652	719,568	784,413	865,861	916,055
Changes in net position										
Governmental activities	95,077	124,122	(96,617)	(14,838)	33,127	(11,937)	80,131	82,472	191,383	218,487
Business-type activities	52,558	35,877	80,280	135,463	175,404	145,930	165,721	196,400	180,445	170,831
Total primary government	$ 147,635	159,999	(16,337)	120,625	208,531	133,993	245,852	278,872	371,828	389,318

1) 2014 balances have been restated to reflect the cumulative effect of applying GASB Statement 68.
2) 2015 and 2016 balances for governmental activities have been restated to reflect the cumulative effect of a change in accounting procedure related to certain major road projects.
3) 2017 balances have been restated to reflect the cumulative effect of applying GASB Statement 75.

FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting in thousands of dollars)

	2012	2013*	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General fund										
Nonspendable	$ 2,232	1,499	4,656	4,780	5,115	1,872	1,836	1,424	2,354	3,166
Assigned	42,636	743	—	16,630	28,478	36,424	42,188	41,968	18,864	20,730
Unassigned	129,503	133,687	138,877	123,809	115,467	115,871	115,218	132,929	152,071	190,121
Total general fund	174,371	135,929	143,533	145,219	149,060	154,167	159,242	176,321	173,289	214,017
All other governmental funds										
Nonspendable	298	268	1,114	943	896	592	808	1,097	816	719
Restricted	396,810	493,340	582,588	590,253	585,678	796,424	890,799	904,290	977,631	978,991
Committed	62	114	182	204	247	301	329	329	384	483
Assigned	78,719	87,515	138,978	202,026	239,828	111,989	99,757	110,991	127,633	162,719
Total all other governmental funds	475,889	581,237	722,862	793,426	826,649	909,306	991,693	1,016,707	1,106,464	1,142,912
Total	$ 650,260	717,166	866,395	938,645	975,709	1,063,473	1,150,935	1,193,028	1,279,753	1,356,929

**In fiscal year 2013, a total of $64 million was transferred from the General Fund to the new Service District Funds to establish fund balance reserves in accordance with County policy and to distribute motor vehicle and supplemental title ad valorem taxes, per state law.*

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS (modified accrual basis of accounting in thousands of dollars)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Revenues:										
Taxes	$ 539,344	551,441	583,631	600,391	615,229	653,669	688,991	742,144	818,265	906,956
Permits and licenses	8,009	7,895	8,027	8,997	9,402	9,362	10,096	10,404	10,467	13,007
Intergovernmental	45,727	32,955	50,592	36,009	39,489	28,919	40,291	40,595	202,820	125,573
Charges for services	67,125	67,672	67,816	71,926	74,739	76,921	80,119	88,035	78,853	85,598
Fines and forfeitures	16,009	17,082	18,056	15,870	15,144	14,188	13,592	11,539	9,484	9,962
Investment income, earnings (losses)	3,348	(933)	7,603	5,512	3,920	8,148	18,839	29,965	16,818	(2,131)
Miscellaneous	10,189	10,536	9,204	10,181	7,668	10,982	9,494	8,003	18,244	13,345
Total revenues	689,751	686,648	744,929	748,886	765,591	802,189	861,422	930,685	1,154,951	1,152,310
Expenditures:										
General government	36,577	39,240	27,133	21,794	27,072	25,681	32,206	28,526	43,642	39,891
Public safety	196,917	187,750	189,916	196,573	214,729	219,514	238,247	253,485	274,000	294,063
Judiciary	129,630	127,275	131,424	133,332	144,553	151,156	160,985	170,505	175,007	188,948
Public works	21,256	20,926	20,763	20,148	22,014	24,080	25,586	29,164	30,558	32,985
Health and welfare	6,787	6,662	6,854	7,227	7,490	11,970	11,701	13,215	13,055	28,391
Culture and recreation	43,015	41,736	43,238	47,229	47,317	51,015	56,215	60,272	63,024	71,103
Housing and development	8,703	8,638	8,814	8,745	9,705	10,248	10,791	15,044	23,496	32,566
Tourism	2,069	2,358	2,534	2,773	3,017	3,318	3,707	3,981	4,057	3,389
Development authority	7,097	7,096	7,618	7,597	7,696	9,068	6,634	11,050	12,025	26,263
Grant programs	12,919	13,358	15,977	13,915	15,111	10,182	13,036	15,627	12,455	46,654
CARES Act grant programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129,226	28,012
Capital outlay	141,153	112,100	103,276	169,637	183,346	145,837	186,621	267,530	285,601	231,841
Debt service:										
Principal	3,380	23,830	3,410	3,480	3,690	3,865	3,960	4,150	—	—
Interest	1,845	1,041	765	660	498	402	289	104	1,390	2,502
Issuance cost	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,049	—
Intergovernmental	35,895	24,569	31,310	34,188	35,947	35,788	38,394	40,795	43,360	49,457
Total expenditures	647,496	616,579	593,032	667,298	722,185	702,124	788,372	913,448	1,111,945	1,076,065
Excess of revenues over expenditures	42,255	70,069	151,897	81,588	43,406	100,065	73,050	17,237	43,006	76,245
Other financing sources/(uses):										
Transfers in	27,873	91,917	72,364	102,485	69,670	71,954	81,678	66,170	133,261	83,691
Transfers out	(30,781)	(95,080)	(75,032)	(111,823)	(76,012)	(84,255)	(91,919)	(83,805)	(143,739)	(103,703)
Capital lease obligations	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,653	42,491	16,299	20,943
Bond issuance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,485	—
Discount on bond issuance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(587)	—
Refunding bonds issued	25,117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	(24,818)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total other financing sources/(uses)	(2,609)	(3,163)	(2,668)	(9,338)	(6,342)	(12,301)	14,412	24,856	43,719	931
Net change in fund balances	$ 39,646	66,906	149,229	72,250	37,064	87,764	87,462	42,093	86,725	77,176
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	1.0%	4.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%

ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended Dec. 31,	Real Property			Personal Property		Less: Tax Exemptions	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Total Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value
	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Other Real Property	Motor Vehicle	Other*					
2012	14,858,737,855	6,546,141,287	225,585,016	2,024,864,660	3,983,958,784	3,767,877,476	23,871,410,126	13.02	59,678,525,315	40%
2013	14,215,494,500	6,457,814,268	151,416,160	2,200,695,020	4,107,670,330	3,512,324,663	23,620,765,615	13.75	59,051,914,038	40%
2014	16,530,395,594	6,737,358,484	142,032,680	1,922,687,330	4,158,438,790	3,949,354,590	25,541,558,288	13.75	63,853,895,720	40%
2015	17,575,161,918	6,827,667,400	160,244,240	1,328,959,020	4,238,594,330	4,227,074,580	25,903,552,328	13.579	64,758,880,820	40%
2016	19,585,024,960	7,387,717,040	157,454,560	961,326,070	4,309,871,780	4,856,760,519	27,544,633,891	13.176	68,861,584,728	40%
2017	21,620,691,612	7,811,774,198	151,797,560	688,112,200	4,535,140,350	5,641,260,810	29,166,255,110	13.51	72,915,637,775	40%
2018	23,515,611,592	8,165,176,416	145,987,480	500,284,080	4,613,616,127	6,271,577,373	30,669,098,322	13.319	76,672,745,805	40%
2019	25,679,948,762	9,129,442,334	130,833,560	392,149,700	4,895,898,853	7,216,872,968	33,011,400,241	13.319	82,528,500,603	40%
2020	27,559,453,782	10,135,252,032	138,093,118	309,788,180	5,113,058,655	7,980,824,985	35,274,820,782	14.71	88,187,051,995	40%
2021	29,198,702,648	10,528,046,400	127,633,160	246,953,080	5,278,174,531	8,435,762,259	36,943,747,560	14.71	92,359,368,900	40%

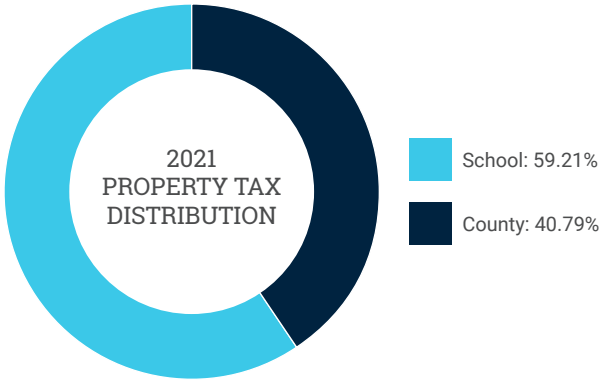
Source: General Fund information from Gwinnett County Budget Division and Gwinnett County Tax Commissioner

** Includes mobile homes, heavy equipment, and utilities*

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING PROPERTY TAX RATES – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS
(Rate per $1,000 of Assessed Value)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General Fund	11.78	7.40	7.40	7.229	6.826	7.40	7.209	7.209	6.95	6.95
Fire and EMS District	–	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
Police Services District	–	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	2.90	2.90
Development and Enforcement District	–	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
Recreation District	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00
Economic Development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.30	0.30
G.O. Bond Fund II	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	–	–	–	–	–
Total County Tax	13.02	13.75	13.75	13.579	13.176	13.51	13.319	13.319	14.71	14.71
School M & O	19.25	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.70	19.70	19.70
School Bonds	1.30	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	1.95	1.90	1.90	1.65
Total School Tax	20.55	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.75	21.60	21.60	21.35
State Government	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.05	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Property Tax	33.77	35.75	35.70	35.479	35.026	35.36	35.069	34.919	36.31	36.06

Source: Budget Division – Tax Levy Resolution



PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAX PAYERS – CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

	2021			2012		
Taxpayer	**Taxable Assessed Value[1]**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value[2]**	**Taxable Assessed Value**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value**
Amazon.com Services LLC	$ 149,661,803	1	0.41%	$ —	—	—
Publix	131,468,728	2	0.36%	118,583,150	2	0.50%
McKesson Corporation	114,144,110	3	0.31%	—	—	—
Mall of Georgia, LLC	107,960,320	4	0.29%	81,140,200	6	0.34%
Georgia Power Co.	100,043,120	5	0.27%	134,366,440	1	0.56%
Jackson EMC	67,254,720	6	0.18%	68,608,120	7	0.29%
Atlanta Gas Light	42,662,280	7	0.12%	41,285,840	8	0.17%
Cisco Systems, formerly Scientific Atlanta, Inc.	38,400,000	8	0.10%	83,342,020	5	—
Berkeley Lake LL LLC	33,540,280	9	0.09%	—	—	—
USPA District at Duluth LLC	33,360,000	10	0.09%	—	—	—
AT&T				108,943,400	3	0.45%
Walmart				101,235,870	4	0.42%
Georgia Transmission Corporation				39,200,360	9	0.16%
LA Forum Peachtree LLC				39,000,000	10	0.16%

Sources: 1) Tax Assessor's Office.
2) The final tax digest dated 2/15/2021, which is the state certified digest updated with additional adjustments made during the year.

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended Dec. 31,	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year[1][2]	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of Levy[3]		Amount	Percentage of Levy
2012	750,590,337	722,927,859	96.4%	27,665,588	750,593,447	100.0%
2013	762,268,313	741,172,382	97.7%	21,089,163	762,261,545	100.0%
2014	841,311,460	818,211,594	97.5%	22,904,369	841,115,963	100.0%
2015	871,295,627	850,819,073	98.1%	20,213,240	871,032,313	100.0%
2016	936,323,498	911,155,811	97.8%	24,536,835	935,692,646	99.9%
2017	1,018,140,928	990,547,713	97.4%	26,668,996	1,017,216,709	99.9%
2018	1,072,515,224	1,044,486,574	97.3%	26,632,924	1,071,119,498	99.9%
2019	1,161,141,695	1,127,335,834	97.3%	31,149,941	1,158,485,775	99.8%
2020	1,286,062,865	1,200,911,661	94.4%	78,400,036	1,279,311,697	99.5%
2021	1,320,394,159	1,280,129,324	97.0%	—	1,280,129,324	97.0%

1) Reflects original digest net of all digest corrections to date.

2) Includes County, School Board, and State tax only. State rate ended in 2015. Street Lights, Speed Humps, Stormwater, and Solid Waste assessments not included.

3) Percentages are based on the original tax levy without taking into account subsequent digest corrections.

RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

(in thousands of dollars except Population and Net Bonded Debt Per Capita)

		Governmental Activities					
Fiscal Year Ended Dec. 31,	Population[1]	Net General Obligation Bonds[2]	Percentage of Assessed Property Value[3]	Per Capita	Lease Payable[2]	Economic Development Contract Payable[2]	Tax Allocation District Revenue Bonds[2]
2012[5]	836,844	22,908	0.20%	27.37	92,580	—	—
2013	853,459	13,306	0.10%	15.59	90,365	—	—
2014	870,986	7,386	0.08%	8.48	87,520	—	—
2015	888,494	1,000	0.06%	1.13	84,545	—	—
2016	904,962	—	—	—	81,435	—	—
2017	918,186	—	—	—	78,175	—	—
2018	927,337	—	—	—	99,399	—	—
2019	936,250	—	—	—	137,934	—	—
2020	957,062	—	—	—	150,123	67,685	38,485
2021	964,546	—	—	—	164,151	64,880	38,485

	Business–Type Activities				
Fiscal Year Ended Dec. 31,	Revenue Bonds[2]	Notes Payable[2]	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income[4]	Per Capita
2012[5]	961,500	52,750	1,129,738	3.89%	1,350.00
2013	899,277	50,347	1,053,295	3.49%	1,234.15
2014	835,777	47,872	978,555	3.04%	1,123.50
2015	769,492	45,320	900,357	2.63%	1,013.35
2016	709,546	42,691	833,672	2.35%	921.22
2017	638,230	39,983	756,388	2.04%	823.79
2018	600,816	37,192	737,407	1.90%	795.19
2019	534,153	34,316	706,403	1.73%	754.50
2020	663,693	31,352	951,338	2.15%	994.02
2021	614,749	28,299	910,564	Not yet available	944.03

Sources:

1) U.S. Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 2012 – 2021 reflect county population estimates released July 2021 (new estimate for 2021; revised estimates for 2012 – 2020).
2) Debt information from Annual Comprehensive Financial Report financial statements and Note 8 to the Financial Statements. General Obligation Bond Debt were reported net of amounts in the debt service fund available to repay the principal.
3) Total taxable assessed value used in this calculation obtained from the Gwinnett County Tax Commissioner.
4) Personal income data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, website visited May 12, 2022 (personal income data last updated November 16, 2021 – new statistics for 2020; revised statistics for 2012 – 2020). Per capita personal income calculated based on the U.S. Census Bureau's midyear population estimates.
5) GASB 63 and 65 were implemented in 2012; therefore deferred losses on refundings are no longer included.

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS
(in thousands of dollars)

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Debt limit	$ 2,387,141	2,362,077	2,554,156	2,590,355	2,754,463	2,916,626	3,066,910	3,301,140	3,513,538	3,694,375
Total net debt applicable to limit	17,493	12,197	6,193	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Legal debt margin	2,369,648	2,349,880	2,547,963	2,590,355	2,754,463	2,916,626	3,066,910	3,301,140	3,513,538	3,694,375
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Legal debt margin calculation for fiscal year 2021

Assessed value		$ 36,943,748
Debt limit (10%) of assessed value		3,694,375
Debt applicable to limit:		
General obligation bonds	–	
Less: amount set aside for repayment of general obligation debt	–	
Total net debt applicable to limit		–
Legal debt margin		$ 3,694,375

PLEDGED-REVENUE COVERAGE – WATER AND SEWERAGE – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

(in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Less: Operating Expenses[1]	Plus (Minus): Investment Income and Other[2]	Net Revenue Available	Debt Service			Coverage	Required Coverage
					Principal	Interest	Total		
2012	271,875	109,574	556	162,857	47,250	41,398	88,648	1.84	1.2
2013	277,234	111,531	355	166,058	57,035	39,357	96,392	1.72	1.2
2014	299,007	108,637	868	191,238	58,955	37,055	96,010	1.99	1.2
2015	305,974	106,028	1,426	201,372	61,050	33,293	94,343	2.13	1.2
2016	318,056	120,834	272	197,494	65,430	24,006	89,436	2.21	1.2
2017	311,565	117,633	3,281	197,213	67,940	21,100	89,040	2.21	1.2
2018	316,082	121,595	6,454	200,941	69,900	18,960	88,860	2.26	1.2
2019	337,573	143,144	9,056	203,485	56,300	16,909	73,209	2.78	1.2
2020	336,881	154,586	3,878	186,173	55,330	15,202	70,532	2.64	1.2
2021	359,965	167,902	(1,184)	190,879	60,780	17,988	78,768	2.42	1.2

Notes: 1) Operating expenses other than interest on debt, depreciation, and amortization.

2) Excludes gain or loss on capital assets.

SUMMARY OF COUNTY DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT BY CATEGORY
(in thousands of dollars)

Jurisdiction	Gross Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable[1]	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Direct debt:			
Gwinnett County TAD bonds payable	$ 38,485	100%	$ 38,485
Gwinnett County economic development contract payable	64,880	100%	64,880
Gwinnett County lease payable	164,151	100%	164,151
Total direct debt	267,516		267,516
Overlapping debt:			
Gwinnett County School District:[2]			
General obligation bonds	1,149,260	100%	1,149,260
Certificates of participation	89,883	100%	89,883
Total Gwinnett County School District	1,239,143		1,239,143
Municipalities within Gwinnett County:[3]			
Auburn: Capital leases	203	3%	6
Notes payable	142	3%	4
Total Auburn	345		10
Braselton: Revenue bonds payable	22,908	40%	9,163
Buford: General obligation bonds	63,698	92%	58,602
Duluth: Financed purchases payable	82	100%	82
Lawrenceville: Revenue bonds	45,166	100%	45,166
Financed purchases payable	120	100%	120
Total Lawrenceville	45,286		45,286
Lilburn: Note payable	2,083	100%	2,083
Loganville: Note payable	1,349	24%	324
Capital leases payable	731	24%	175
Total Loganville	2,080		499

continued...

SUMMARY OF COUNTY DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT BY CATEGORY

(in thousands of dollars) – *continued*

Jurisdiction	Gross Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable[1]	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Norcross: Bonds payable	4,530	100%	4,530
Capital lease payable	258	100%	258
Contracts payable	293	100%	293
Total Norcross	5,081		5,081
Peachtree Corners: Revenue bond	6,795	100%	6,795
Certificates of participation	6,920	100%	6,920
Total Peachtree Corners	13,715		13,715
Snellville: Revenue bonds	1,466	100%	1,466
Capital leases	578	100%	578
Total Snellville	2,044		2,044
Sugar Hill: Landfill closure/postclosure	870	100%	870
Suwanee: General obligation bonds payable	8,685	100%	8,685
Revenue bonds payable	26,373	100%	26,373
Total Suwanee	35,058		35,058
Total municipalities within Gwinnett County	193,250		172,493
Subtotal, overlapping debt	1,432,393		1,411,636
Total direct and overlapping debt	$ 1,699,909		$ 1,679,152

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with geographic boundaries of the county. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the property taxpayers of Gwinnett County. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the property taxpayers 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) Based upon the percentage of the municipality's population within Gwinnett County (Source: U.S. Census Bureau's July 31, 2020 population estimates).

2) Based upon the Gwinnett County Board of Education's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

3) Based upon individual city's audit information for the fiscal year ended 2020.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

Year	Population[1]	Personal Income (amounts expressed in thousands)[2]	Per Capita Personal Income	Unemployment Rate[3]
2012	836,844	$ 29,035,684	$ 34,696	7.6%
2013	853,459	$ 30,179,253	$ 35,360	6.8%
2014	870,986	$ 32,158,060	$ 36,919	6.1%
2015	888,494	$ 34,259,659	$ 38,555	5.3%
2016	904,962	$ 35,488,500	$ 39,201	4.8%
2017	918,186	$ 37,056,797	$ 40,337	4.3%
2018	927,337	$ 38,865,122	$ 41,877	3.6%
2019	936,250	$ 40,845,239	$ 43,573	3.1%
2020	957,062	$ 44,195,771	$ 46,886	6.3%
2021	964,546	Not available yet	Not available yet	3.5%

Sources:

1) U.S. Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 2012 – 2021 reflect county population estimates released July 2021 (new estimate for 2021; revised estimates for 2012 – 2020).
2) Personal income data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, website visited April 26, 2022 (personal income data last updated November 16, 2021).
3) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, website visited April 26, 2022.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS – CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

	2021			2012		
Employer	**Employees**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total County Employment**	**Employees**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total County Employment**
Gwinnett County Public Schools	21,493	1	4.4%	19,477	1	4.8%
Publix**	6,155	2	1.3%	2,545	5	0.6%
Gwinnett County Government	5,804 *	3	1.2%	4,812	2	1.2%
Northside Hospital, formerly Gwinnett Health Care System**	5,165	4	1.0%	3,426	3	0.8%
Walmart**	3,400 – 3,500	5	0.7%	2,850	4	0.7%
State of Georgia (includes Georgia Gwinnett College)	2,535	6	0.5%	2,345	6	0.6%
U.S. Postal Service	2,200 – 2,500	7	0.5%	1,568	10	0.4%
Kroger**	2,022	8	0.4%	2,208	7	0.5%
Primerica**	1,800	9	0.4%	1,569	9	–
Home Depot**	1,081	10	0.2%	–	–	–
Cisco Systems, formerly Scientific Atlanta, Inc.	–	–	–	1,917	8	0.5%

Sources: Gwinnett County Office of Economic Development survey of companies, Q1 2021. 2012 principal employers obtained from page S-15 of Gwinnett County's 2012 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Total county employment from the Georgia Department of Labor Workforce Statistics & Economic Research's Annual (Not Seasonally Adjusted) Labor Force data for 2012 and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for 2021 (website visited April 26, 2022).

** Based on total authorized positions as of December 31, 2021.*

*** Full-time equivalent employees.*

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT COUNTY EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,									
Function	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
General government	555	567	571	583	593	611	637	660	662	722
Public safety:										
Police	1,065	1,065	1,066	1,067	1,104	1,063	1,129	1,152	1,193	1,226
Fire	844	844	851	889	898	916	952	961	1,008	1,011
Corrections	134	134	134	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
Sheriff	706	706	706	713	714	722	722	777	820	820
Judiciary	469	471	478	491	504	515	517	541	559	568
Transportation	145	143	143	143	147	153	156	164	167	175
Community services	242	240	245	250	270	318	338	350	355	367
Water resources	580	579	580	592	598	620	631	644	648	649
Planning and development	72	76	80	76	78	83	90	115	128	130
Total	**4,812**	**4,825**	**4,854**	**4,940**	**5,042**	**5,137**	**5,308**	**5,500**	**5,676**	**5,804**

Source: Department of Financial Services, Budget Group

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

Function	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Police										
General calls	441,408	419,381	405,580	401,822	414,866	382,755	377,414	364,785	341,150	331,647
Traffic calls	205,281	184,644	162,705	147,778	143,734	129,674	133,216	144,496	122,301	108,778
Officers/1,000 population	0.97	0.97	0.93	0.88	0.85	0.88	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.81
Fire										
Calls answered	66,757	66,831	71,084	74,497	78,661	79,651	83,170	84,587	84,572	96,272
Inspections	11,833	13,448	14,004	14,634	16,903	17,257	17,966	19,367	20,151	19,680
Transportation										
Street resurfacing (miles)	130	135	135	135	130	170	140	144	95	94
Transit										
Total passengers	2,026,533	1,823,384	1,718,098	1,586,329	1,496,422	1,419,121	1,514,914	1,550,568	924,774	829,141
Parks and recreation										
Classes/programs/camps/events	6,313	6,651	7,030	7,150	7,459	7,967	7,794	7,803	4,413	5,249
Number of facility & pavilion rentals	11,781	10,385	9,543	11,530	12,099	11,126	11,201	12,227	5,840	12,087
Number of pool admissions & passes	541,000	418,310	461,893	471,480	439,434	439,063	445,045	479,542	56,286	152,648
Health and human services										
Number of senior citizens' one-way passenger trips	36,173	28,723	38,264	47,368	78,833	57,654	65,332	59,601	22,643	35,494
Water										
Plant capacity (mgd)	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248
Average daily consumption (mgd)	62.9	58.9	59.4	62.2	71.3	64.5	65.2	67.2	66.2	66.1
Maximum daily pumpage (mgd)	113	81	86	90	98	86	83	98	89	87
Water meters installed	1,417	2,560	2,544	3,422	3,650	3,566	3,143	3,283	3,896	4,720
Miles of water mains installed	18	25	10	22	18	26	19	26	147	33
Number of customers	230,652	229,126	224,771	228,579	236,950	243,948	247,188	250,434	252,138	265,534
Sewer										
Average annual daily flow (mgd)	49	53	52	53	52	54	58	58	58	59
Number of customers	150,951	156,358	157,747	160,862	167,907	170,525	173,653	176,830	178,502	191,144
Miles of sewer mains installed	5	37	10	20	28	26	23	25	37	26

Source: County operating departments

CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

Function	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Police precincts/facilities	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
Fire stations	30	30	30	30	31	31	31	30	30	30
Transportation										
Miles County-maintained roads	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,500	2,568	2,572	2,606	2,650	2,653	2,698
Street lights maintained	48,697	48,607	48,865	47,723	48,209	48,819	49,886	50,842	51,780	52,758
Traffic signals maintained	685	695	701	705	713	720	725	732	743	749
Transit										
Transit buses	98	98	98	98	81	82	90	85	88	90
Parks and recreation										
Acreage total	8,978	9,282	9,413	9,646	9,646	9,875	9,908	9,908	9,908	9,908
Competition & leisure/play pools	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Sports fields	154	170	175	175	179	182	183	182	182	182
Tennis courts	51	51	51	51	53	59	59	59	59	59
Playgrounds	63	67	69	68	72	75	75	77	77	77
Libraries	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Library circulation	7,190,798	6,744,005	6,376,268	5,464,503	5,083,935	4,650,830	4,417,868	4,523,798	3,087,491	3,507,662
Water										
Miles of water mains	3,667	3,692	3,702	3,725	3,743	3,769	3,788	3,812	3,959	3,990
Fire hydrants	41,749	42,258	42,447	42,788	43,241	43,647	43,984	44,376	45,777	46,220
Raw water storage (mgd)	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Sewer										
Miles of sewer mains	2,654	2,691	2,700	2,722	2,750	2,776	2,799	2,832	2,869	2,899
Treatment capacity (mgd)	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5
Stormwater										
Miles of pipe	1,292	1,364	1,388	1,406	1,422	1,448	1,457	1,474	1,507	1,534

Source: County operating departments

DID YOU KNOW

The Department of Transportation maintained 2,698 miles of roads and 749 traffic signals in 2021.



SINGLE AUDIT SECTION

SINGLE AUDIT SECTION

December 31, 2021

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SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2021

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development					
Community Development Block Grants Cluster	14.218	B-17-UC-13-0004		8,751	8,751
Community Development Block Grants Cluster	14.218	B-18-UC-13-0004		374,862	305,839
Community Development Block Grants Cluster	14.218	B-19-UC-13-0004		810,810	353,089
Community Development Block Grants Cluster	14.218	B-20-UC-13-0004		2,438,918	1,736,073
Community Development Block Grants Cluster	14.218	B-21-UC-13-0004		852,483	703,603
Community Development Block Grants Cluster	14.218	B-20-UW-13-0004 (COVID-19)		3,639,301	3,449,288
SUBTOTAL – Community Development Block Grants Cluster				**8,125,125**	**6,556,643**
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	14.231	E-19-UC-13-0004		67,327	67,327
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	14.231	E-20-UC-13-0004		298,390	298,390
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	14.231	E-21-UC-13-0004		78,162	78,162
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	14.231	E-20-UW-13-0004 (COVID-19)		2,607,307	2,474,132
SUBTOTAL				**3,051,186**	**2,918,011**
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	M15-UC130210		955	955
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	M17-UC130210		42,500	35,000
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	M18-UC130210		104,879	36,674
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	M19-UC130210		602,973	518,726
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	M20-UC130210		469,219	469,219
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	M21-UC130210		7,500	–
SUBTOTAL				**1,228,026**	**1,060,574**
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				**12,404,337**	**10,535,228**

continued...

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2021 *(continued)*

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
U.S. Department of the Interior					
Outdoor Recreation Acquisition, Development and Planning	15.916	P20AP00156	GA Department of Natural Resources, Parks & Historic Sites Division	100,000	–
SUBTOTAL				**100,000**	**–**
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				**100,000**	**–**
U.S. Department of Justice					
Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding	16.034	2020-VD-BX-1839 (COVID-19)		266,805	–
SUBTOTAL				**266,805**	**–**
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	16.606	2019-AP-BX-0412		2,260	–
SUBTOTAL				**2,260**	**–**
Equitable Sharing Program	16.922	GA067015A; GA0670200; GA0670000		275,872	–
SUBTOTAL				**275,872**	–
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				**544,937**	**–**
U.S. Department of Labor					
WIOA Adult Program	17.258	WD1813.6	Atlanta Regional Commission	63,444	–
SUBTOTAL – WIOA Cluster				**63,444**	**–**
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				**63,444**	**–**

continued...

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2021 *(continued)*

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
U.S. Department of Transportation					
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	AP019-9036-35(135)	Georgia Department of Transportation	36,469	–
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	AP021-9044-38(135)	Georgia Department of Transportation	392,631	–
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	PID-T007675 (COVID-19)	Georgia Department of Transportation	85,574	–
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	PID-T007839 (COVID-19)	Georgia Department of Transportation	88,905	–
SUBTOTAL				**603,579**	**–**
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0006921	Georgia Department of Transportation	13,436	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0006924	Georgia Department of Transportation	484,258	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0012698	Georgia Department of Transportation	22,800	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0012698	Georgia Department of Transportation	6,094,476	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0012884	Georgia Department of Transportation	74,515	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0013104	Georgia Department of Transportation	532,177	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0013143	Georgia Department of Transportation	24,483	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0013143	Georgia Department of Transportation	286,705	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0013323	Georgia Department of Transportation	350,741	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0012883	Georgia Department of Transportation	87,465	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0012884	Georgia Department of Transportation	10,340	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	CSHPP-007-00(535)	Georgia Department of Transportation	(246,841)	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	CSHPP-007-00(535)	Georgia Department of Transportation	2,178,341	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0016072	Georgia Department of Transportation	1,811,822	–
SUBTOTAL – Highway Planning and Construction Cluster				**11,724,718**	**–**
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2016-019-00		115,770	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2018-001-00		77,587	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2016-020-00		383,730	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2017-004-00		791,626	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2017-004-00 (OP)		947,719	–

continued...

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2021 *(continued)*

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2018-001-00 (OP)		2,822,827	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2018-007-00		24,867	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2018-015-00		1,239,112	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2020-016-00 (OP) (COVID-19)		6,864,502	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2021-020-00		21,542	–
SUBTOTAL – Federal Transit Cluster				**13,289,282**	**–**
New Freedom Program	20.521	AG2135	Atlanta Regional Commission	118,138	–
New Freedom Program	20.521	AG2220	Atlanta Regional Commission	68,185	–
SUBTOTAL – Transit Services Program Cluster				**186,323**	**–**
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				**25,803,902**	**–**
U.S. Department of Treasury					
Equitable Sharing Program	21.000	GA0670000		20,985	–
SUBTOTAL				**20,985**	**–**
Coronavirus Relief Funds	21.019	(COVID-19)		28,012,361	8,198,746
SUBTOTAL				**28,012,361**	**8,198,746**
Emergency Rental Assistance	21.023	ERA-2101123244 (COVID-19)		28,068,801	2,200,000
Emergency Rental Assistance	21.023	ERA2-0376 (COVID-19)		15,413,811	–
SUBTOTAL				**43,482,612**	**2,200,000**
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	21.027	SLT-2103 (COVID-19)		30,337,566	–
SUBTOTAL				**30,337,566**	**–**
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY				**101,853,523**	**10,398,746**

continued...

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2021 *(continued)*

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services					
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part B-Supportive Services and Senior Center	93.044	AG1716	Atlanta Regional Commission	490	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part B-Supportive Services and Senior Center	93.044	AG1910	Atlanta Regional Commission	9,398	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part B-Supportive Services and Senior Center	93.044	AG2009	Atlanta Regional Commission	43,574	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part B-Supportive Services and Senior Center	93.044	AG2110	Atlanta Regional Commission	48,593	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part B-Supportive Services and Senior Center	93.044	AG2211	Atlanta Regional Commission	22,874	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG1507	Atlanta Regional Commission	(24)	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG1613	Atlanta Regional Commission	166	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG1716	Atlanta Regional Commission	16,894	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG1813	Atlanta Regional Commission	265	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG1910	Atlanta Regional Commission	3,983	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG2009	Atlanta Regional Commission	74,361	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG2110	Atlanta Regional Commission	188,964	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG2211	Atlanta Regional Commission	106,120	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG2047 (COVID-19)	Atlanta Regional Commission	246,458	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG2127 (COVID-19)	Atlanta Regional Commission	675,751	–
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	AG1507	Atlanta Regional Commission	668	–
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	AG1716	Atlanta Regional Commission	956	–
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	AG1813	Atlanta Regional Commission	2,650	–
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	AG1910	Atlanta Regional Commission	45	–
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	AG2009	Atlanta Regional Commission	6,833	–
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	AG2211	Atlanta Regional Commission	29,203	–
SUBTOTAL – Aging Cluster				**1,478,222**	**–**

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SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2021 *(continued)*

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
National Family Caregiver Support	93.052	AG1307	Atlanta Regional Commission	4	–
National Family Caregiver Support	93.052	AG1813	Atlanta Regional Commission	1	–
National Family Caregiver Support	93.052	AG2009	Atlanta Regional Commission	37,352	–
National Family Caregiver Support	93.052	AG2110	Atlanta Regional Commission	31,634	–
National Family Caregiver Support	93.052	AG2211	Atlanta Regional Commission	1,531	–
SUBTOTAL				**70,522**	**–**
Injury Prevention and Control Research and State and Community Based Programs	93.136	AU-02001	Georgia Department of Public Health	30,653	–
SUBTOTAL				**30,653**	**–**
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services	93.243	1H79TI081037		332,785	332,785
SUBTOTAL				**332,785**	**332,785**
Coronavirus Provider Relief Fund	93.498	HHS-28604118304 (COVID-19)		314,315	–
SUBTOTAL				**314,315**	**–**
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	42700-040-0000084054	Georgia Court Appointed Special Advocate	15,835	–
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	42700-040-000102134	Georgia Court Appointed Special Advocate	16,165	–
SUBTOTAL – Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Cluster				**32,000**	**–**
Child Care and Development Fund	93.575		Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning	5,552	–
SUBTOTAL				**5,552**	**–**
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG1613	Atlanta Regional Commission	3,712	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG1716	Atlanta Regional Commission	11,651	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG1813	Atlanta Regional Commission	3,436	–

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SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2021 *(continued)*

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG1910	Atlanta Regional Commission	382	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG2110	Atlanta Regional Commission	6,791	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG2211	Atlanta Regional Commission	4,285	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG1613	Atlanta Regional Commission	491	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG1716	Atlanta Regional Commission	33,052	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG2009	Atlanta Regional Commission	256	–
SUBTOTAL				**64,056**	**–**
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				**2,328,105**	**332,785**
Executive Office of the President					
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area	95.001	G18GA0009A		9,240	–
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area	95.001	G19GA0009A		118,536	–
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area	95.001	G20GA0009A		1,711,951	–
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area	95.001	G21GA0009A		226,467	–
SUBTOTAL				**2,066,194**	**–**
TOTAL EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				**2,066,194**	**–**
U.S. Department of Homeland Security					
Disaster Grants – Public Assistance	97.036	FEMA-4501-DR-GA (COVID-19)	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	83,899	–
SUBTOTAL				**83,899**	**–**
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.039	HMGP-4284-0008	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	10,341	–
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.039	UA1903	Atlanta Regional Commission	300,000	–
SUBTOTAL				**310,341**	**–**

continued...

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2021 *(continued)*

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	OEM 2020	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	50,000	–
SUBTOTAL				**50,000**	**–**
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2019-SS-00072	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	43,582	–
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2019-SS-00072	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	2,287	–
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2019-SS-00072	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	3,795	–
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2020-SS-00089	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	1,650	–
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2020-SS-00089	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	35,455	–
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2020-SS-00089	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	932	–
SUBTOTAL				**87,701**	**–**
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY				**531,941**	**–**
TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE				**145,696,383**	**21,266,759**

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

Basis of Presentation and Accounting

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards presents the activity of all federal financial assistance programs of Gwinnett County, Georgia, with the exception of the Gwinnett County Board of Health. The County reporting entity is defined in ***Note 1*** to the County's financial statements. Federal financial assistance received directly from federal agencies and federal assistance passed through other government agencies are included on the schedule.

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting for governmental fund types and the accrual basis of accounting for proprietary fund types as more fully described in ***Note 1*** to the County's financial statements.

The County has elected not to utilize the federal de minimus indirect cost rate.

MAULDIN & JENKINS
CPAs & ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

The Board of Commissioners of Gwinnett County
Lawrenceville, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of **Gwinnett County, Georgia** (the "County") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 24, 2022. Our report includes a reference to other auditors. Other auditors audited the financial statements of the Gwinnett County Board of Health, as described in our report on the County's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention of those charged with governance.

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia
June 24, 2022

MAULDIN & JENKINS
CPAs & ADVISORS

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

The Board of Commissioners of Gwinnett County
Lawrenceville, Georgia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Gwinnett County, Georgia's (the "County") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2021. The County's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

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Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the County's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the County's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the County's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the County's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed an instance of noncompliance which is required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2021-001. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to this matter.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the County's response to the noncompliance finding identified in our audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The County's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control over compliance, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2021-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia
June 24, 2022

GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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(1) Summary of Auditors' Results

(a) The type of report issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP: **unmodified opinion**

(b) Internal control over financial reporting:
Material weaknesses identified: **no**
Significant deficiencies identified, not considered to be material weaknesses: **none reported**

(c) Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted: **no**

(d) Internal control over major federal programs:
Material weaknesses identified: **no**
Significant deficiencies identified, not considered to be material weaknesses: **yes**

(e) The type of report issued on compliance for major federal programs: **unmodified**

(f) Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a): **yes**

(g) Major Programs:

Coronavirus Relief Fund – Assistance Listing Number: #21.019
Emergency Rental Assistance – Assistance Listing Number: #21.023
Federal Transit Cluster – Assistance Listing Number: #20.507
Community Development Block Grant – Assistance Listing Number: #14.218
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery – Assistance Listing Number: #21.027
Emergency Solutions Grant Program – Assistance Listing Number: #14.231

(h) Dollar threshold to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: **$3,000,000**

(i) Audit qualified as a low-risk auditee under the Uniform Guidance: **yes**

GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(2) Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

None.

(3) Findings and Questioned Costs Relating to Federal Awards

U.S. Department of Treasury
Program Name: COVID 19: Emergency Rental Assistance Program
Assistance Listing Number: 21.023

Finding: 2021-001

Eligibility

Criteria: In accordance with Uniform Guidance 2 CFR 200.516 – *Audit Findings*, known or likely fraud affecting a Federal Award, as well as known questioned costs that are greater than $25,000 must be reported as audit findings in the schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Condition: Although the County has controls in place to ensure compliance with their Emergency Rental Assistance Program's policies and procedures, which include fraud prevention procedures, fraud did occur. The County discovered (and reported to the auditors) that four (4) landlord applicants submitted documents that were modified electronically prior to their submission. Funds were disbursed to these applicants prior to the County becoming aware of the fraud.

Cause: Four (4) landlord applicants provided falsified documentation.

Effects: Four (4) applicants received funding, although the documents provided to determine eligibility were falsified.

Questioned Costs: $294,485

Recommendation: We recommend the County strengthen procedures and/or implement additional procedures to reduce the potential of fraud occurring.

(3) Findings and Questioned Costs Relating to Federal Awards (Continued)

U.S. Department of Treasury
Program Name: COVID 19: Emergency Rental Assistance Program
Assistance Listing Number: 21.023

Finding: 2021-001

Eligibility

Auditee's Response: In addition to continuing to follow the County's policies and procedures developed in accordance with Emergency Rental Assistance guidelines established by the U.S. Department of Treasury, the County has implemented the following additional procedures. HomeFirst Gwinnett, the subrecipient managing the Emergency Rental Assistance Program, is performing additional verification and approval procedures to detect fraudulent applications before they are presented for payment. Additional training on verification of property ownership has been provided to program staff. HomeFirst Gwinnett will not accept documentation that has been completely generated electronically as sole proof of property ownership. All assistance above $10,000 will require final review/approval by the HomeFirst Gwinnett director or manager. As new applicants input their information into the County's vendor portal, the Treasury Division in the Department of Financial Services will verify the validity of those records and will not allow the registration to complete unless they meet the required criteria. Any suspicious activity will be reported to management promptly, and for suspected fraudulent applicants, those applicants accounts will be locked as a preventative control so that no future transactions can be processed while the account is under investigation. For individual landlords, ACH payment is no longer an option and they must physically go to the Program Office and present a valid picture ID to receive a check. The County will continue to monitor the program and update policies and procedures as needed.

GWINNETT COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

75 Langley Drive | Lawrenceville, GA 30046-6935
O: 770.822.7820 | F: 770.822.7818
GwinnettCounty.com

MANAGEMENT'S CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

2021-001

U.S. Department of Treasury
Program Name: COVID-19: Emergency Rental Assistance Program
Assistance Listing Number: 21.023
Grantor Program Number: ERA-2101123244 (COVID-19) & ERA2-0376 (COVID-19)

Contact Person Responsible for the Corrective Action:

Shannon Candler

Corrective Action Plan:

In addition to continuing to follow the County's policies and procedures developed in accordance with Emergency Rental Assistance guidelines established by the U.S. Department of Treasury, the County has implemented the following additional procedures. HomeFirst Gwinnett, the subrecipient managing the Emergency Rental Assistance Program, is performing additional verification and approval procedures to detect fraudulent applications before they are presented for payment. Additional training on verification of property ownership has been provided to program staff. HomeFirst Gwinnett will not accept documentation that has been completely generated electronically as sole proof of property ownership. All assistance above $10,000 will require final review/approval by the HomeFirst Gwinnett director or manager. As new applicants input their information into the County's vendor portal, the Treasury Division in the Department of Financial Services will verify the validity of those records and will not allow the registration to complete unless they meet the required criteria. Any suspicious activity will be reported to management promptly, and for suspected fraudulent applicants, those applicants accounts will be locked as a preventative control so that no future transactions can be processed while the account is under investigation. For individual landlords, ACH payment is no longer an option and they must physically go to the Program Office and present a valid picture ID to receive a check. The County will continue to monitor the program and update policies and procedures as needed.

Anticipated Completion Date:

May 27, 2022

DID YOU KNOW

In 2021, County officials joined partners at Georgia Gwinnett College to cut the ribbon on the Gwinnett Entrepreneur Center, which provides entrepreneurs with workspace, guidance, and resources to launch or ramp up their businesses.



DISCLOSURE SECTION

DISCLOSURE SECTION
(UNAUDITED)

CONTINUING ANNUAL AND EVENT DISCLOSURES

The following disclosures comply with amendments of the Securities and Exchange Commission *Rule 15c2-12 (b) (5) (i) (A)* to *(D)*. Effective in 1995, the amendments required municipal bond underwriters to gain reasonable assurance from bond issuers that they will provide continuing annual information and notices of material events for disclosure to the secondary bond market.

The following table provides a summary of continuing bond disclosure requirements. All disclosure filings described below are filed via the Electronic Municipal Market Access platform.

	Annual Financial Information SEC *Rule 15c2-12 (9b) (5) (I) (A)*	**Audited Annual Financial Statements SEC *Rule 15c2-12 (B) (5) (I) (B)***	**Notice Of Material Events SEC *Rule (B) (5) (I) (C)***	**Notice of Failure to Provide Annual Information SEC *Rule (B) (5) (I) (D)***
Nationally Recognized Municipal Securities Information	X	X		
Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board			X	X

AGREEMENT AND AFFECTED BOND ISSUE

In respective Bond Resolutions, the County and the Water and Sewerage Authority (the "Authority") agreed to provide continuing disclosure of (a) annual information and (b) notices of material events upon issuing its:

- *Water and Sewerage Authority Refunding Bonds, Series 2011*
- *Water and Sewerage Authority Refunding Bonds, Series 2015*
- *Water and Sewerage Authority Refunding Bonds, Series 2016*
- *Water and Sewerage Authority Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A*
- *Water and Sewerage Authority Refunding Bonds, Series 2019*
- *Water and Sewerage Authority Refunding Bonds, Series 2020*
- *Water and Sewerage Authority Refunding Bonds, Series 2021*

DESCRIPTION OF THE WATER AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM

The Water System

The water system consists primarily of the intake and treatment facilities near Lake Lanier, transmission mains, distribution mains, booster stations, storage tanks, and administration and operations facilities. Lanier Filter Plant and most of the water system facilities and pipes were constructed after 1970. Shoal Creek Filter Plant was completed in 2004 and has operated continuously since that time. Potable water production is split between the two facilities.

Source of Water

The Gwinnett County Department of Water Resources, or GCDWR, obtains its water supply needs from two raw water intake facilities located at Lake Sidney Lanier, a 38,000-acre lake located just north of the county. Withdrawal from Lake Lanier is regulated through permits issued by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division, or EPD.

Lake Lanier is a very dependable and high-quality water supply source with approximately 350 billion gallons of water stored in the dedicated U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or USACE, Conservation Pool located at Buford Dam. The elevation of the Conservation Pool is controlled by USACE and fluctuates between 1,035 to 1,071 feet. The dependability of the Lake Lanier water supply is further enhanced by the large amount (up to 40 million gallons) of high-quality reclaimed water that is returned to the lake each day by GCDWR. Extensive efforts by Gwinnett County on the water conservation front will continue to push per capita water use rates lower in the years to come, and available supply will meet projected Gwinnett County water demands even further into the future. Having raw water intakes at two different locations in Lake Lanier and two separate water production plants indicate GCDWR is well positioned with regard to reliability of both water supply and water production.

Georgia EPD has issued a Raw Water Withdrawal Permit (Permit No. 069-1290-06) to GCDWR that allows for withdrawal of water from Lake Lanier up to a monthly average rate of 150 million gallons per day, or 150 mgd. The permitted rate is sufficient to satisfy Gwinnett County raw water demands as evidenced by maximum monthly withdrawal rates in 2019, 2020, and 2021 of 90.7 mgd, 83.8 mgd, and 85 mgd, respectively. The current Raw Water Withdrawal Permit has an expiration date of August 15, 2026.

The Corp of Engineers issued a Record of Decision and Final Water Control Manual in 2017 which concluded that it was appropriate to reallocate an amount of storage in Lake Lanier to water supply to meet the projected water demands of Gwinnett County through the year 2050. Work related to finalizing water storage contracts that will reflect USACE's 2017 conclusions is currently ongoing between Gwinnett County, the State of Georgia, and USACE. It is anticipated that the Water and Sewerage Authority will execute a water supply storage contract in 2022.

The Florida v. Georgia legal case which is related to water supply and allocation has been adjudicated by the U.S. Supreme Court. On December 12, 2019, U.S. Circuit Judge Paul J. Kelly ruled against Florida in an 81-page order, stating there was not a recommendation to grant Florida's request for an equitable apportioning of waters in the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint river basin. The evidence has shown that Georgia's water use is reasonable, and the evidence has not shown that the benefits of apportionment would sustainably outweigh the potential harms. On April 1, 2021, the Supreme Court overruled Florida's exceptions to Judge Kelly's ruling and dismissed the case.

Water Production Facilities

GCDWR water production facilities at Lake Lanier include two raw water intake structures with pump stations, four raw water force mains, a surge tank, a raw water distribution structure, a raw water reservoir, two water filtration plants, and two finished water pump stations.

Raw Water Intake and Distribution Systems

The Wayne Mason Raw Water Intake and Pump Station, constructed in 1976, is located on the shore of Lake Lanier and has access to deep water in the main body of the lake. Intake consists of three 72-inch-diameter fiberglass pipes of varying lengths, arranged to withdraw water from approximately 10, 24, and 45 feet below normal water surface elevation of the lake (i.e., 1,071 feet above mean sea level). The Shoal Creek Raw Water Intake and Pump Station uses a 10-foot-diameter tunnel below the lake bottom to withdraw water from an elevation of 1,025 feet above mean sea level.

The Wayne Mason Water Intake and Pump Station has six 30-million-gallons-per-day (mgd) pumps, allowing for a firm pumping capacity of 150 mgd. Two raw water force mains, 48 inches and 72 inches in diameter, follow a parallel route 2.9 miles to the Lanier Filter Plant. These mains are protected using a steel hydro-pneumatic surge tank, which prevents water column separation in the event of a power failure or emergency pump shutdown.

The Shoal Creek Raw Water Intake and Pump Station has four 30-mgd pumps dedicated to Shoal Creek Filter Plant, and four 50-mgd pumps dedicated to Lanier Filter Plant. This design greatly improves the reliability of the water system by having backup pumping capability for both water production facilities. Two 72-inch-diameter raw water mains carry water to Shoal Creek Filter Plant. One of these mains continues to the raw water distribution box near Lanier Filter Plant.

Construction of the raw water distribution structure was completed in 2005. This structure allows distribution of water from either raw water pump station to either or both water production facilities. This allows flexibility to maintain operations at both filter plants in the event of an outage at either of the raw water intake pump stations.

Water Filtration Plants

The following table presents the current permitted treatment capacity for the Lanier Filter Plant and the Shoal Creek Filter Plant.

Current Water System Capacity

Water Filtration Plants	Permitted Treatment Capacity (mgd)
Lanier Filter Plant	150
Shoal Creek Filter Plant	98
Total Water System Treatment Capacity	**248**

The Lanier Filter Plant is located on a 94-acre site north of the city of Buford and, as listed in the table above, has a permitted treatment capacity of 150 mgd.

Plant components consist of:

- Raw water storage reservoir (37 million gallons)
- Ozone disinfection facilities
- Pre-treatment facilities (rapid mix and flocculation)
- Filtration facilities
- Clearwells
- High service pump station
- Chemical storage, handling, and feed systems
- Residuals (solids) handling facilities

High service pumping to the water distribution system is accomplished with seven variable speed pumps, four at 50 mgd serving the Central Pressure Zone and three at 25 mgd serving the North Pressure Zone. The plant is operated through the use of an integrated Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition, or SCADA, computer system, which controls both the filter plant and the tanks and pump stations within the distribution system.

Shoal Creek Filter Plant went into operation in September 2004. Shoal Creek Filter Plant sits on an 88-acre site approximately 3 miles west of the Lanier Filter Plant. Shoal Creek Filter Plant duplicates the processes employed at Lanier Filter Plant, with the exception of the residuals handling process in which all filter backwash water from Shoal Creek Filter Plant is pumped to Lanier Filter Plant for handling. With Shoal Creek Filter Plant's capacity of 98 mgd, the total GCDWR water system capacity is 248 mgd. Having two raw water intake systems and two water filtration plants provides redundancy and reliability of the overall water system.

Potable Water Distribution System

GCDWR's distribution system uses transmission mains, distribution mains, booster pump stations, and storage facilities to provide water to its customers.

Transmission Mains

The transmission system includes approximately 177 miles of transmission mains. The first major transmission main loop for the County was completed in 1980 and consisted of approximately 84 miles of 36- and 48-inch pipe. This loop around the county made it possible to reliably serve the entire area with water in the event of a major transmission main break. Large diameter pipes branch off this loop to provide water service to all populated areas within the county, and also connect to wholesale customers neighboring the county. Because of continued growth, another 48-inch transmission main was installed along Peachtree Industrial Boulevard in the western portion of the county. Connections between the third main and original transmission system provide greater flexibility and reliability of the water distribution system. Over time, additional improvements to the system have included: a 78-inch transmission main from the Lanier Filter Plant to the 48-inch loop near Lawrenceville, a 54-inch transmission main connecting Shoal Creek Filter Plant to Lanier Filter Plant, and a 60-inch transmission main from Shoal Creek Filter Plant to the dual 48-inch transmission mains on Peachtree Industrial Boulevard. These connections and extensions reinforce the county loop system and add reliability.

Distribution Mains

The distribution main system includes approximately 3,990 miles of pipe including transmission mains. Pipe consists of various materials and sizes and distributes water from the transmission main system to customers.

Booster Pumps and Pressure Zones

Booster pump stations raise water pressure in local areas to acceptable levels. They are used to provide service to customers in hilltop areas above the system delivery gradient or where limitations in transmission and storage capacity make delivery pressures too low. Currently, the water distribution system has nine booster stations. While booster stations raise water pressure above the standard system gradient, topography dictates that other areas (considerably below the system delivery gradient) are relieved of excess pressure. This pressure management is accomplished by creating special zones that are isolated under normal circumstances by pressure-reducing valves.

To optimize service delivery, the County has established two separate pressure zones based on topography: North and Central. Each of these pressure zones has one or more sub-pressure zones to serve higher or lower elevation areas. The North Pressure Zone is served by three high service pumps at Lanier Filter Plant. This Zone feeds the Upper North Sub-Pressure Zone which consists of the highest elevations in Gwinnett County and is served by the Bogan Road Pump Station. The Sunny Hill Booster Pump Station was completed in 2020 and provides a redundant feed to the North Pressure Zone, allowing the North Pressure Zone to be served by both filter plants.

Potable water is delivered to the Central Pressure Zone from four high service pumps at Lanier Filter Plant and three high service pumps at Shoal Creek Filter Plant through the GCDWR transmission mains. The South Sub-Pressure Zone is a region with elevations lower than the rest of Gwinnett County. The Central Zone feeds the South Sub-Pressure Zone through eight pressure-reducing valves, which were upgraded in 2014. The Central Pressure Zone also feeds the Knob Hill and Walton Court Sub-Pressure Zones which are higher elevation areas needing booster pumps.

Storage Facilities

Water system storage is provided in either ground storage or elevated tanks. The finished water clearwells at Lanier Filter Plant and Shoal Creek Filter Plant provide 38 and 20 million gallons of water, respectively, for a total of 58 million gallons. Ground storage tanks (5- or 10-million-gallon capacity) are located near the cities of Norcross, Buford, Grayson, Snellville, and Lilburn. An elevated water storage tank is located in Snellville near the Knob Hill subdivision. The total finished water storage is 119 million gallons.

Vulnerability Assessment

The Public Health, Security, and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (PL107-188) required community water systems serving more than 100,000 persons to conduct vulnerability assessments and prepare specific Emergency Response Plans. The Vulnerability Assessment, also known as the Risk and Resiliency Assessment Report, was completed by the March 2003 deadline, and the Emergency Response Plan was finished by September 2003, as required. Both documents were updated in 2013 and in 2020. Additional security upgrades are factored into future capital improvement planning based on the results of the updated 2020 Vulnerability Assessment. For example, additional security cameras were added at both water filtration plants, as well as an improved security system with card reader access on gates and doors.

Historical and Current Water Production Flows

Historical information and data regarding the growth of the water system from 2016 to 2021 are listed in the table below. These data include levels of infrastructure, plant capacity, storage capacity, and production volumes.

Water System Growth, 2016 to 2021

System Parameters	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
County Population	904,962	918,186	927,337	936,250	957,062	966,874
Number of Customers (end of year)	236,950	243,948	247,188	250,434	252,138	265,534
Plant Capacity (mgd)	248	248	248	248	248	248
Average Daily Consumption (mgd)	71.3	64.5	65.2	67.2	66.2	66.1
Maximum Daily Production Rate (mgd)	98	86	83	98	89	87
Miles of Water Mains in Service	3,743	3,769	3,788	3,812	3,960	3,990
Fire Hydrants in Service	43,241	43,647	43,984	44,376	45,777	46,220

As of December 31, 2021, the water system had 265,534 retail customers. The water system provides treated water to both retail and wholesale customers within and adjacent to Gwinnett County.

The water system provides water at retail rates directly to customers residing in unincorporated areas of the county, as well as to many customers within incorporated areas. As municipalities within the county annex contiguous areas, water and sewer service remains with GCDWR, and the residents of the contiguous areas continue to purchase water at retail rates. GCDWR provides direct retail service to the residents of Berkeley Lake, Dacula, Duluth, Grayson, Lawrenceville, Lilburn, Norcross, Peachtree Corners, Snellville, Sugar Hill, and Suwanee, along with a portion of the residents of Buford and Loganville.

The County purchased Duluth's water system in December 1991, Grayson's water system in May 1993, Sugar Hill's water and sewer system in December 1995, Dacula's water system in May 1996, Norcross' water system in 2013, Lawrenceville's water system in 2020 and Suwanee's water system in 2021. The table below shows the average daily consumption, in mgd, of water billed by GCDWR during the years 2011 through 2021.

Gwinnett County completed its Intergovernmental Agreement to purchase Suwanee's water system effective December 1, 2021. This added approximately 361 retail customers and 6 miles of distribution pipe to the Gwinnett system. The system transition has taken place, and all of the City of Suwanee's water is now provided at retail rates by GCDWR.

The City of Buford has its own raw water intake in Lake Lanier and its own water filtration plant. GCDWR also sells water on a wholesale basis to Auburn, Braselton, Loganville, and the Walton County Water and Sewerage Authority.

Average Daily Consumption of Water Billed by the Water System

Year	Gwinnett County Consumption (mgd)		Out-of-County Consumption (mgd)	Total Average Daily Consumption (mgd)
	Retail	Wholesale	Wholesale	
2011	63.81	2.47	0.11	66.39
2012	60.34	2.38	0.22	62.94
2013	57.00	1.77	0.13	58.90
2014	57.45	1.79	0.19	59.43
2015	60.17	1.82	0.21	62.20
2016	68.90	2.15	0.22	71.27
2017	62.40	1.87	0.21	64.48
2018	63.30	1.68	0.18	65.16
2019	64.70	2.39	0.11	67.20
2020	64.06	2.16	0.01	66.23
2021	65.74	0.32	0.01	66.07

Non-revenue water

Non-revenue water is due to water system losses, fire flow, meter underreporting, and other causes. In 2010, non-revenue water was approximately 11 percent of the volume of water produced. On June 1, 2010, the Governor signed the Georgia Water Stewardship Act of 2010 (SB 370). This act states that all water providers in the state of Georgia with a population "equal to or greater than 3,300" must implement a water loss control program and conduct an annual water system audit using American

Water Works Association's Free Water Audit Software. Non-revenue water was calculated at 12 percent by volume for 2021. GCDWR continues with a task force that is working toward minimizing non-revenue water by focusing on all areas of possible water loss and finding methods to track and account for water not currently metered. These efforts include: (1) tracking water use through hydrants by County departments, contractors, and for County projects; (2) testing and replacing water meters; and (3) reducing the overall pressures in certain portions of its service area by creating new pressure zones in the higher-pressure areas of Gwinnett County. In 2021, the water audit software was updated to exclude percent by volume as a metric for water loss.

Water Use: 10 Largest Retail Water Customers – 2021

The following tables show the 10 largest retail and wholesale customers of the water system during the 12 months ended December 31, 2021. Total Gwinnett County water usage during the 12 months ending December 31, 2021 was 24.1 billion gallons, generating $178,360,049 in usage revenues (excluding late fees). No single retail customer accounted for more than 0.86 percent of total water system usage in 2021, and the 10 largest retail customers together accounted for 2.87 percent of such consumption. Gwinnett County generated $21,838,790 in conservation tier charge revenue from water customers who exceeded consumption of 7,999 gallons in any given month.

Customer	Thousands of Gallons-Per-Year	MGD	Total Revenues Received
Publix	208,126.8	0.57	$ 1,108,235
Gwinnett County Jail	84,528.5	0.23	455,098
Northside Gwinnett Hospital System	73,656.8	0.20	397,677
OFS Brightwave International, LLC	72,551.2	0.20	433,901
Quality Technology	45,001.8	0.12	240,135
Suzanna's Kitchen #2	43,079.6	0.12	232,420
Suzanna's Kitchen #1	42,956.7	0.12	228,691
LC Peachtree LLC	42,199.3	0.12	281,755
Bridgewater Operating Company LLC	39,918.3	0.11	274,589
Phillips State Prison	39,304.8	0.11	212,120
TOTAL	**691,323.8**	**1.90**	**$ 3,864,621**

Water Use: Wholesale Water Customers – 2021

Customer	Thousands of Gallons-Per-Year	MGD	Total Revenues Received
City of Loganville	87,961.1	0.24	$ 465,314
City of Braselton	18,658.6	0.05	98,704
City of Buford	10,265.6	0.03	54,305
Walton County	1,404.6	0.00	7,430
Rockdale County	8.1	0.00	43
City of Auburn	3.9	0.00	21
Barrow County	1.4	0.00	7
City of Suwanee	0.5	0.00	3
TOTAL	**118,303.8**	**0.32**	**$ 625,827**

Retail Monthly Meter Charges

Current Water Rates: Presented below are the major rate categories currently in effect. The previously adopted rates approved on December 18, 2018, were replaced on October 27, 2020. This rate resolution approved water and sewer rates from 2021 through 2031 with increases in 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, and 2031 (see schedules that follow). Water rates are fixed by the County and are subject to change, as the County deems advisable. Rates set by the County are not subject to approval by any outside agency.

Meter Size	Base Water Fee
¾"	$ 7.50
1"	16.50
1½"	27.00
2"	52.50
3"	144.00
4"	210.00
6"	400.00
8"	$ 750.00

Retail Monthly Water Charges

Volume Charge: All accounts shall be charged the following volume charge for water that passes through the water meter:

Current Jan 1, 2021	Effective Jan 1, 2023	Effective Jan 1, 2025	Effective Jan 1, 2027	Effective Jan 1, 2029	Effective Jan 1, 2031
Tier 1: $5.29/1,000 gal	Tier 1: $5.53/1,000 gal	Tier 1: $5.78/1,000 gal	Tier 1: $6.04/1,000 gal	Tier 1: $6.32/1,000 gal	Tier 1: $6.37/1,000 gal
Tier 2: $7.935/1,000 gal	Tier 2: $8.295/1,000 gal	Tier 2: $8.67/1,000 gal	Tier 2: $9.06/1,000 gal	Tier 2: $9.48/1,000 gal	Tier 2: $9.555/1,000 gal
Tier 3: $10.58/1,000 gal	Tier 3: $11.06/1,000 gal	Tier 3: $11.56/1,000 gal	Tier 3: $12.08/1,000 gal	Tier 3: $12.64/1,000 gal	Tier 3: $12.74/1,000 gal

Note: Water charges are based on a three-tier system to promote conservation. Tier 1 rates are applied to consumption less than 8,000 gallons, Tier 2 rates are applied to consumption 8,000 – 12,000 gallons, and Tier 3 rates are applied to consumption greater than 12,000 gallons.

All irrigation and builder accounts are billed at 2.0 times the Tier 1 volumetric rate for all water passing through the water meter per billing period as follows:

Current Jan 1, 2021	Effective Jan 1, 2023	Effective Jan 1, 2025	Effective Jan 1, 2027	Effective Jan 1, 2029	Effective Jan 1, 2031
$10.58/1,000 gal	$11.06/1,000 gal	$11.56/1,000 gal	$12.08/1,000 gal	$12.64/1,000 gal	$12.74/1,000 gal

Fire Protection

The fee for fire protection taps is $2.00 per inch of fire service pipe diameter. Also, water that passes through the fire protection meter for purposes other than fire suppression is billed for water and sewer; the water volumetric rate applicable to non-fire-related water usage shall be 3.0 times the Tier 1 rate. Each private line is equipped with an approved detector meter at the customer's expense.





Connection Charge

Charges for connecting new services to the water system:

Meter Size	Charge per Connection
¾"	$ 395
1"	527
1½"	1,036
2"	1,248
3"	1,562
4"	2,250
6"	3,890
8"	6,627
10"	9,630
12"	16,211

Water System Development Charges

Water Meter Size	January 1, 2021 – 2031
¾"	$ 1,128
1"	3,610
1½"	8,573
2"	15,679
3"	39,142
4"	62,830
6"	125,434
8"	200,671
10"	Varies*
12"	Varies*

** Determined by the Department of Water Resources*

The Sewerage System

The sewerage system consists of the wastewater collection, conveyance, and treatment systems which include three Water Reclamation Facilities, or WRFs, that are wholly owned by the Water and Sewerage Authority. The WRFs provide advanced treatment under some of the most stringent environmental requirements in the state of Georgia.

A GCDWR laboratory providing chemical and microbiological analyses ensures the WRFs deliver consistent reporting and monitoring to the regulators. Additional laboratory services include monitoring and enforcement of industrial pretreatment requirements, and ambient water quality monitoring of the streams and rivers within Gwinnett County, as needed. Separate process control laboratories are also maintained at each WRF to monitor plant performance and provide data for process control decisions.

Wastewater Collection and Conveyance System

GCDWR has approximately 2,899 miles of gravity sewers ranging in size from 8 to 72 inches in diameter, 211 active pump stations, and approximately 273 miles of wastewater force mains. These gravity sewers and pump stations collect and convey wastewater to the WRFs from customers who are served by the sewer system. Not all water customers are connected to sewer; these customers own and operate onsite wastewater management systems (i.e., septic tank systems). As a result of rapid growth and development, particularly in the 1980s and 1990s, a number of residential subdivisions were constructed without sewer service in various locations across Gwinnett County. Approximately 72,000 water customers are currently on septic tank systems, and GCDWR has a program to connect a portion of these customers to sewer.

The GCDWR wastewater conveyance system has the ability to shift portions of the wastewater flows from WRF to WRF in order to provide flexibility in operating the WRFs, as well as to provide conveyance system redundancy in the event of pump station outages. All pump stations have remote telemetry capability, which reports power outages, high water level alarms, and other problems to a central control center that is staffed continuously. All pump stations have backup telemetry as well. The telemetry system is monitored by a computer system that periodically queries the current status of the stations and verifies the ability of the pump stations to call in alarms.

All pump stations are continuously monitored through SCADA, routinely visited and checked by maintenance personnel, and maintained via preventive maintenance work performed on a scheduled frequency. Information gathered is entered into a Computerized Maintenance Management System. SCADA alarms are investigated and needed repairs are promptly completed. Rights-of-way and easements are maintained for access to collection and conveyance system piping and to all pump stations. All pump stations have standby generators for emergency use. GCDWR owns extra portable generators that can be transported to pump stations in power outage situations should a standby generator fail.

GCDWR manages a Georgia EPD-approved industrial pretreatment program. This program protects the collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities from adverse discharges from industrial and commercial facilities. The program protects workers from undesired exposure, protects the collection and conveyance system from chemicals that could harm the system or present explosive conditions, and protects the WRFs from chemicals that could upset or harm the treatment processes or pass through the WRFs untreated.

Water Reclamation Facilities

The three WRFs owned, operated, and maintained by GCDWR include the F. Wayne Hill Water Reclamation Facility, the Yellow River WRF, and the Crooked Creek WRF. As stated, the WRFs provide advanced treatment under some of the most stringent environmental requirements in the state of Georgia. The table below presents the permitted capacity for each treatment facility and the 2021 average treated flows.

Water Reclamation Facility Permitted Capacity and 2021 Treated Flow

Water Reclamation Facilities	Permit (mgd)	Maximum Monthly Flow (mgd)	Average Daily Flow (mgd)
F. Wayne Hill Water Reclamation Facility	60.00	36.60	35.60
Crooked Creek Water Reclamation Facility	16.00	9.52	7.89
Yellow River Water Reclamation Facility	22.00	15.89	15.07
Total System	**98.00**	**62.01**	**58.56**

F. Wayne Hill Water Reclamation Facility

The F. Wayne Hill Water Reclamation Facility began operation in early 2001. In late 2005, construction was completed on an additional 40 mgd of treatment capacity at the facility. The additional capacity brings the total water reclamation capacity of FWHWRC to 60 mgd. FWHWRC meets one of the most strict overall treatment requirements in the southeast, producing high-quality reclaimed water that is clean enough to discharge to a drinking water supply source (i.e., Lake Lanier). FWHWRC is permitted to discharge up to 40 mgd into Lake Lanier and 20 mgd into the Chattahoochee River at a location below Buford Dam.

In August 2011, GCDWR completed a Gas-to-Energy Facility for processing fats, oils, and grease and high-strength industrial waste at FWHWRC. In June 2015, a Nutrient Recovery Facility began operations at FWHWRC, recovering phosphorus for beneficial reuse as a fertilizer additive. This facility produces about 1 ton per day of a slow-release fertilizer additive.



Yellow River Water Reclamation Facility

In early 2007, construction began at the Yellow River Water Reclamation Facility to consolidate wastewater flows from several smaller, aging wastewater treatment facilities in the Yellow River drainage basin and treat that flow at one facility capable of producing an effluent that exceeds current Georgia EPD standards. As a way to control costs to its customers, GCDWR chose to consolidate operations in the Yellow River drainage basin to the single site rather than upgrade and rehabilitate each of the smaller individual sites. Consolidating operations into a single site resulted in reduced capital costs for construction as well as reduced long-term operating costs. YRWRF reconstruction went into operation in June 2011, at which time the permitted capacity increased from 13.5 to 22.0 mgd. YRWRF discharges treated wastewater to the Yellow River.

Crooked Creek Water Reclamation Facility

Several Crooked Creek Water Reclamation Facility improvement projects started in 2009 to improve efficiency, provide reliable treatment, and expand treatment capacity. Improvements completed in 2011 include a new influent pump station with in-line grinders and a new headworks with band screens and vortex grit removal. A new administration and maintenance building and new effluent filters were completed in 2014. A major renovation began in 2017 and was completed in 2021. This renovation included new bioreactors, electrical facilities, standby generators, SCADA system, and clarifiers and solids handling facilities. CCWRF is permitted to discharge 16.0 mgd of treated wastewater to the Chattahoochee River.

Wastewater System Collection and Conveyance Flows

Historical information and data regarding the growth of the wastewater collection and conveyance system (i.e., sewer system) from 2016 to 2021 are presented in the table below. The data presented include levels of infrastructure, permitted capacity, storage capacity, and flow rates.

Wastewater Collection and Conveyance System Infrastructure Growth

System Parameters	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Customers (end of year)	167,907	170,525	173,653	176,830	178,502	191,144
Permitted Capacity (mgd)	98	98	98	98	98	98
Average Annual Day Flow Treated (mgd)	52	54	58	58	58	59
Sewer Mains in Service (miles)	2,750	2,776	2,799	2,832	2,870	2,899

As of December 31, 2021, the sewer system had 191,144 retail customers. Norcross was using the system facilities on a wholesale basis until May 2013, when the County purchased Norcross's water and sewerage system. Beginning January 1, 2012, the County entered into a new agreement with DeKalb County where each party pays retail sewer rates for all wastewater treated. Residents of Lilburn, Snellville, Berkeley Lake, Grayson, Duluth, Dacula, Lawrenceville, Suwanee, and Sugar Hill who are connected to the sewer system receive their service directly from GCDWR. A portion of the residents of Buford are served by the City of Buford's wastewater treatment system, while others are served by GCDWR. A portion of the residents of Loganville are served by the City of Loganville's wastewater treatment system. Braselton has its own wastewater treatment system.

10 Largest Retail Sewerage Customers – 2021

The following tables show the 10 largest retail and wholesale customers of the sewerage system during the 12 months ended December 31, 2021. Total Gwinnett County sewer usage during the 12 months ending December 31, 2021, was 18,339,596 thousands of gallons, generating $162,962,011 in usage revenues (excluding late fees). No single retail customer accounted for more than 0.78 percent of total sewerage system usage in 2021, and the 10 largest retail customers together accounted for 3.10 percent of such consumption. In addition to retail customers, the County also provided service to one municipal customer on a wholesale basis: DeKalb County. DeKalb County produced 0.41 mgd of wastewater in 2021 and was billed $1,305,678, accounting for 0.82 percent of the total sewerage system consumption.

Customer	Thousands of Gallons-Per-Year	MGD	Total Revenues Received
Publix	142,185.3	0.39	$ 2,447,995
Gwinnett County Jail	74,327.4	0.20	667,395
Northside Gwinnett Hospital System	73,656.8	0.20	634,138
Suzanna's Kitchen #2	46,294.1	0.13	399,518
LC Peachtree LLC	42,199.3	0.12	363,724
Bridgewater Operating Company LLC	39,918.3	0.11	343,811
Phillips State Prison	39,304.8	0.11	338,276
M.T.S.-Sweetwater Road, LLC	37,825.5	0.10	325,793
Duluth Ventures Inc.	37,322.8	0.10	321,646
Berkeley Lake TT, LLC	36,303.1	0.10	312,773
TOTAL	**569,337.4**	**1.56**	**$ 6,155,069**

Current Sewerage Rates: The schedule presented below shows sanitary sewer rates. The previously adopted rates approved on December 18, 2018, were replaced on October 27, 2020. This rate resolution approved water and sewer rates from 2021 through 2031 with increases in 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, and 2031 (see schedules that follow). The sewer rates are fixed by the County and are subject to change, as the County deems advisable. Rates set by the County are not subject to approval by any outside agency.

Volume Sewer Charge

The following volumetric sewer charge shall apply to all water consumed.

Current Jan 1, 2021	Effective Jan 1, 2023	Effective Jan 1, 2025	Effective Jan 1, 2027	Effective Jan 1, 2029	Effective Jan 1, 2031
$8.63/1,000 gal	$9.02/1,000 gal	$9.43/1,000 gal	$9.86/1,000 gal	$10.31/1,000 gal	$10.41/1,000 gal

Note: In addition to the water base fee, all retail sewer accounts pay a base sewer fee of $5.00 per billing period through December 31, 2022. Starting January 1, 2023, the base sewer fee will increase to $7.50, with the exception of multi-family housing on a master meter. The base fee is separate from the volume charge for either water or sewer usage. Where one meter serves more than one unit, the monthly meter fee is $10.00 per unit per billing period. Multi-family housing on water-only accounts shall be charged a base charge of $7.50 per unit per billing-period. Base fees are effective until modified by the Board of Commissioners.





Industrial Surcharge

As computed for specific conditions of discharge:

Sewer System Development Charge

Water Meter Size	January 1, 2021 – 2031
¾"	$ 4,147
1"	13,270
1½"	31,517
2"	57,643
3"	143,901
4"	230,988
6"	461,146
8"	737,751
10"	Varies*
12"	Varies*

**System development charges for meters larger than 8" will be determined by the Department of Water Resources to reflect anticipated average daily wastewater flows; insufficient data are available to develop equivalent flow factor for these large meters.*

ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

SEC *Rule 15c2-12(b)(5)(i)(A)* requires annual financial information and operating data that are generally consistent with the presentation included in the Official Statement for each bond issue. The table on the following page provides a summary of combined operating results:

GWINNETT COUNTY WATER AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM AND AUTHORITY SUMMARY OF COMBINED OPERATING RESULTS

(in thousands of dollars)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017*
Operating Revenues:					
Residential and commercial service	$ 346,961	$ 323,452	$ 322,044	$ 302,972	$ 297,850
Wholesale service	2,027	5,377	6,231	4,760	5,240
Public fire protection charges to other funds	730	726	717	701	701
Connection charges	1,926	1,775	1,428	1,356	1,446
Miscellaneous	8,321	5,551	7,153	6,293	6,328
Total operating revenues	359,965	336,881	337,573	316,082	311,565
Operating Expenses:					
Water production	15,631	15,765	14,782	13,253	12,634
Distribution and collection	42,177	45,905	38,534	35,013	34,371
Engineering	8,209	8,237	7,076	6,959	5,931
Reclamation	44,629	47,236	41,671	33,956	32,072
Depreciation	92,062	90,869	93,342	97,278	96,719
General and administrative	57,256	37,443	41,081	32,414	32,625
Total operating expenses	259,964	245,455	236,486	218,873	214,352
Operating income	100,001	91,426	101,087	97,209	97,213
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses):					
Investment earnings	(1,184)	3,878	9,056	6,454	3,281
Interest expense	(19,163)	(13,226)	(18,544)	(19,896)	(18,858)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(11,478)	(1,526)	(641)	(598)	(1,962)
Income before operating transfers and contributions	68,176	80,552	90,958	83,169	79,674
Capital contributions	69,251	67,994	61,555	51,227	48,412
Transfers in	—	22	2	158	—
Transfers out	—	(165)	(165)	(165)	(165)
Increase in net position	137,427	148,403	152,350	134,389	127,921
Net position, January 1	3,300,744	3,152,341	2,999,991	2,865,602	2,744,044
Impact of restatement	—	—	—	—	(6,363)
Net position, December 31	**$ 3,438,171**	**$ 3,300,744**	**$ 3,152,341**	**$ 2,999,991**	**$ 2,865,602**

**2017 net position was restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75.*

SECURITY FOR THE BONDS

General

The Series 2015, 2016, 2016A, 2019, 2020, and 2021 Bonds are limited, special obligations of the Authority. The County and the Authority have entered into a Lease Agreement (the "Lease") dated November 1, 1985, and subsequently amended by the Amended and Restated Lease Contract in 1997 and supplemented by the Supplemental Lease Contract (the "Supplemental Lease") dated as of October 1, 2004, by which the Authority leased to the County all of its water and sewer facilities (collectively referred to as the "System"). Facilities acquired after November 1, 1985, are part of the System. The Lease is in effect until all revenue bonds are paid in full, but no later than October 1, 2054. The County manages and operates the System under the terms of the Lease and pledges the County's full faith and credit and taxing power as security for the revenue bonds issued by the Authority.

All bonds issued after execution of the Supplemental Lease are expressly junior and subordinates to the pledge of the net revenues with respect to bonds issued prior to that date. Lease payments equal to the debt service of all first and second lien bonds are to be paid directly by the County, on behalf of the Authority, into the Sinking Fund. There are no first lien bonds outstanding. The revenues of the Authority representing the lease payments from the County, as provided in the lease, have been pledged to the payment of the principal and interest on the Series 2011, 2015, 2016, 2016A, 2019, 2020, and 2021 Bonds, and any additional bonds or obligations issued therewith.

The Water and Sewerage Authority issued $163,615,000 in refunding bonds ("2011 Refunding Bonds") on July 1, 2011. The 2011 Refunding Bonds were issued to: 1) refund the 2003B Bonds and 2) pay costs related to the issuance of the Bonds. The 2011 Refunding Bonds were issued at a true interest cost of 2.92 percent and resulted in net present value savings of $9.4 million, or 5.5 percent of the refunded par amount.

In September and October 2014, the Gwinnett Water and Sewerage Authority and the Gwinnett Board of Commissioners approved resolutions allowing the Authority to move forward with refunding the callable maturities of the 2005 Water and Sewerage Revenue Bonds on a forward/delayed delivery basis. On August 3, 2015, the Water and Sewerage Authority issued $127,215,000 in Refunding Bonds ("2015 Refunding Bonds"). The 2015 Refunding Bonds were issued at a true interest cost of 1.74 percent and resulted in a total debt service savings of $9.8 million and a net present value savings of $9.2 million, or 7.3 percent of the refunded par amount. The debt service savings began in 2016.

In April 2016, the Gwinnett Water and Sewerage Authority and the Gwinnett County Board of Commissioners approved a resolution to provide for the issuance of Gwinnett County Water and Sewerage Authority Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A (the "Series 2016A Bonds") pursuant to and in conformity with the terms and conditions of a Trust Indenture dated as of October 1, 2004, between the Authority and the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, as supplemented, to finance, in whole or in part, the cost of acquiring by redemption, payment or otherwise all of the Gwinnett County Water and Sewerage Authority Revenue Bonds, Series 2008 maturing on and after August 1, 2019 and paying expenses necessary to accomplish same. This authorized the execution and delivery of a Supplemental Lease Contract with Gwinnett County, Georgia, in connection to provide for the redemption of the Series 2008 Bonds to be refunded.

The Water and Sewerage Authority issued $128,540,000 in refunding bonds ("2019 Refunding Bonds") on September 26, 2019. The 2019 Refunding Bonds were issued to: 1) refund the 2009A and 2009B Bonds and 2) pay costs related to the issuance of the Bonds. The 2019 Refunding Bonds were issued at a true interest cost of 1.51 percent and resulted in net present value savings of $18.2 million, or 11.7 percent of the refunded par amount.

The Water and Sewerage Authority issued $176,895,000 in revenue bonds ("Series 2020 Bonds") on December 29, 2020. The 2020 Revenue Bonds were issued to supplement other available funds for financing needed capital projects. The 2020 Revenue Bonds were issued at a true interest cost of 1.76 percent.

The Water and Sewerage Authority issued $58,705,000 in refunding bonds ("2021 Refunding Bonds") on August 31, 2021. The 2021 Refunding Bonds were issued to: 1) refund the 2011 Bonds and 2) pay costs related to the issuance of the Bonds. The 2021 Refunding Bonds were issued at a true interest cost of 0.175 percent and resulted in net present value savings of $7.4 million, or 11.4 percent of the refunded par amount.

Revenue Fund and Lease Payments

All revenue derived from ownership and operation of the System or from properties in connection therewith shall be collected by the County and deposited promptly into the Revenue Fund created pursuant to the Lease. The County shall first pay from the Revenue Fund the reasonable and necessary costs of operating and maintaining the System in accordance with sound business practices, but before making provisions for depreciation, interest expense, and amortization. The net revenues remaining in the Revenue Fund after the payment of such operating expenses, as provided in the Lease and the Supplemental Lease, are pledged to the payment of interest and principal of outstanding first and second lien debt. Net revenues remaining after the payment of debt service are paid to the Renewal and Extension Fund for the funding of capital projects.

The Lease requires the County to revise and adjust, as often as it shall appear necessary, the schedule of rates, fees, and charges for water and sewerage services and facilities to produce funds sufficient to operate and maintain the System on a sound businesslike basis and to make the lease payments as required. Pursuant to the Lease, the County has covenanted that such rates, fees, and charges shall be maintained at such level so as to produce net revenues equal to at least 1.2 times the debt service requirement in the then current year and, taking into account amounts on deposit therein, to create and maintain by the end of each year a balance in the Renewal and Extension Fund of not less than $3,000,000.

Additional Bonds

As stated in the Supplemental Lease, the Authority will not issue additional bonds under the first lien debt after October 1, 2004. However, the Supplemental Lease does not restrict the issuance of additional second lien bonds. The following conditions must be met before the issuance of additional bonds:

(a) None of the outstanding first and second lien bonds are in default as to payment of principal and interest; the Authority remains in compliance with the Lease as supplemented and amended; the County is in compliance with the Lease and has consented in writing to the issuance of such additional bonds.

(b) All of the payments to the Sinking Fund for both first and second lien bonds are currently being made in full as required.

(c) A firm of independent certified public accountants shall have certified that based on net revenues for a period of 12 full consecutive calendar months out of 18 consecutive calendar months preceding the month of adoption of the proceedings for the issuance of such additional bonds, the debt service coverage ratio for each full Sinking Fund year subsequent to issuance of the proposed additional bonds shall not be less than 1.10.

(d) If such proposed additional bonds are issued to finance a capital project, the Authority shall have received a report of the Consulting Engineers setting forth the description of the project and projected future debt service coverage ratios.

(e) All procedures relating to authorization of additional bonds and subsequent validation proceedings are followed.

ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Debt service requirements on the Water and Sewerage Authority Revenue Bonds, Series 2015, 2016, 2016A, 2019, 2020, and 2021 are as follows:

Bond Year Ending December 31	Second Lien					
	Debt Service Requirements 2015	Debt Service Requirements 2016	Debt Service Requirements 2016A	Debt Service Requirements 2019	Debt Service Requirements 2020	Debt Service Requirements 2021
2022	8,515,638	11,982,564	15,989,937	16,685,000	8,289,295	16,124,039
2023	–	21,905,428	15,989,619	16,690,250	8,289,545	16,124,600
2024	–	21,903,398	15,990,245	16,692,000	8,291,045	16,121,200
2025	–	21,905,040	15,991,731	16,689,000	8,293,295	16,120,000
2026	–	–	15,988,991	16,690,000	8,290,795	–
2027 – 2031	–	–	31,977,779	50,040,750	41,455,475	–
2032 – 2036	–	–	–	–	41,449,593	–
2037 – 2041	–	–	–	–	41,454,950	–
2042 – 2046	–	–	–	–	41,459,530	–
2047 – 2050	–	–	–	–	33,163,605	–
Total	**8,515,638**	**77,696,430**	**111,928,302**	**133,487,000**	**240,437,128**	**64,489,839**

AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Section of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report contains the County's Financial Statements with related Independent Auditors' Report. The County also has separately issued financial statements for the Water and Sewerage Authority, with related Independent Auditors' Report. These statements are consistent with the financial statements contained in the Official Statements in compliance with SEC *Rule 15c2-12(b)(5)(i)(A)* and *(B)*.

OTHER INFORMATION

Other relevant information is located in the Statistical Section of this Annual Report.

Gwinnett

Gwinnett
COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Gwinnett Justice & Administration Center
75 Langley Drive | Lawrenceville, Georgia
GwinnettCounty.com

The County maintains several online resources to provide residents and businesses with detailed information about Gwinnett's financial operations.

Visit us at GwinnettCounty.com and click on the *Your Money* button.

Guide to the Budget

Where Your Property Taxes Go

SPLOST

Financial Reports: Archive

PREPARED BY:
Department of Financial Services

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Communications Department

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We would like to express our appreciation to department directors and elected officials, Financial Services staff, Communications staff, and staff members in other departments for their exceptional contributions to the preparation of this document.

Questions about this document?
Contact the Department of Financial Services at 770.822.7850