Gwinnett

2022

ANNUAL Comprehensive Financial Report

Year Ended December 31, 2022

GWINNETT COUNTY
GEORGIA



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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

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Accounting Division

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

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Gwinnett

June 30, 2023

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, 2022.

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, 2022, 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 2022 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: Organizational Excellence & Accountability; Public Infrastructure; Safe, Livable, & Healthy Community; Sustainability & Stewardship; and Economic Opportunities. For a comparison of 2022 and 2023 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 2023 Budget Document, which is available online at GwinnettBudget.com (see pages II:66 – II:67). Also see ***Note 1*** (O. Fund Balance) on pages 81 – 82 of this report.

The past few years have presented new challenges for Gwinnett County, such as hiring and maintaining a qualified workforce, inflation, and supply chain disruptions. County departments worked closely with Financial Services to ensure goods and services needed for day-to-day operations were appropriately budgeted. While the County is not immune to global and economic uncertainty, we are committed to serving with intention and have taken steps to ensure that Gwinnett's financial foundations remain strong while still providing the excellent services our residents have come to expect.



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.

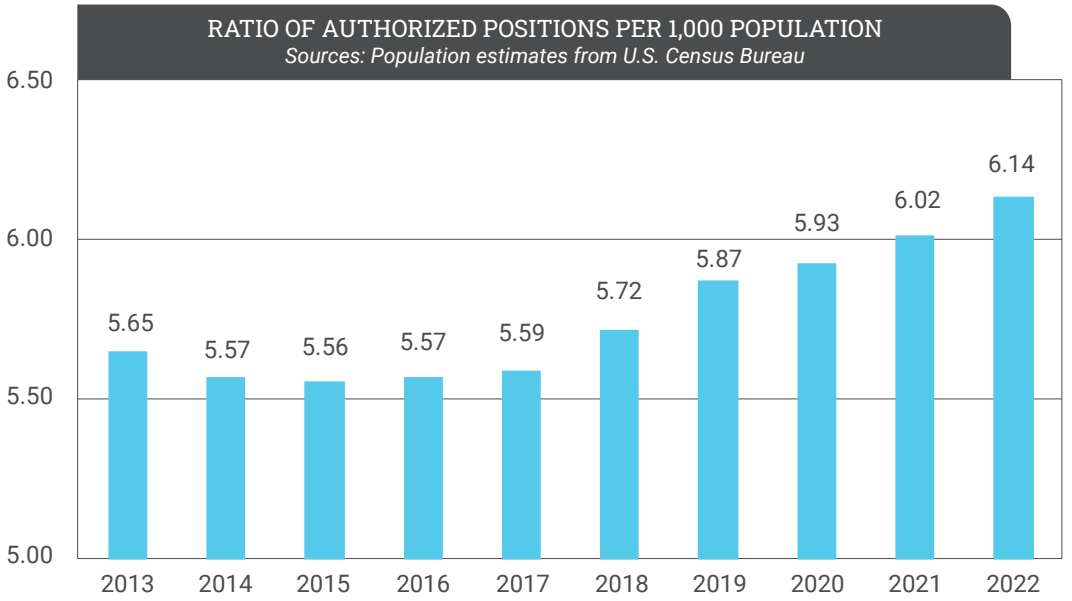
Gwinnett County is known as the northeast gateway to the metropolitan Atlanta area, with Interstate 85 running generally north/south through the county. Located in close proximity to the Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, one of the busiest airports in the world, the county is within a 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, 2022, Gwinnett County's population was estimated at 975,353 in 2022.

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 10,208 residents from July 1, 2021, to July 1, 2022, a growth rate of approximately 1 percent. The County's population is expected to reach one million by the year 2024.

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 130 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. From 2013 to 2015, the county's population increased by 4.3 percent while County staff only increased by 2.4 percent, causing 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 2022.

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 14 department directors. The 14 departments that make up the executive side of the County government are Child Advocacy and Juvenile Services, 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, Child Advocacy and Juvenile Services became Gwinnett's newest department in May 2022.

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 10 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, airport, solid waste, transit, 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 3,033 counties in the United States, only 51 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

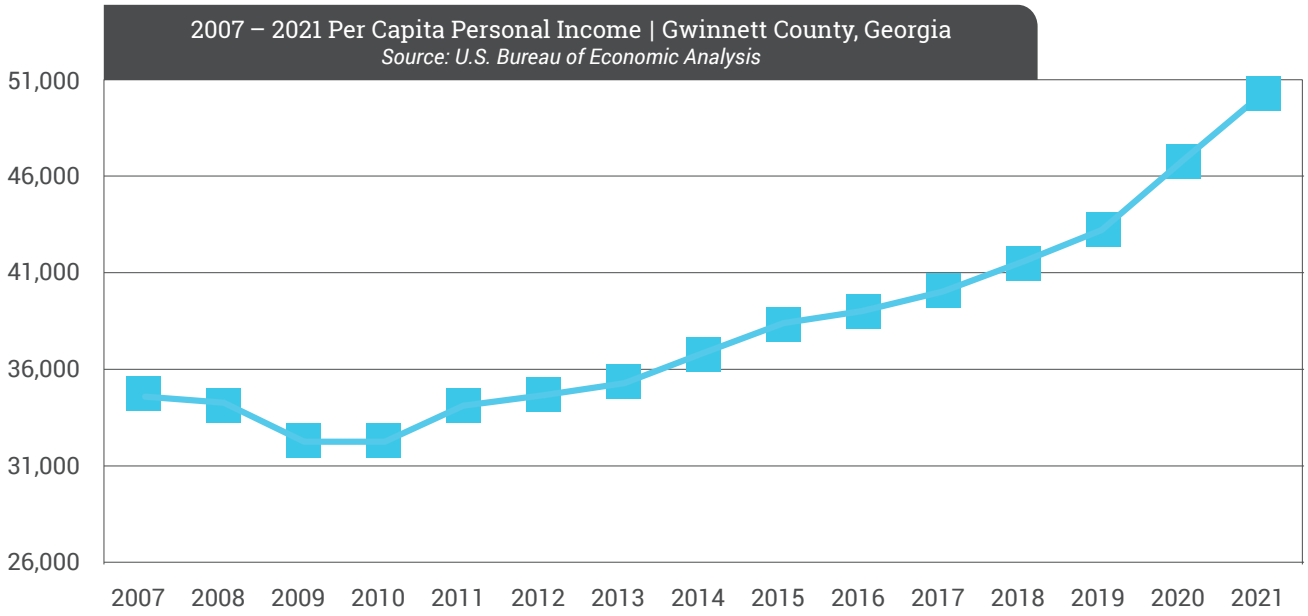
With a focus on redevelopment and revitalization, as outlined in the Gwinnett 2040 Unified Plan, the economic outlook in Gwinnett County remains positive. Population growth continues to be one of the greatest catalysts impacting development. The County's population has grown nearly 7 percent from 2016 to 2021 and is projected to reach more than one million by 2024 (U.S. Census Bureau and Woods & Poole). Home values, construction activity, and development opportunities 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. Gwinnett County's unemployment rate was 2.6 percent in December 2021, 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). Gwinnett's unemployment rate continued to decline throughout 2022. According to the Georgia Department of Labor, in December 2022, Gwinnett County boasted a 2.4 percent unemployment rate, which was lower than the Atlanta metropolitan area (3.1 percent), the state of Georgia (2.8 percent), and the United States (3.3 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 2022, Partnership Gwinnett generated $149.3 million in new capital investment, won 26 projects (11 relocations and 15 expansions), and created 3,854 jobs. Also in 2022, the Gwinnett Chamber held ribbon cutting ceremonies with 70 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 more than 72 percent and has increased approximately $18.7 billion since 2015. From 2015 to 2022, the average value of all types of residences, including single-family homes, condos, and town-houses, rose 94 percent from $180,000 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 $50,256 in 2021, an increase of 7.6 percent over 2020 ($46,705).



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. The policy ensures ongoing financial sustainability beyond a single fiscal year budget cycle in light of the County's long-term service vision, priorities, and strategies. Long-term financial planning includes various actions intended to evaluate and address known and potential internal and external issues and opportunities impacting the County's current and future financial condition. Such issues and opportunities are identified, presented, and addressed 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 attain and 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 and communicated on a regular basis;
5. Establish mechanisms to identify early warning indicators; and
6. Identify changes in expenditure or revenue structures needed to deliver services or to meet the goals defined 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 2023 Budget Document on pages II:49 – II:51.

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

The County continues to work under the **Gwinnett 2040 Unified Plan**, which is the comprehensive plan. Recently completed housing and residential zoning district studies may trigger comprehensive plan updates to provide guidance on Gwinnett's growth and development. These studies will likely impact the future land use, character areas, and long and short-term goals. This will be critical preparation for the five-year update in 2024.

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 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. A consultant selection process for assistance in the development of a new TDP started in 2021. 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 2006. Work on the Master Plan began in October 2022. This new update will include an economic impact perspective as well as the future layout of the airport and may take 18 to 24 months to complete.

Gwinnett County Water Resources has established **Water and Wastewater Master Plans** for its sewer, distribution, collection and treatment, and water production systems, which were adopted in 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2019 respectively. These master plans are fully aligned with the Gwinnett 2040 Unified Plan. The plans 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 – not in a county whose population has grown from about 72,000 in 1970 to more than 980,000 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 were reevaluated 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, service delivery, etc. 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.

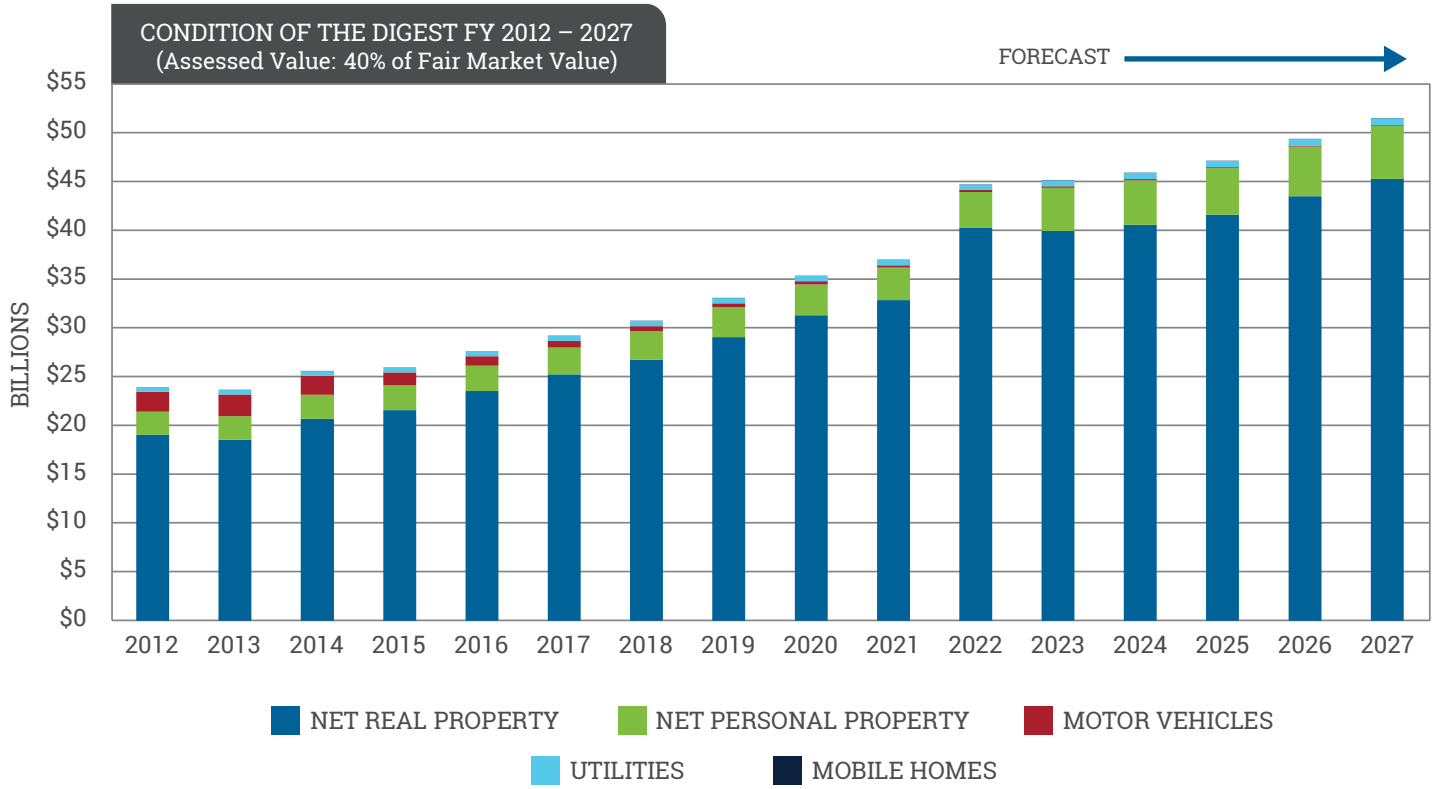
Keeping Gwinnett a preferred place where everyone thrives includes making it easier for people to walk, run, and bike through their neighborhoods and to and from attractions such as local parks, schools, churches, and neighborhood shopping. As again found in the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan, walking consistently ranks as the most popular recreational activity for Gwinnett's residents. The **Open Space and Greenway Master Plan**, amended by the Open Space Greenway Master Plan Update, comprehensively explores open space acquisition, the 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 Department of Transportation and the Gwinnett Department of Community Services, as well as 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**, last amended in 2008, examined five core planning elements: waste reduction, waste collection, waste disposal, land limitation, and 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 (77.3 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 services such as police, fire, development and enforcement, and emergency medical services, as well as economic development activity. Tax-related funds make up 52.3 percent of the fiscal year 2023 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 29 percent from 2019 to 2022.



Since the inception of title *ad valorem* taxes in the spring of 2013, motor vehicle *ad valorem* taxes have declined 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 2021 to 2022, there was a decrease of $124,620, or 4 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

In 2022, Gwinnett County continued to focus on the health and well-being of its employees and their families. As the cost of health care rises, the County has continuously promoted a proactive and holistic approach to health care. The Wellness Program encourages engagement and participation, and with this, employees and their families gain an awareness of their overall well-being and become motivated to seek improvement. While maintaining a strong focus on mental health, the County also provided programs and resources to promote holistic well-being, including physical, social, and other aspects. The County also offered expanded resources outside of normal working hours, in some cases offering hybrid programs, enabling the Wellness Program to better serve the entire employee population and their spouses.

The Wellness Program encourages engagement in healthy habits with a goal of producing real 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. In 2022, more than 66 percent of eligible employees completed their biometric screening and wellness assessment. The County was also able to return to hosting the annual Wellness Fair, in which 2,000 employees and their spouses participated. The Wellness Fair provided information and resources to help employees and their families improve their health and understand the tools available to them.

During 2022, the County implemented a new family planning benefit provided by Maven. This program is available for all benefits-eligible employees and their spouses. The program provides family support with access to the Maven app, which gives employees resources for all stages of the family planning process. In addition, families can gain support and information about fertility treatments, adoption, surrogacy, pregnancy, and post-partum care. This benefit also includes access to the Maven Wallet reimbursement program, which reimburses families up to $20,000 to aid in paying for expenses related to fertility treatments, egg freezing, surrogacy, and adoption. More than 150 employees and spouses have used some aspect of this program since implementation.

In 2022, the County was recognized as one of Atlanta Business Chronicle's Healthiest Employers, placing fourth overall in the extra-large company category. The County also won Aetna's Gold Workplace Wellbeing Award. These achievements show Gwinnett's continued dedication toward maintaining a healthy workforce for the success of the organization as well as in mitigating rising health care costs.

The County's health plan premium costs for all medical plans continue to increase, following the trend for employers nationwide. Total premiums increased by five percent for 2023. As a part of the ongoing strategy to control long-term costs, the County continued an incremental one percent decrease to its subsidy for dependents, reducing the County's liability for health plan premiums that cover dependents. There were no major changes in plan design for 2022, giving employees a continued sense of stability and program familiarity.

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, 2022, the funded ratios for the DB Pension and OPEB plans were 72.23 percent and 84.62 percent, respectively.

More details are in ***Notes 14*** and ***15*** 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. The effort has greatly expanded and evolved over the years, with a current focus on the following areas:

- Reduce CO_2 greenhouse gas emissions
- Conserve/increase greenspace and trees
- Reduce energy consumption; increase use of renewable energy
- Conserve water and prevent pollution
- Increase recycling rates and waste diversion from landfills
- Improve air quality
- Raise awareness of environmental sustainability issues and efforts

To date, Gwinnett County has largely measured its sustainability efforts through participation in the Atlanta Regional Commission's Green Communities Program. The Green Communities Program is a voluntary sustainability certification program that helps local governments reduce their environmental impact through actionable measures. The County was certified at the Bronze level in 2010, Silver in 2012, Gold in 2014, and Platinum in 2018. Gwinnett County was the first County in the metro area to be certified at Platinum in this program. In 2022, the County recertified at the Platinum level.

In 2021, two groups were created to advance the County's environmental sustainability efforts. First, an internal staff team was chartered made up of employee representatives from seven primary stakeholder departments. Second, the Board of Commissioners through a resolution created a Sustainability Commission with five appointed members. The five members are residents from each district within the county who bring expertise in sustainability. The Commission's primary focus is to help the County achieve its sustainability goals by providing advice and recommendations on matters related to the County's sustainability practices and efforts. In 2022, the Board of Commissioners included a new senior level position, referred to as an Environmental Sustainability Officer, in the proposed 2022 budget to coordinate and lead the County's sustainability efforts in the future.

Some efforts Gwinnett County made towards environmental sustainability in 2022 are provided below:

- Gwinnett Solid Waste Management partnered with Gwinnett Clean & Beautiful to host two recycling events, collecting 6,420 pounds of textiles, 20 tons of tires, 42 tons of electronics, 31 tons of paper, 462 gallons of oil based or aerosol paint, and 9,578 gallons of latex paint.
- Gwinnett Solid Waste Management partnered with residential haulers to add 2 additional glass recycling drop off locations. Nearly 150 tons of glass were collected at the County's 3 drop off locations in 2022.
- Facility Construction obtained LEED certification for the Duluth Library Branch and the Norcross Library Branch.
- Water Resources maintained a 100 percent safe drinking water compliance rate and a 100 percent wastewater treatment compliance rate.
- Opening in 2022, the Water Tower facility is a new center for water innovation with a mission to bring the public and private sectors of the water industry side by side with academia and nonprofits to tackle the industry's greatest challenges.

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 2023 Budget Document (pages II:39 – II:67) 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 control, risk management, and governance processes. This is accomplished primarily through compliance, operational, and information system audits for all Gwinnett County departments and offices.



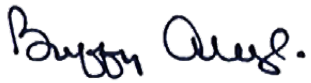
AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The list below includes some of the numerous awards received by Gwinnett County departments in 2022. 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 County's federally funded emergency rental and utility assistance program Project RESET 2.0, which ensured that 18,297 individuals in Gwinnett County did not have to face an eviction or utility disconnection
- Community Services transported and distributed 1,031,898 pounds of food, supplies, and personal care items for community partners and residents to address food insecurity in the county
- Commission of Fire Accreditation International awarded Department Accreditation in March 2022 for the five-year term of 2022 – 2027
- Animal Welfare implemented the *Return to Community Cat Program* which Trap-Neuter-Returned 1,228 cats, preventing 9,824 births
- Maintained accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies for the Department, Training Division, and Communications Division
- Support Services completed the SPLOST-funded construction of the Fire Station 13
- In 2022, the Sheriff's Office Mental Health Task Force intervened in 795 encounters by Peace Officers of mentally ill persons resulting in zero arrests
- *Best Tasting Water in Georgia*, awarded by the Georgia Association of Water Professionals
- Georgia Transit Association honored Gwinnett County Transit (now Ride Gwinnett) with the *Performance Award* for excellent service during the COVID-19 pandemic

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.

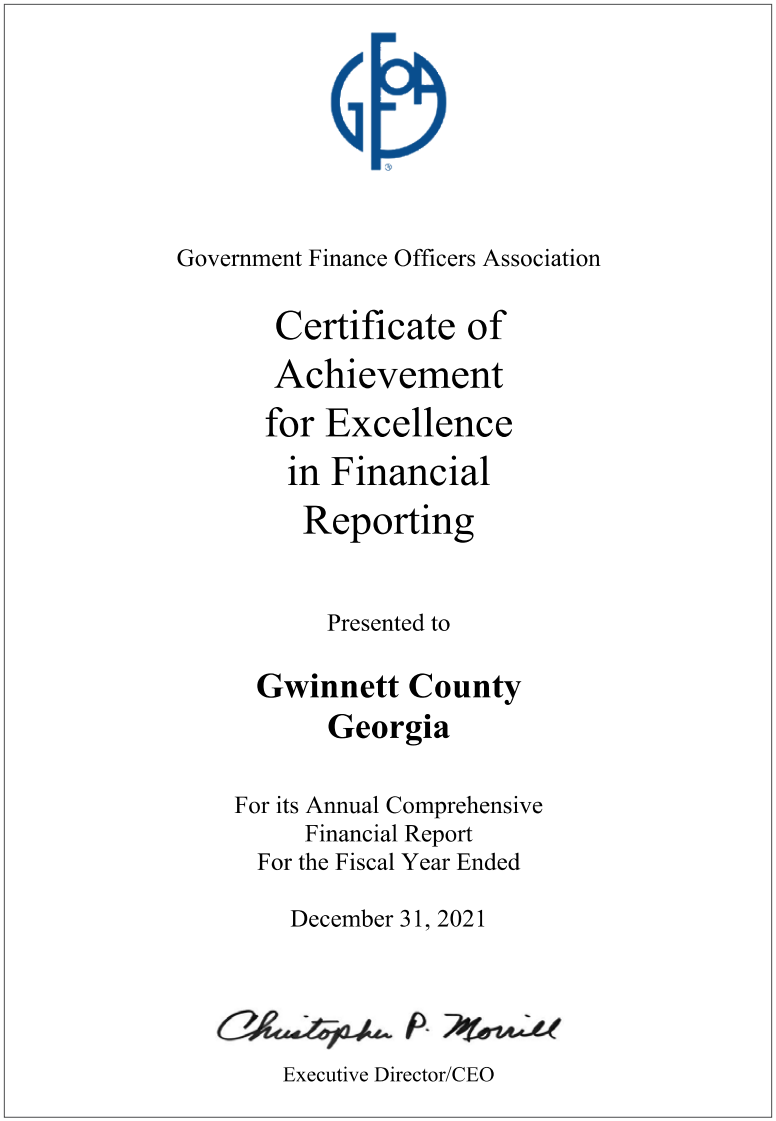
Respectfully submitted,



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 annual comprehensive financial report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.



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, 2021

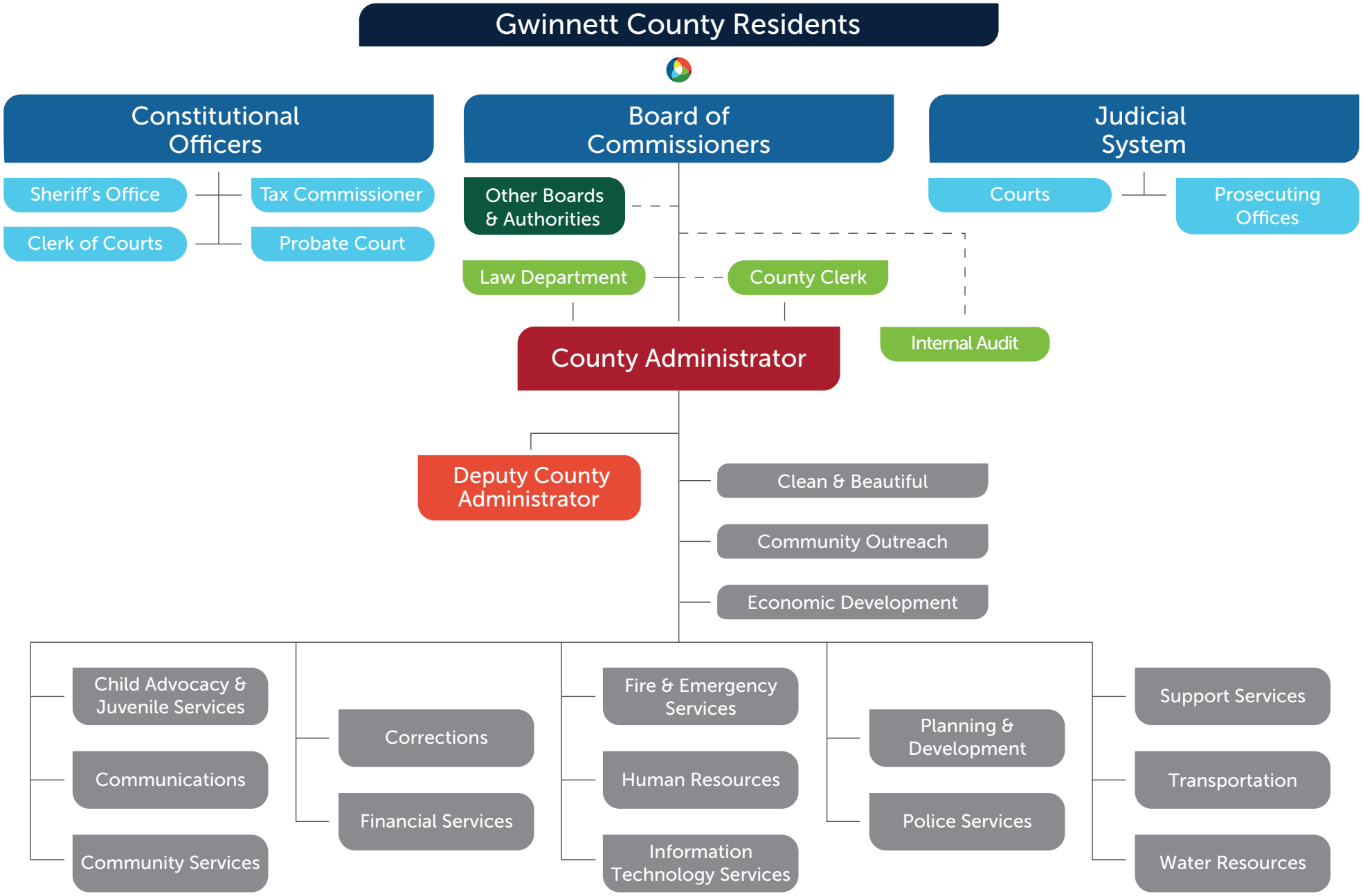
Christopher P. Morrill

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



COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

County Administrator
Glenn Stephens

Deputy County Administrator/ Chief Financial Officer
Maria Woods

County Attorney
Mike Ludwiczak

Assistant County Administrator
Joe Weatherford
Russell Knick

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 Fred Cephas

Human Resources
Adrienne McAllister, *Director*

Information Technology Services
Dorothy Parks, *Director/CIO*

Law Department
Mike Ludwiczak, *Director*

Planning and Development
Matthew Dickison, *Director*

Police Services
Chief J.D. McClure

Support Services
Angelia Parham, *Director*

Transportation
Lewis Cooksey, *Director*

Water Resources
Rebecca Shelton, *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
Lisamarie Bristol

Tax Commissioner
Denise R. Mitchell

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

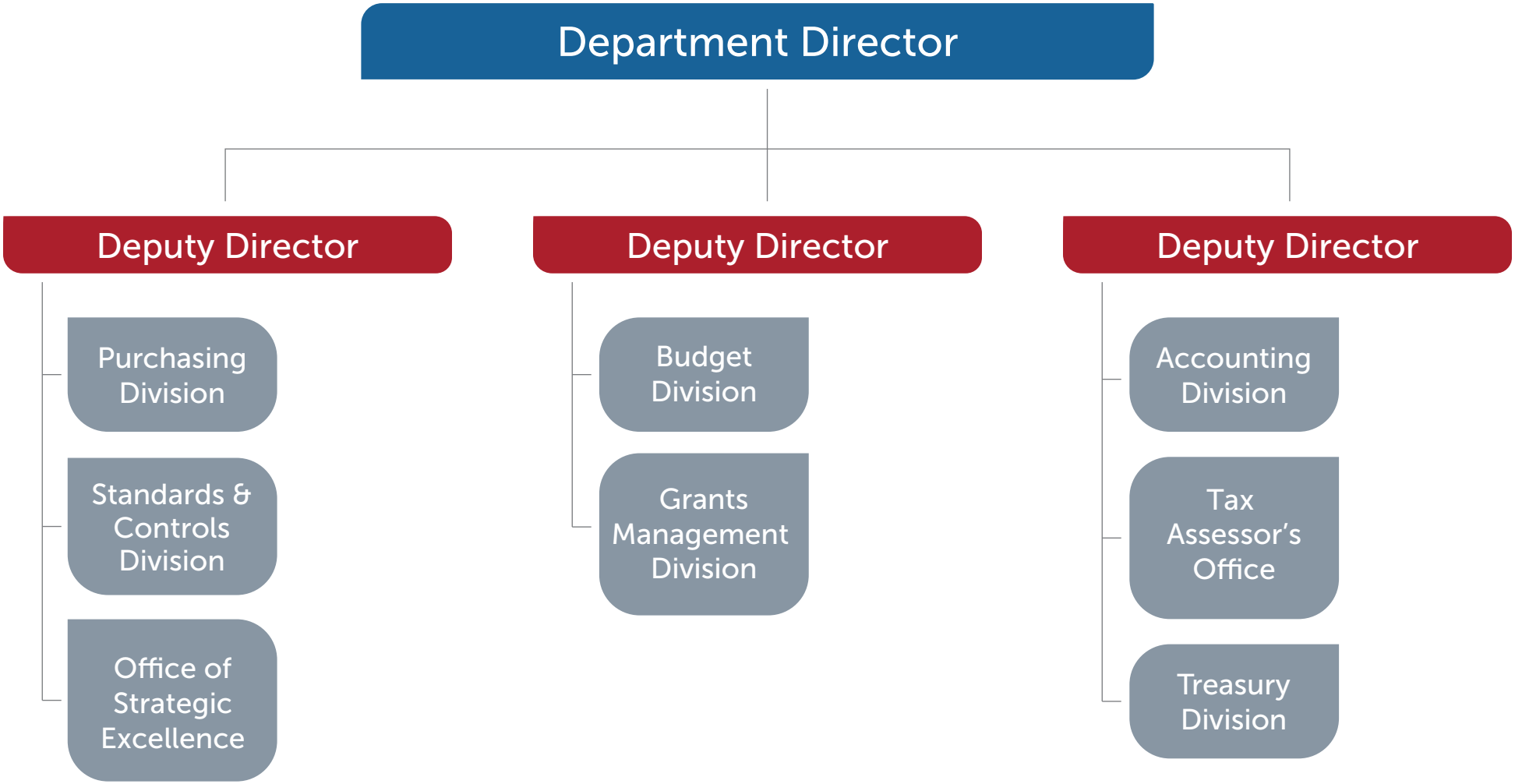
Recorder's Court Judges
Kathrine Armstrong, *Chief Judge*
Wesley Person
Mihae Park

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, Financial Reporting Manager
Suhelly **Lopez,** Accounting Manager

Deirdre **Diggs,** Financial Analyst
Toshoy **Grindley-Fuller,** Financial Analyst
Kimberly **Jones,** Financial Analyst
Lisa **Lawhorn,** Financial Analyst
Sophia **Mathew,** Program Analyst
Lisa **Royer,** Financial Analyst
Wanda **Urrutia,** Financial Analyst





FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditors' Report
Management's Discussion and Analysis

MAULDIN & JENKINS
CPAs & ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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, 2022, 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 auditor's, 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, 2022, 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 9%, 92%, and 52%, respectively, of the assets and deferred outflows of resources, net position, and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended. Those statements were audited by other auditor's 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 auditor's.

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.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the County adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as of January 1, 2022. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

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 137 - 143, 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 29, 2023, 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

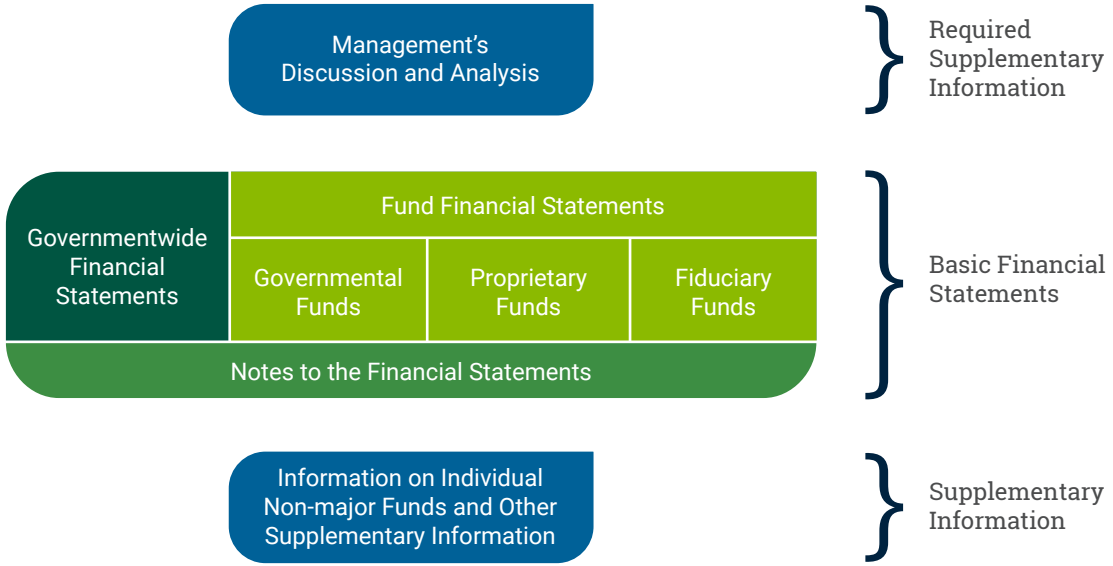
Atlanta, Georgia
June 29, 2023

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, 2022. 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 (Street Lighting, Speed Hump, Opioid Remediation, 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, Fire and Emergency Medical Services District, Loganville Emergency Medical Services District, Development and Enforcement District, Recreation District, Police Services District, Economic Development Tax, Jimmy Carter Boulevard TAD, Indian Trail TAD, Park Place TAD, Lake Lucerne TAD, Gwinnett Place TAD, The Exchange at Gwinnett Tax Allocation District, *CARES Act* Grant, ARPA Fund, Emergency Rental Assistance Fund, and Miscellaneous Grant); Capital Projects (2014 Sales Tax, 2017 Sales Tax, 2023 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, 2014 Sales Tax, 2017 Sales Tax, and 2023 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 pages 75 – 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, 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 – 136 of this report.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Gwinnett County's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows at December 31, 2022, by $8,349,618,000 (net position). Of this amount, $763,140,000 (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, 2022, the County's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of $1,503,822,000, an increase of $146,893,000, or 10.8 percent, when compared to the prior year. Of the $1,503,822,000 total governmental fund balance, $220,696,799 remains in the General Fund as unassigned. For more information, see pages 34 – 36.
- At December 31, 2022, the County's General Fund reported a fund balance of $229,437,000, an increase of $15,420,000, or 7.2 percent, when compared to the prior year. For more information, see page 35.
- As of December 31, 2022, the County's enterprise funds reported a combined net position of $4,319,995,000, an increase of $161,202,000, or 3.9 percent, when compared to the prior year. Of the $4,319,995,000 total enterprise fund net position, $411,845,000 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 33.
- Since 1997, the County has maintained a AAA credit rating from each of the three rating agencies that review public sector debt.
- Gwinnett County continues to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic both financially and operationally in 2022. Hotel/motel taxes were up over 29 percent from the prior year as hotel occupancy reached 70 percent. Property tax revenues across all operating funds were up due to higher property values and new construction.
- In 2022, the County received $44.5 million in emergency rental assistance grant funds through the *Consolidated Appropriations 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 another $90.9 million in funds through the *American Rescue Plan Act*. Of the $90.9 million received, we have expended $16.4 million for general government, $5.7 million toward health and welfare, and $0.5 million toward housing and development. The remaining $68 million will be expended in future years.
- Personal Services expenses for salaries and benefits increased across all funds by approximately $70 million or 13 percent. Some of the main reasons for this increase include the creation of new positions in 2022, a market adjustment in April 2022, pay for performance increases, and the one-time cost of living adjustment in December 2022.
- The County experienced the impacts of rising costs and supply chain issues. Due to these issues, some vendors were unable to enter long-term (annual) contracts or honor their existing contract renewal prices. Additionally, the County experienced price increases because of disruptions in food supplies as well as delays and shortages of IT hardware and other equipment/commodities utilized in County operations.



GOVERNMENTWIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As previously noted, over time, net position serves as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In 2022, Gwinnett County's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $8,349,618,000 at the close of the most recent fiscal year. This represents an increase of $352,546,000, or 4.4 percent, from fiscal year 2021.

Gwinnett County's Net Position
(in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current and other assets	$ 1,984,133	$ 1,723,424	$ 695,622	$ 736,806	$ 2,679,755	$ 2,460,230
Capital assets	2,913,358	2,848,951	4,375,649	4,222,999	7,289,007	7,071,950
Total assets	4,897,491	4,572,375	5,071,271	4,959,805	9,968,762	9,532,180
Deferred outflows of resources	164,909	11,840	27,338	6,037	192,247	17,877
Long-term liabilities outstanding	780,187	447,879	635,789	666,387	1,415,976	1,114,266
Other liabilities	212,073	132,017	124,123	110,835	336,196	242,852
Total liabilities	992,260	579,896	759,912	777,222	1,752,172	1,357,118
Deferred inflows of resources	42,395	168,680	16,824	27,187	59,219	195,867
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	2,673,237	2,654,959	3,874,921	3,746,909	6,548,158	6,401,868
Restricted	1,005,091	862,719	33,229	23,659	1,038,320	886,378
Unrestricted	349,417	317,961	413,723	390,865	763,140	708,826
Total net position	$ 4,027,745	$ 3,835,639	$ 4,321,873	$ 4,161,433	$ 8,349,618	$ 7,997,072

By far, the largest portion of the County's net position (78.4 percent) at December 31, 2022, 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 (12.4 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position ($763,140,000) 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 16*.

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 2021.

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

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 120,082	$ 110,128	$ 461,259	$ 443,701	$ 581,341	$ 553,829
Operating grants and contributions	49,943	47,056	8,803	5,426	58,746	52,482
Capital grants and contributions	88,487	77,515	90,575	90,672	179,062	168,187
General revenues:						
Property taxes	680,675	607,889	—	—	680,675	607,889
Sales taxes	236,257	210,096	—	—	236,257	210,096
Other taxes	106,108	88,915	—	—	106,108	88,915
Investment income	24,884	(1,275)	6,893	(1,400)	31,777	(2,675)
Other miscellaneous	11,724	11,830	—	—	11,724	11,830
Total revenues	1,318,160	1,152,154	567,530	538,399	1,885,690	1,690,553
Expenses						
General government	117,995	51,874	—	—	117,995	51,874
Public safety	353,082	293,592	—	—	353,082	293,592
Judiciary	216,834	184,439	—	—	216,834	184,439
Public works	161,216	128,785	—	—	161,216	128,785
Health and welfare	57,332	84,353	—	—	57,332	84,353
Culture and recreation	121,617	106,890	—	—	121,617	106,890
Housing and development	60,745	48,849	—	—	60,745	48,849
Tourism	5,247	3,389	—	—	5,247	3,389
Development authority	7,619	7,971	—	—	7,619	7,971
Interest on long-term debt	2,502	2,502	—	—	2,502	2,502
Water and sewer	—	—	324,026	289,746	324,026	289,746
Airport	—	—	2,452	2,059	2,452	2,059
Economic development	—	—	5,784	5,527	5,784	5,527
Solid waste	—	—	46,703	43,232	46,703	43,232
Stormwater	—	—	29,066	27,475	29,066	27,475
Transit	—	—	20,924	20,552	20,924	20,552
Total expenses	1,104,189	912,644	428,955	388,591	1,533,144	1,301,235
Increase in net position before transfers	213,971	239,510	138,575	149,808	352,546	389,318
Transfers	(21,865)	(21,023)	21,865	21,023	—	—
Increase in net position after transfers	192,106	218,487	160,440	170,831	352,546	389,318
Net position – January 1	3,835,639	3,617,152	4,161,433	3,990,602	7,997,072	7,607,754
Net position – December 31	$ 4,027,745	$ 3,835,639	$ 4,321,873	$ 4,161,433	$ 8,349,618	$ 7,997,072

Governmental activities: Governmental activities increased the County's net position by $192,106,000, thereby accounting for 54.5 percent of the total growth in net position.

- Revenues increased by $166.0 million, primarily due to increases in property taxes ($72.8 million), sales taxes ($26.2 million), investment income ($26.2 million), other taxes ($17.2 million), capital grants and contributions ($11.0 million), charges for services ($10.0 million), operating grants and contributions ($2.9 million), and other revenues ($0.1 million). The increase in property taxes is attributable to an improving digest characterized by rising home values and new construction. Investment income increased due to rising interest rates in 2022.

- General government expenses increased by $66.1 million, primarily from increases in the mark-to market adjustment ($33.5 million), general operating expenses ($23.1 million), intergovernmental payments to others ($5.4 million), personal services ($3.4 million), and contributions for self-funded insurance and indirect costs ($1.3 million). These increases were partially offset by decreases in internal service fund expense allocations of $0.7 million.

- Public safety expenses increased by $59.5 million, primarily from increases in general operating expenses ($31.1 million), contributions for self-funded insurance and indirect costs ($3.3 million), and personal services ($29.5 million) resulting from an increase in the number of positions and pay increases. The increases were partially offset by decreases in internal service fund expense allocations of $4.0 million.

- Judiciary expenses increased by $32.4 million, primarily due to increases in operating expenses ($19.0 million), personal services ($16.1 million), and contributions to self-funded insurance and indirect costs ($3.5 million). These increases were partially offset by decreases in internal service fund expense allocations of $5.9 million.

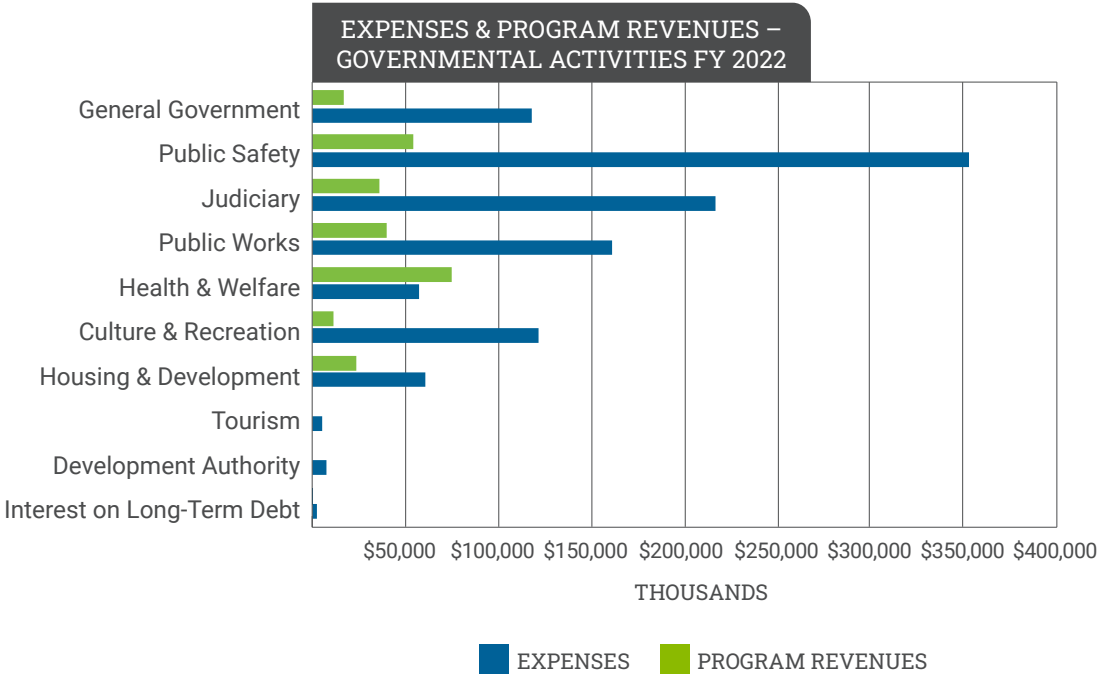
- Public works expenses increased by $32.4 million, primarily due to increases in operating expenses ($29.1 million), personal services ($2.4 million), and contributions to self-funded insurance and indirect costs ($1.5 million).

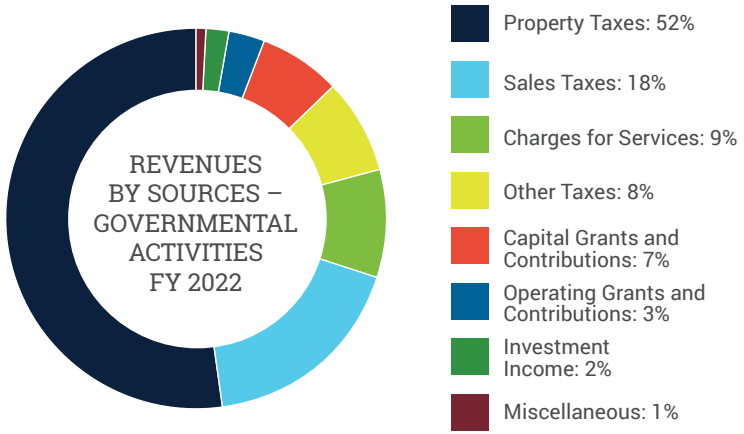


- Housing and development expenses increased by $11.9 million, primarily due to increases in operating expenses ($24.4 million), personal services ($2.1 million), as well as contributions to self-funded insurance and indirect costs ($1.1 million). These increases were partially offset by decreases in intergovernmental payments to others ($15.4 million).

- Culture and recreation expenses increased by $14.7 million, primarily due to increases in operating expenses ($9.9 million), personal services ($4.2 million), and contributions to self-funded insurance and indirect costs ($2.2 million). These increases were partially offset by decreases in internal service fund expense allocations ($1.6 million).

- Health and welfare expenses decreased by $27.0 million primarily due to decreases in personal services ($11.4 million), operating expenses ($7.6 million) and intergovernmental payments to others ($7 million) related to the end of *CARES Act* funding and a decrease in the use of ARPA funds in comparison to 2021.





Business-type activities: Business-type activities increased the County's net position by $160,440,000, accounting for 45.5 percent of the total growth in the government's net position. Key elements of this increase were as follows:

- In 2022, the Water and Sewerage Fund reported an increase in net position of 137,639,000, which was 0.2% more than the 2021 increase in net position. The primary factors contributing to the 2022 increase in net position include operating income of $75 million and capital contributions of $81 million (from system development charges and developer donations of capital assets). Revenues were up 4.1 percent compared to the prior year due to rate increases approved in 2020. Operating expenses increased $33.8 million, or 12.7 percent, from the prior year. The increase in operating expenses was due primarily to increases in purchased services ($12.7 million), personal services ($7.2 million), depreciation expense ($6.7 million), supplies ($4.8 million), and contributions for self-funded insurance ($1.8 million).

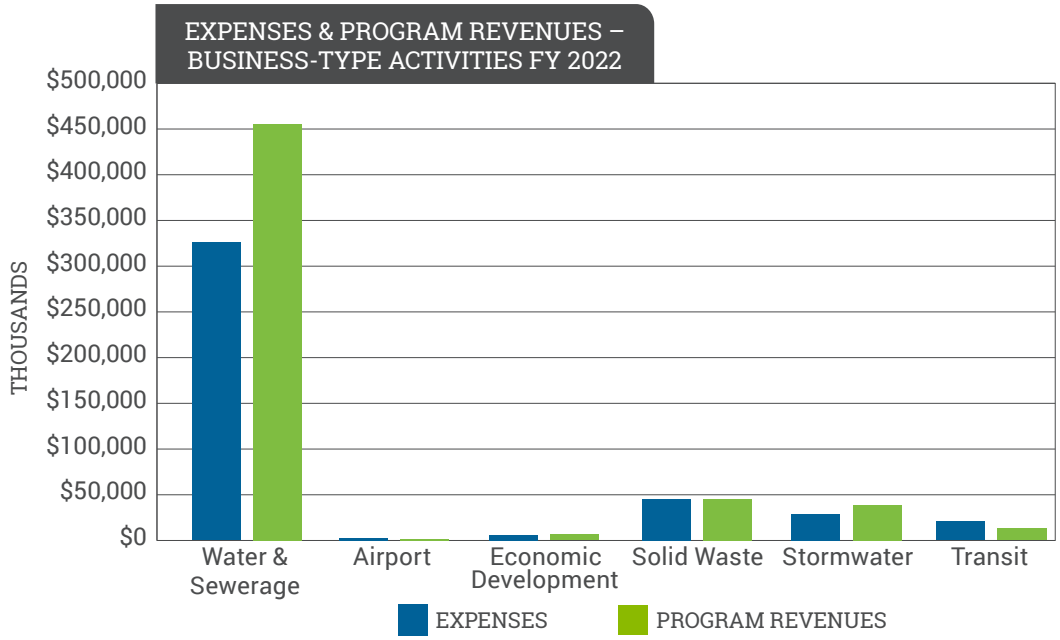
- The Stormwater Fund reported operating income of $3.4 million, which was $1.3 million higher than 2021. The fund ended the year with an increase in net position of $9,965,000, which is down ($7.6 million) from the 2021 increase in net position. Revenues were up 1.4 percent compared to the prior year. Operating expenses increased $2.1 million, or 8.3 percent from prior year. The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to increases in non-capitalized projects ($1.8 million), personal services ($1.2 million), and depreciation expense ($0.4 million). These increases were partially offset by a decrease of $1.6 million for purchased services.

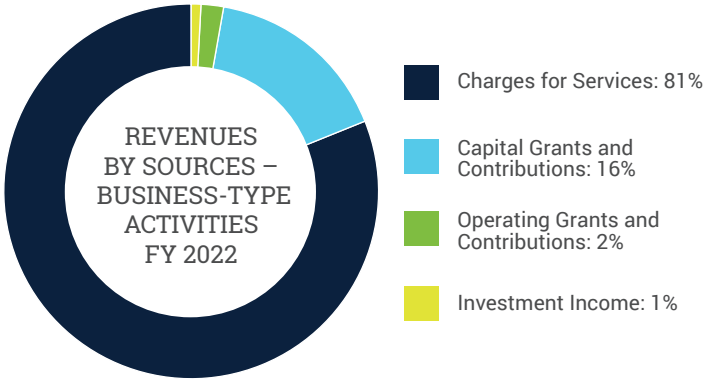
- The Airport Fund reported a decrease in net position of $41,000, which was a decrease of approximately $1.6 million from the 2021 change in net position due to a decrease in intergovernmental revenue when compared to 2021.

- The Solid Waste Fund reported a decrease in net position of $0.8 million, which was approximately $1.2 million less than the 2021 change in net position. This decrease to the change in net position was primarily due to an increase in operating expenses of $2.0 million and a decrease in investment earnings of $0.6 million, which were offset by an increase in operating revenue of $1.4 million.

- The Transit Fund reported an increase in net position of $11.8 million, which was approximately $6.3 million more than the 2021 change in net position. This is primarily related to increased contributions from the General fund for future transit needs. Charges for services were up $0.3 million as ridership continues to increase.

- The Economic Development Fund reported an increase in net position of $2.6 million, which was approximately $4.7 million less than the 2021 change in net position, primarily due to a decrease in transfers from other funds when compared to 2021.





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 balances 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 2022, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $1,503,822,000, an increase of $146,893,000 in comparison with the prior year. This increase is approximately $69.7 million greater than the 2021 increase in fund balances. Overall, revenues were up $106.5 million, expenditures were up $64.5 million, and net other financing sources were up $27.8 million.

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

- An increase in property tax revenues of $60.9 million due to increasing home values and new construction
- An increase in sales tax revenue of $26.2 million
- An increase in other tax revenue of $14.1 million
- An increase in hotel/motel tax revenue of $3.2 million due to increasing occupancy rates
- An increase in intergovernmental revenues of $15.3 million
- An increase in charges for services of $7.6 million due to an increase in recreation classes, facility rentals, and increased activity in the courts
- An increase in fines and forfeitures of $3.6 million due to increased activity in the courts
- A decrease in investment income of $13.4 million due to the 2022 mark-to market adjustment which reduced the face value of the County's portfolio as interest rates rose in the last half of 2022
- A decrease in permits and licenses of $1.2 million due to decreased business and construction activity
- A decrease in miscellaneous revenues of $0.3 million

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

- An increase in personal services of $46.5 million from adding new positions, a market adjustment, and one-time cost of living adjustment
- An increase in capital expenditures of $16.2 million. Capital outlay expenditures fluctuate from year to year as new projects are started and others are completed. Capital projects completed in 2022 include the renovations to the Gwinnett Justice and Administration center, Fire Station 13, as well as the 2017 SPLOST program
- An increase of $8.9 million in grant programs to support the emergency rental assistance program and other grants
- An increase in intergovernmental payments to cities of $3.7 million for city/county shared 2017 SPLOST projects

- An increase in contributions for self-funded insurance and indirect costs of $12.0 million
- An increase in operating expenditures of $15.2 million from increased utilities, repairs and maintenance, supplies, and postage
- A decrease of $28 million in *CARES Act* grant program expenditures over prior year as remaining funding was spent in 2021
- A decrease of $10.0 million in ARPA program spending

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 $220,696,799, 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 62.1 percent of General Fund expenditures. Total fund balance increased $15.4 million, as compared to an increase of $40.7 million in 2021. This decrease of approximately $25.3 million in operating results compared to 2021 is attributed to a combination of factors:

- An increase in expenditures of $46.4 million, primarily due to an increase in general operating expenditures of $11.7 million, an increase in contributions to internal service funds of $7.8 million for indirect cost allocations, and an increase of $27.2 million in personal services due to new positions, a market adjustment in April, pay-for-performance increases, and a one-time cost of living adjustment in December.
- An increase in transfers to other funds of $16.7 million
- An increase in revenues of $37 million, primarily due to increases in real and personal property taxes, charges for services, motor vehicle *ad valorem* tax, and fines and forfeitures, offset by slight decreases in miscellaneous, and permits and licenses revenues



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 2022, restricted fund balance was $81,808,000, which is above the required fund balance reserve of three months of normal operating expenditures and represents an increase of $8.8 million from the fiscal year 2021 restricted fund balance. Revenues increased $14.5 million, primarily due to an increase in property tax revenues resulting from an increasing digest as well as an increase in charges for services due to an increase in the number of ambulance transports. Expenditures increased $17.6 million, primarily due to increases in salary and overtime costs of $13.9 million associated with a market adjustment in April, pay-for-performance increases, new positions, and a one-time cost of living adjustment in December, as well as an increase in operating expenses of $2.7 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 2022, restricted fund balance was $107,471,000, which is above the required fund balance reserve of three months of operating expenditures and represents an increase of $14.4 million from the fiscal year 2021 restricted fund balance. Revenues increased $20.1 million, primarily due to increases in property tax and insurance premium tax revenues. Expenditures increased $13.1 million, primarily due to salaries and adjusted market rates.

The ARPA fund, established in 2021, accounts for funds received under the federal *American Rescue Plan Act* program. At the end of fiscal year 2022, the ARPA fund balance was $2.0 million. Revenues exceeded program expenditures by $2.0 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 2022, the Other Capital Projects Fund balance was $413,111,000, representing an increase of $29.8 million from 2021. Expenditures exceeded revenues by $98.8 million and were offset by transfers in of $82.4 million. In addition, issuance of capital lease obligations were ($49.0 million) and transfers out were ($2.8 million). Transfers to the capital projects fund increased approximately $1.4 million from the prior year. Expenditures increased $34.2 million in 2022 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 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 2022, the 2014 Sales Tax Fund reported a fund balance of $38,906,000. Expenditures exceeded revenues by $22.3 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 2022.

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 2022, the 2017 Sales Tax Fund reported a fund balance of $438,108,000. Revenues exceeded expenditures by $78.1 million, as revenues outpace expenditures while collections occur. 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 2022 amounted to $309,887,000. This represents an increase of $22.7 million in unrestricted net position from the end of the previous year. The total increase in net position was $137.6 million. 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 2022 budget was adopted with a $20.7 million use of fund balance. As of December 31, 2022, there was a budgeted $18.5 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 $17.4 million.

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget resulted in a net increase in budgeted expenditures and transfers out of $50 million and can be summarized as follows:

- Increase of $37 million in contributions, primarily due to a $29.8 million increased transfer to capital projects and a $7.1 million increased transfer to transit
- Increase of $6.5 million in personal services, primarily due to a market adjustment in April
- Increase of $1.9 million in general operating expenditures, primarily due to a $2.4 million increase in professional services, which was offset by a $0.4 million decrease in printing services
- Increase of $3.1 million in indirect cost budget related to the true-up of the 2021 indirect cost plan allocations

GENERAL FUND ACTUAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES VERSUS BUDGET

Actual revenues were ($6.4 million) under budget at the end of fiscal year 2022, which was primarily attributable to taxes being under budget by a net of $(13,943,000) due to the change of billing cycle and increased appeals resolved after the close of the fiscal year. The under budget revenue was partially offset by higher than expected revenues for investment income ($2,006,000), charges for services ($1,818,000), miscellaneous revenues ($1,737,000), and fines and forfeitures ($1,197,000).

Actual expenditures were $42.2 million under budget at the end of fiscal year 2022. The main contributing factors were as follows:

- Personal services expenditures were $20.4 million under budget, primarily due to vacancies
- General operating expenditures were $17.1 million under budget with the largest single line item being professional services, which was $7.4 million under budget. Other line items that were significantly under budget include postal services, printing services, general operating supplies, and security services.
- Unspent reserves/contingencies and allocations were $2.7 million under budget
- Subsidy payments 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, 2022, amounted to $7,289,007,000 (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	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Land	$ 746,426	$ 732,378	$ 79,910	$ 79,866	$ 826,336	$ 812,244
Improvements	377,644	377,120	2,968,624	2,905,664	3,346,268	3,282,784
Buildings	745,421	705,838	621,871	618,974	1,367,292	1,324,812
Right-to-use leased assets	4,483	—	—	—	4,483	—
Equipment	39,428	42,335	387,159	390,428	426,587	432,763
Vehicles	31,455	36,993	21,418	18,580	52,873	55,573
Infrastructure (roads, bridges, and sidewalks)	764,500	752,346	5,065	5,342	769,565	757,688
Construction in progress	204,001	201,941	291,602	204,145	495,603	406,086
Total	$ 2,913,358	$ 2,848,951	$ 4,375,649	$ 4,222,999	$ 7,289,007	$ 7,071,950

Total Total capital assets for governmental activities for 2022 totaled $2,913,358,000, which is an increase of $64.4 million, or 2.3 percent, over 2021. The total of governmental assets transferred from construction in progress to the asset records during the year totaled approximately $142.1 million. Major projects consisted of the following:

- Civic center expansion: $50,275,592
- SR 316 at Harbins Rd: $33,535,090
- Station 13 Relocation: $7,383,961
- Police Training Expansion: $5,773,271
- Collins Industrial Way (SR 20/Buford Dr): $5,253,391

Total capital assets for business-type activities for 2022 totaled $4,375,649,000, which is an increase of $152.7 million, or 3.6 percent, over 2021. The total of business-type assets that were transferred from construction in progress to the asset records during the year totaled approximately $131.2 million. Major projects consisted of the following:

- Water Research and Education Center: $35,543,413
- F. Wayne Hill WRC Rehabilitation: $13,747,323
- Stormwater Rehabilitation: $13,646,750
- Pump Station Rehabilitation: $10,242,734
- Gravity Sewer Enhancement/Expansion: $9,171,654

Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in *Note 7* on pages 102 – 104 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 $464.5 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 $62.0 million in revenue bonds issued through the Development Authority to fund redevelopment and development projects and $52.3 million in revenue bonds issued through the Urban Redevelopment Agency. Also, the County has lease agreements totaling $206.4 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	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue bonds	$ 38,485	$ 38,485	$ 516,850	$ 580,805	$ 555,335	$ 619,290
Lease payable	4,733	5,548	—	—	4,733	5,548
Intergovernmental payable – Development Authority	206,358	164,151	—	—	206,358	164,151
Contractual obligations	62,015	64,880	—	—	62,015	64,880
Total	$ 311,591	$ 273,064	$ 516,850	$ 580,805	$ 828,441	$ 853,869

In 2022, the County's revenue bonds, leases, and contractual obligations increased for the following purposes:

- Incurred Development Authority bond-related construction costs of $49.0 million related to the expansion and renovation of the Gas South District

These increases were offset by principal payments made in 2022 in the amount of $64 million and lease payments of $7.7 million. Overall, the County's bond-related long-term debt had a net decrease of $28.6 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 10*** on pages 107 – 115 of this report.

Legal Debt Limit
State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue which is 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 $4,249,096,000.



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 2022. The countywide tax digest has grown more than 29 percent from 2019 to 2022, primarily due to rising property values and new construction. From 2015 to 2022, the average value of all types of residences, including single-family homes, condos, and townhouses, rose 94 percent from $180,000 to $350,000. In 2021, Gwinnett County's unemployment rate was 2.6 percent, but by the end of 2022, it had improved to 2.4 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 have 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 2023. 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 2023 budget was developed in consideration of current issues and anticipated future challenges, including continuing population growth, economic uncertainty, and rising costs of goods and services. Developed within the framework of the County's five-year financial plan, the total fiscal year 2023 adopted budget, including operating and capital, is $2,268,561,162, up 9.8 percent from the 2022 adopted budget of $2,066,530,179. The budget includes funding to maintain core County services such as police and fire protection, roads, 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 2023 adopted operating budget totals $1,780,449,306, up 10.5 percent from the 2022 adopted operating budget of $1,611,578,335. 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 is additional contributions for capital needs, funding for additional transit funding and additional contributions to the Local Transit Operating fund, funding for increase in payments to contracted solid waste haulers, funding in support of the Gwinnett County Public Library, funding for continued support of the Rowen development, and funding for increase in fuel budgets due to expected increases in fuel costs.

New positions in alignment with the County's strategic priorities were included in both the 2022 and 2023 operating budgets. The 2022 budget added 151 new full-time positions, and the 2023 budget added 132 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 Child Advocacy and Juvenile Services department.

The 2023 adopted capital budget totals $488,111,856 up 7.3 percent from the 2022 adopted capital budget of $454,951,844. The year-over-year increase is primarily due to increases for the SPLOST 2023 program and Transportation.

Capital project budgets are adopted as multi-year project budgets. As a result, many of the same capital projects funded in 2022 will continue to be funded in 2023. New capital projects funded in the 2023 capital budget include the new Police Headquarters facility, renovations of the Gwinnett Justice and Administration Center Courtroom areas, and a renovation of the Bill Atkinson Animal Welfare Center. The capital budgets also include the development of the Interstate 85 Bus Rapid Transit Corridor and the completion for the update of the Comprehensive Transit Development Plan.

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 2023 budget. The budget was adopted unanimously by the Board of Commissioners on January 4, 2023. Departmental business plans and budget presentations made to the budget review team may be viewed at TVGwinnett.com under *Video on Demand*.

The 2023 budget was developed with input from five county residents who served on the Budget Review Team, Buzz Brockway and veteran committee members, Asif Jessani, David Cuffie, Hilda Abbot, and Michelle Kang. 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, 2022
(in thousands of dollars)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business–type Activities	Total	
ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 903,543	170,118	1,073,661	68,484
Investments	222,903	81,383	304,286	—
Receivables, net of allowance	44,721	35,377	80,098	802
Internal balances	(1,878)	1,878	—	—
Due from other governments	87,408	7,150	94,558	3,304
Due from primary government	—	—	—	2,373
Lease receivable – current	516	431	947	—
Inventories	3,266	3,997	7,263	—
Prepaid items	12,625	14,618	27,243	—
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	—	99,652	99,652	—
Lease receivable – noncurrent	6,297	9,363	15,660	—
Intergovernmental receivable	—	—	—	206,359
Economic development contract receivable from primary government	—	—	—	62,015
Due from Rowen Foundation	—	—	—	85,924
Noncurrent investments	618,808	213,618	832,426	—
Net OPEB asset	—	—	—	1,324
Assets held for redevelopment	—	58,037	58,037	1,116
Due from component unit	85,924	—	85,924	—
Capital assets:				
Land and construction in progress	950,427	371,512	1,321,939	—
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	1,962,931	4,004,137	5,967,068	1,555
Total assets	4,897,491	5,071,271	9,968,762	433,256
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Pension-related deferred outflows	141,716	20,735	162,451	17,532
OPEB-related deferred outflows	23,193	3,343	26,536	4,565
Deferred charge on refunding of bonds	—	2,922	2,922	687
Goodwill	—	338	338	—
Total deferred outflows of resources	$ 164,909	27,338	192,247	22,784

continued...

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – *Continued*

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business–type Activities	Total	Component Units
LIABILITIES:				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ 57,752	57,331	115,083	11,483
Other accrued payables	9,234	1,398	10,632	807
Retainage payable	5,880	6,484	12,364	—
Accrued interest payable	2,373	6,489	8,862	—
Due to others	2,083	755	2,838	6,685
Due to other governments	147	—	147	33
Customer deposits	—	4,453	4,453	—
Unearned revenue	134,604	47,213	181,817	171
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year	44,900	74,026	118,926	10,758
Due in more than one year	735,287	561,763	1,297,050	324,486
Due to primary government – economic development contract	—	—	—	85,924
Total liabilities	992,260	759,912	1,752,172	440,347
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Lease-related deferred inflows	6,528	9,230	15,758	—
Pension-related deferred inflows	—	—	—	9,492
OPEB-related deferred inflows	35,867	5,169	41,036	12,033
Deferred gain on refunding	—	2,425	2,425	1,039
Total deferred inflows of resources	42,395	16,824	59,219	22,564
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets	2,673,237	3,874,921	6,548,158	1,430
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	736,840	—	736,840	—
Debt service	115	33,229	33,344	—
Special programs	268,136	—	268,136	—
Grant programs	—	—	—	81
Health programs	—	—	—	12,518
Unrestricted	349,417	413,723	763,140	(20,900)
Total net position	$ 4,027,745	4,321,873	8,349,618	(6,871)

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

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(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	$ 117,995	16,127	613	93	(101,162)	—	(101,162)	—
Public safety	353,082	48,678	4,931	610	(298,863)	—	(298,863)	—
Judiciary	216,834	27,238	6,408	2,455	(180,733)	—	(180,733)	—
Public works	161,216	9,839	236	29,934	(121,207)	—	(121,207)	—
Health and welfare	57,332	51	37,131	39,094	18,944	—	18,944	—
Culture and recreation	121,617	4,598	426	6,355	(110,238)	—	(110,238)	—
Housing and development	60,745	13,551	198	9,946	(37,050)	—	(37,050)	—
Tourism	5,247	—	—	—	(5,247)	—	(5,247)	—
Development authority	7,619	—	—	—	(7,619)	—	(7,619)	—
Interest on long-term debt	2,502	—	—	—	(2,502)	—	(2,502)	—
Total governmental activities	1,104,189	120,082	49,943	88,487	(845,677)	—	(845,677)	—
Business-type activities:								
Water and sewer	324,026	374,871	—	80,818	—	131,663	131,663	—
Airport	2,452	1,694	—	—	—	(758)	(758)	—
Economic development	5,784	6,326	—	—	—	542	542	—
Solid waste	46,703	45,320	—	10	—	(1,373)	(1,373)	—
Stormwater	29,066	31,271	—	7,288	—	9,493	9,493	—
Transit	20,924	1,777	8,803	2,459	—	(7,885)	(7,885)	—
Total business-type activities	428,955	461,259	8,803	90,575	—	131,682	131,682	—
Total primary government	$ 1,533,144	581,341	58,746	179,062	(845,677)	131,682	(713,995)	—
Component units:	$ 62,052	9,220	31,015	—	—	—	—	(21,817)

continued...

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES – *Continued*

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(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					680,675	—	680,675	—
Sales taxes					236,257	—	236,257	—
Hotel motel taxes					14,036	—	14,036	—
Insurance premium tax					57,455	—	57,455	—
Business taxes					24,125	—	24,125	—
Other taxes					10,492	—	10,492	—
Lease interest income – development authority					—	—	—	6,461
Intergovernmental revenue from primary government, not restricted for specific programs					—	—	—	19,403
Intergovernmental revenue from State of Georgia, not restricted for specific programs					—	—	—	1,451
Investment income (loss)					24,884	6,893	31,777	544
Loan interest income					—	—	—	8
Economic development contract income					—	—	—	5,105
Miscellaneous					11,724	—	11,724	109
Total general revenues					1,059,648	6,893	1,066,541	33,081
Transfers					(21,865)	21,865	—	—
Total general revenues and transfers					1,037,783	28,758	1,066,541	33,081
Change in net position					192,106	160,440	352,546	11,264
Net position – beginning					3,835,639	4,161,433	7,997,072	(18,135)
Net position – ending					$ 4,027,745	4,321,873	8,349,618	(6,871)

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 2022

(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	$ 155,297	65,614	73,538	423	138,777	163,745	19,519	117,191	133,777	867,881
Investments	81,577	17,369	35,364	—	—	253,839	20,064	310,829	57,119	776,161
Receivables, net of allowance:										
Taxes	12,150	5,566	3,818	—	—	—	—	—	3,751	25,285
Accounts	1,479	5,686	254	—	892	843	1,699	935	5,600	17,388
Lease receivable	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	741	1,028
Due from other funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	116
Due from other governments	—	—	51,705	—	—	—	—	31,292	4,411	87,408
Inventories	2,203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348	2,551
Prepaid items	512	5	391	—	—	9	233	—	273	1,423
Total assets	$ 253,505	94,240	165,070	423	139,669	418,436	41,515	460,247	206,136	1,779,241
LIABILITIES:										
Accounts payable	$ 9,611	2,226	992	423	4,763	3,634	1,562	17,954	8,068	49,233
Due to other governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	147
Payroll payable	3,584	1,946	1,744	—	—	—	—	—	804	8,078
Retainage payable	—	—	—	—	—	1,691	143	4,046	—	5,880
Due to other funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	116
Unearned revenue	—	—	—	—	132,898	—	—	—	146	133,044
Due to others	915	—	93	—	—	—	904	139	32	2,083
Total liabilities	14,110	4,172	2,829	423	137,661	5,325	2,609	22,139	9,313	198,581

continued...

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET – *Continued*

December 31, 2022

(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:										
Lease related deferred inflows	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	699	979
Unavailable revenue	9,678	8,255	54,770	—	—	—	—	—	3,156	75,859
Total deferred inflows of resources	9,958	8,255	54,770	—	—	—	—	—	3,855	76,838
FUND BALANCES:										
Nonspendable	2,715	5	391	—	—	9	233	—	621	3,974
Restricted	—	81,808	107,080	—	2,008	233,406	38,673	438,108	191,865	1,092,948
Committed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	482	482
Assigned	6,025	—	—	—	—	179,696	—	—	—	185,721
Unassigned	220,697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220,697
Total fund balance	229,437	81,813	107,471	—	2,008	413,111	38,906	438,108	192,968	1,503,822
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 253,505	94,240	165,070	423	139,669	418,436	41,515	460,247	206,136	1,779,241

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, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

Fund balances – total governmental funds		$ 1,503,822
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.		
Long-term accounts receivable – economic development contract	$ 85,924	
		85,924
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.	2,903,796	
Capital assets used in internal service funds are reported in the governmental activities column of the governmentwide statement of net position.	9,562	
		2,913,358
Deferred outflows/(inflows) for governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Pension-related deferred outflows	141,716	
OPEB-related deferred outflows	23,193	
OPEB-related deferred inflows	(35,867)	
		129,042
Certain unearned revenue is recorded only in the governmentwide statements.		(1,545)
Interest payable on capital lease to component unit is not accrued in the fund statements.		(2,373)
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	502	
Economic development contract payable to component unit	(62,015)	
Lease payable	(4,733)	
Intergovernmental payable	(206,358)	
Accrued leave	(37,088)	
Estimated claims payable	(19,727)	
Net pension liability is not recorded on the fund financial statements.	(386,336)	
Net OPEB liability is not recorded on the fund financial statements.	(25,947)	
		(780,187)

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	20,172	
Insurance premium tax	51,706	
Public safety – EMS	3,753	
Special assessments	228	
		75,859
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	65,272	
Less items accounted for above:		
Capital assets	(9,562)	
Pension-related deferred outflows	(8,901)	
OPEB-related deferred outflows	(3,006)	
Lease payable	4,733	
Net pension liability	24,265	
Net OPEB liability	3,364	
Plus accrued leave already accounted for above	5,181	
Plus claims payable already accounted for above	19,727	
OPEB-related deferred inflows	4,650	
Less amount due to enterprise funds	(1,878)	
		103,845
Net position of governmental activities		$ 4,027,745

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, 2022

(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
REVENUES:										
Taxes	$ 394,543	133,759	154,673	—	—	—	—	236,257	92,039	1,011,271
Permits and licenses	5,408	1,098	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,345	11,851
Intergovernmental	5,027	1,250	870	—	36,155	93	7,600	23,226	57,173	131,394
Charges for services	32,745	18,515	1,243	—	—	—	—	—	40,744	93,247
Fines and forfeitures	3,587	—	8,450	—	—	—	—	—	2,882	14,919
Investment income (loss)	251	547	106	—	1,983	(9,584)	(79)	(8,110)	(680)	(15,566)
Miscellaneous	3,419	220	655	—	—	2,836	352	1,114	3,075	11,671
Total revenues	444,980	155,389	165,997	—	38,138	(6,655)	7,873	252,487	200,578	1,258,787
EXPENDITURES:										
Current operating:										
General government	40,688	—	—	—	16,778	—	—	—	—	57,466
Public safety	31,922	142,133	130,923	—	2,668	—	—	—	17,818	325,464
Judiciary	207,338	—	4,575	—	828	—	—	—	1,419	214,160
Public works	25,887	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	9,093	35,039
Health and welfare	9,174	—	—	—	5,442	—	—	—	—	14,616
Culture and recreation	34,352	—	—	—	580	—	—	—	39,858	74,790
Housing and development	5,253	1,111	—	—	9,800	—	—	—	17,005	33,169
Tourism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,247	5,247
Development authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,434	21,434
Grant programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,563	55,563
Capital outlay	410	442	252	—	—	92,160	30,128	124,229	379	248,000
Debt service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,502	2,502
Intergovernmental	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,181	2,818	53,143
Total expenditures	355,168	143,686	135,750	—	36,155	92,160	30,128	174,410	173,136	1,140,593
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	89,812	11,703	30,247	—	1,983	(98,815)	(22,255)	78,077	27,442	118,194
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):										
Transfers in	777	—	—	—	—	82,388	—	—	2,708	85,873
Transfers out	(75,169)	(2,871)	(15,876)	—	—	(2,777)	—	—	(9,513)	(106,206)
Issuance of lease obligation	—	—	—	—	—	49,032	—	—	—	49,032
Other financing sources (uses), net	(74,392)	(2,871)	(15,876)	—	—	128,643	—	—	(6,805)	28,699
Net change in fund balances	15,420	8,832	14,371	—	1,983	29,828	(22,255)	78,077	20,637	146,893
Fund balances – January 1	214,017	72,981	93,100	—	25	383,283	61,161	360,031	172,331	1,356,929
Fund balances – December 31	$ 229,437	81,813	107,471	—	2,008	413,111	38,906	438,108	192,968	1,503,822

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, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

Net change in fund balances – total governmental funds		$ 146,893
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	$ 248,000	
Capital expenditures reclassified as expense	(96,576)	
Depreciation expense – general capital assets	(103,147)	
		48,277
Contributions of capital assets are not recorded in governmental funds.		10,924
The loss on disposition of capital assets is not reported in the fund statements.		(105)
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	$ (35)	
		(35)
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.		(4,870)
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.		4,854
Accrued interest payable to component unit is not included on the fund financial statements.		45
Payments to the Development Authority are reported as expenditures in the fund statement and as a reduction of intergovernmental payable and contract payable in the governmentwide statements.		9,690
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.		10,404
Accrued expenses related to compensated absences are not reported in the fund statements.		(1,978)
Proceeds on intergovernmental payable to the Development Authority are reported as revenue in the fund statements and as an increase in intergovernmental payable in the governmentwide statements.		(49,032)
Some revenue earned is deferred in the governmental funds due to availability criteria.		11,655
Revenues (expenses) from the intergovernmental economic development contract are not reported in the fund statements		5,384
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ 192,106

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, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (non–GAAP budget basis)	Variance–positive (negative)
REVENUES:				
Taxes	$ 357,459	408,486	394,543	(13,943)
Permits and licenses	5,198	5,198	5,408	210
Intergovernmental	4,069	4,417	5,027	610
Charges for services	30,927	30,927	32,745	1,818
Fines and forfeitures	2,390	2,390	3,587	1,197
Investment income	248	248	2,254	2,006
Miscellaneous	1,672	1,681	3,418	1,737
Total revenues	401,963	453,347	446,982	(6,365)
EXPENDITURES:				
Current operating:				
General government:				
Board of Commissioners	1,810	2,374	2,354	20
County administration	3,008	2,781	2,301	480
Financial services	10,857	10,998	10,495	503
Tax commissioner	16,322	16,739	16,181	558
Support services	257	257	245	12
Total general government	32,254	33,149	31,576	1,573
Public safety:				
Police services	3,526	3,531	2,584	947
Correctional services	20,333	21,064	20,245	819
Total public safety	23,859	24,595	22,829	1,766
Judiciary:				
Courts	54,895	64,683	61,640	3,043
District attorney	20,040	20,791	19,950	841
Sheriff	123,608	129,255	119,211	10,044
Solicitor	7,609	7,864	6,754	1,110
Total judiciary	206,152	222,593	207,555	15,038
Public works	27,041	27,211	25,893	1,318

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	–
Indigent medical care	550	550	–	550
Various subsidized agencies	3,787	3,787	3,765	22
General community services	45,193	48,008	31,775	16,233
Total health and welfare	51,605	54,420	37,615	16,805
Culture and recreation:				
Library	20,671	20,671	20,411	260
Total culture and recreation	20,671	20,671	20,411	260
Housing and development:				
Planning and development	2,475	2,958	2,273	685
Total housing and development	2,475	2,958	2,273	685
Miscellaneous	20,347	11,788	7,015	4,773
Total expenditures	384,404	397,385	355,167	42,218
Revenues in excess of expenditures	17,559	55,962	91,815	35,853
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in	–	777	777	–
Transfers out	(38,289)	(75,253)	(75,169)	84
Other financing sources (uses), net	(38,289)	(74,476)	(74,392)	84
Revenues and other financing sources more (less) than expenditures and other financing uses	(20,730)	(18,514)	17,423	35,937
Fund balance allocation	20,730	18,514	–	(18,514)
Fund balance – January 1	–	–	214,238	214,238
Fund balance – December 31	$ –	–	231,661	231,661

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, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (non–GAAP budget basis)	Variance–positive (negative)
REVENUES:				
Taxes	$ 123,435	142,996	133,759	(9,237)
Permits and licenses	913	913	1,098	185
Intergovernmental	739	1,153	1,250	97
Charges for services	16,283	17,245	18,515	1,270
Investment income	100	100	688	588
Miscellaneous	2	2	221	219
Total revenues	141,472	162,409	155,531	(6,878)
EXPENDITURES:				
Current operating:				
Public safety:				
Fire and emergency services	144,222	148,054	142,575	5,479
Total public safety	144,222	148,054	142,575	5,479
Housing and development:				
Planning and development	1,114	1,133	1,111	22
Total housing and development	1,114	1,133	1,111	22
Miscellaneous	1,232	1,232	–	1,232
Total expenditures	146,568	150,419	143,686	6,733
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	(5,096)	11,990	11,845	(145)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers out	(2,891)	(2,891)	(2,871)	20
Other financing sources (uses), net	(2,891)	(2,891)	(2,871)	20
Revenues and other financing sources more (less) than expenditures and other financing uses	(7,987)	9,099	8,974	(125)
Fund balance allocation	7,987	(9,099)	–	9,099
Fund balance – January 1	–	–	72,945	72,945
Fund balance – December 31	$ –	–	81,919	81,919

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, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (non-GAAP budget basis)	Variance-positive (negative)
REVENUES:				
Taxes	$ 136,925	159,291	154,673	(4,618)
Intergovernmental	350	842	870	28
Charges for services	828	1,039	1,243	204
Fines and forfeitures	10,849	7,924	8,450	526
Investment income	168	168	1,009	841
Miscellaneous	298	303	655	352
Total revenues	149,418	169,567	166,900	(2,667)
EXPENDITURES:				
Current operating:				
Public safety:				
Police services	139,866	145,524	130,678	14,846
Total public safety	139,866	145,524	130,678	14,846
Judiciary:				
Courts	1,841	1,912	1,771	141
Solicitor	973	996	649	347
Recorder's court	1,941	2,243	2,155	88
Total judiciary	4,755	5,151	4,575	576
Miscellaneous	2,431	2,010	497	1,513
Total expenditures	147,052	152,685	135,750	16,935
Revenues in excess of expenditures	2,366	16,882	31,150	14,268
OTHER FINANCING (USES):				
Transfers out	(14,450)	(15,876)	(15,876)	–
Other financing uses	(14,450)	(15,876)	(15,876)	–
Revenues more (less) than expenditures and other financing uses	(12,084)	1,006	15,274	14,268
Fund balance allocation	12,084	(1,006)	–	1,006
Fund balance – January 1	–	–	93,064	93,064
Fund balance – December 31	$ –	–	108,338	108,338

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, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (non–GAAP budget basis)	Variance–positive (negative)
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental revenues	$ 6,329	—	—	—
Investment income	—	—	—	—
Total revenues	6,329	—	—	—
EXPENDITURES:				
Program expenditures	6,329	—	—	—
Total expenditures	6,329	—	—	—
Revenues in excess of expenditures	—	—	—	—
Fund balance allocation	—	—	—	—
Fund balance – January 1	—	—	—	—
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, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (non–GAAP budget basis)	Variance–positive (negative)
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental revenues	$ 194,400	36,155	36,155	–
Investment income	–	–	1,983	1,983
Total revenues	194,400	36,155	38,138	1,983
EXPENDITURES:				
Program expenditures	$ 194,400	36,155	36,155	–
Total expenditures	194,400	36,155	36,155	–
Revenues in excess of expenditures	–	–	1,983	1,983
Fund balance allocation	–	–	–	–
Fund balance – January 1	–	–	25	25
Fund balance – December 31	$ –	–	2,008	2,008

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2022

(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	$ 87,685	19,358	63,075	170,118	35,662
Investments	67,311	3,984	10,088	81,383	8,446
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	31,729	1,323	2,325	35,377	2,048
Lease receivable	—	—	431	431	448
Due from other governments	—	—	7,150	7,150	—
Inventories	3,997	—	—	3,997	715
Prepaid items	14,561	56	1	14,618	11,202
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	99,652	—	—	99,652	—
Total current assets	304,935	24,721	83,070	412,726	58,521
Noncurrent assets:					
Investments	165,604	9,777	38,237	213,618	57,104
Lease receivable	—	—	9,363	9,363	5,337
Assets held for redevelopment	—	—	58,037	58,037	—
Land and construction in progress	331,419	9,818	30,275	371,512	1,467
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	3,394,972	565,133	44,032	4,004,137	8,095
Total noncurrent assets	3,891,995	584,728	179,944	4,656,667	72,003
Total assets	4,196,930	609,449	263,014	5,069,393	130,524
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Pension-related deferred outflows	19,368	1,087	280	20,735	8,901
OPEB-related deferred outflows	2,905	291	147	3,343	3,006
Deferred charge on refunding of bonds	2,922	—	—	2,922	—
Goodwill	338	—	—	338	—
Total deferred outflows of resources	25,533	1,378	427	27,338	11,907
LIABILITIES:					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	45,795	3,211	8,325	57,331	8,519
Payroll payable	1,225	116	57	1,398	1,156
Retainage payable	6,344	140	—	6,484	—
Accumulated leave benefits – current	3,202	309	107	3,618	3,003
Estimated claims payable – current	—	—	—	—	9,563

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)*:					
Lease payable – current	–	–	–	–	457
Customer deposits payable	4,453	–	–	4,453	–
Accrued interest payable – from restricted assets	5,959	–	530	6,489	–
Due to others	271	209	275	755	–
Notes payable – current	2,957	286	–	3,243	–
Revenue bonds payable – current – from restricted assets	64,755	–	2,410	67,165	–
Unearned revenue	10	–	47,203	47,213	15
Total current liabilities	134,971	4,271	58,907	198,149	22,713
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Accumulated leave benefits	2,133	196	93	2,422	2,178
Estimated claims payable	–	–	–	–	10,164
Lease payable	–	–	–	–	4,276
Notes payable	19,532	2,377	–	21,909	–
Revenue bonds payable	427,052	–	50,116	477,168	–
Net pension liability	52,798	2,964	763	56,525	24,265
Net OPEB liability	3,250	325	164	3,739	3,364
Total noncurrent liabilities	504,765	5,862	51,136	561,763	44,247
Total liabilities	639,736	10,133	110,043	759,912	66,960
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Lease-related deferred inflows	–	–	9,230	9,230	5,549
OPEB-related deferred inflows	4,492	450	227	5,169	4,650
Deferred gain on refunding	2,425	–	–	2,425	–
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,917	450	9,457	16,824	10,199
NET POSITION:					
Net investment in capital assets	3,232,694	569,087	73,140	3,874,921	4,829
Restricted for debt service	33,229	–	–	33,229	–
Unrestricted	309,887	31,157	70,801	411,845	60,443
Total net position	$ 3,575,810	600,244	143,941	4,319,995	65,272
Adjustment to reflect consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds				1,878	
Net position of business-type activities				$ 4,321,873	

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, 2022

(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	$ 363,171	—	—	363,171	—
Wholesale service	1,610	—	—	1,610	—
Public fire protection charges	744	—	—	744	—
Connection charges	2,951	—	—	2,951	—
Lease income and rental income	—	—	7,918	7,918	—
Charges to other funds	—	—	—	—	190,054
Employee contributions	—	—	—	—	10,088
User fees and charges	—	31,097	47,076	78,173	—
Miscellaneous	6,395	174	347	6,916	1,339
Total operating revenues	374,871	31,271	55,341	461,483	201,481
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Water production	18,354	—	—	18,354	—
Distribution and collection	47,559	—	—	47,559	—
Engineering	8,822	—	—	8,822	—
Reclamation	54,338	—	—	54,338	—
Vehicle maintenance and repair	—	—	—	—	4,146
Benefit claims	—	—	—	—	41,237
Insurance premiums	—	—	—	—	31,565
Depreciation and amortization	104,667	11,478	3,408	119,553	1,680
Transit operations	—	—	17,738	17,738	—
General and administrative	65,976	16,392	50,702	133,070	110,386
Total operating expenses	299,716	27,870	71,848	399,434	189,014
Operating income (loss)	75,155	3,401	(16,507)	62,049	12,467
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):					
Intergovernmental	—	—	8,803	8,803	—
Investment earnings	(7,157)	(101)	(1,192)	(8,450)	(1,336)
Interest expense	(9,734)	(84)	(1,614)	(11,432)	—
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	(1,443)	(539)	(226)	(2,208)	43
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(18,334)	(724)	5,771	(13,287)	(1,293)
Income (loss) before transfers and contributions	56,821	2,677	(10,736)	48,762	11,174
Capital contributions	80,818	7,288	2,469	90,575	—
Transfers in	—	—	21,865	21,865	—
Transfers out	—	—	—	—	(1,532)
Change in net position	137,639	9,965	13,598	161,202	9,642
Net position – January 1	3,438,171	590,279	130,343		55,630
Net position – December 31	$ 3,575,810	600,244	143,941		65,272
Adjustment to reflect consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds				(761)	
Change in net position of business-type activities				$ 160,441	

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

DID YOU KNOW

Gwinnett leaders signed a water storage agreement with the state in 2022, securing the County's access to water in Lake Lanier for its drinking water supply for 30 years.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(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	$ 378,598	31,129	57,983	467,710	200,655
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(106,918)	(9,512)	(63,939)	(180,369)	(53,063)
Cash payments to employees for services	(66,400)	(6,104)	(2,870)	(75,374)	(59,467)
Cash payments for interfund services	(14,058)	(1,508)	(1,272)	(16,838)	(4,855)
Claims and premiums paid	—	—	—	—	(70,023)
Net cash flows provided/(required) by operating activities	191,222	14,005	(10,098)	195,129	13,247
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Operating grants	—	—	13,368	13,368	—
Transfers from other funds	—	—	21,865	21,865	—
Transfers (to) other funds	—	—	—	—	(1,532)
Net cash provided/(required) by noncapital activities	—	—	35,233	35,233	(1,532)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Capital grants received	—	—	2,559	2,559	—
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(189,501)	(15,587)	(14,880)	(219,968)	(1,978)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	21	106	(2)	125	43
Principal payments – revenue bonds	(61,605)	—	(2,350)	(63,955)	—
Principal payments – notes payable	(2,870)	(277)	—	(3,147)	—
Interest paid	(16,956)	(84)	(1,653)	(18,693)	—
Capital contributed by others	33,013	—	—	33,013	—
Net cash (required) by capital and related financing activities	(237,898)	(15,842)	(16,326)	(270,066)	(1,935)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from the sale of investments	58,695	3,943	34,811	97,449	40,883
Purchase of investments	(73,645)	(8,868)	(22,073)	(104,586)	(67,635)
Investment earnings	6,951	394	1,684	9,029	2,677
Net cash provided/(required) by investing activities	(7,999)	(4,531)	14,422	1,892	(24,075)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(54,675)	(6,368)	23,231	(37,812)	(14,295)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	242,012	25,726	39,844	307,582	49,957
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 187,337	19,358	63,075	269,770	35,662

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)	$ 75,155	3,401	(16,507)	62,049	12,467
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided/(required) by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	104,667	11,478	3,408	119,553	1,680
CHANGE IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:					
Changes in net pension liability and related deferred inflows of resources	2,013	(180)	105	1,938	(1,321)
Changes in net OPEB liability and related deferred inflows of resources	(685)	(67)	50	(702)	(381)
Change in net lease asset, liability, and related deferred inflows of resources	—	—	(564)	(564)	(518)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	3,540	(142)	(482)	2,916	(591)
(Increase) in inventories	(174)	—	—	(174)	(145)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid items	(5,316)	(28)	10	(5,334)	(1,484)
Increase (decrease) in payables	11,068	(551)	(98)	10,419	1,452
Increase in payroll payables	768	94	—	862	—
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	(2)	—	3,690	3,688	—
Increase (decrease) in liabilities	188	—	290	478	2,088
Net cash provided/(required) by operating activities	$ 191,222	14,005	(10,098)	195,129	13,247
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Decrease amounts due from other governments	$ —	—	(4,655)	(4,655)	—
Loss on disposal of capital assets	1,123	853	2	1,978	—
(Increase) decrease accrued interest	864	—	(21)	843	—
Capital contributed by others	47,842	7,288	—	55,130	—
Amortization of bond premium and deferred items on refunding	(85)	—	—	(85)	—
Increase in fair value of investments not classified as cash and cash equivalents	(14,108)	(495)	(2,654)	(17,257)	(3,922)

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

December 31, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

		Custodial Funds	Pension and OPEB Trust Funds
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$	72,550	27,418
Investments, at fair value:			
U.S. treasury bonds		—	56,016
Asset-backed securities		—	6,782
U.S. governmental agencies		—	68,526
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		—	11,398
Futures contracts		—	15
Corporate bonds		—	107,271
Collateralized mortgage obligations		—	3,794
Fixed income mutual funds		—	42,521
Global fixed income mutual funds		—	21,800
Corporate equities		—	788,467
International equities		—	172,376
Preferred stock		—	3,446
Total investments		—	1,282,412
Securities lending collateral investment pool		—	18,059
Contributions receivable from employer		—	790
Prepaid benefit payments		—	7,911
Taxes receivable		41,970	—
Total assets	$	114,520	1,336,590
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable	$	—	3,041
Liability for securities lending agreement		—	18,059
Due to others		90,734	—
Total liabilities	$	90,734	21,100
NET POSITION:			
Net position – restricted for pension benefits	$	—	1,152,126
Net position – restricted for OPEB		—	163,364
Net position – restricted for individuals, organizations, and other governments		23,786	—
Total net position	$	23,786	1,315,490

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, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Custodial Funds	Pension and OPEB Trust Funds
ADDITIONS:		
Contributions:		
Employer	$ —	65,056
Employee	—	5,600
Total contributions	—	70,656
Investment income:		
Net increase in the fair value of investments	—	(300,528)
Securities lending income	—	39
Interest and dividends	—	27,646
	—	(272,843)
Less – Investment expense	—	(5,418)
Securities lending expense	—	(5)
Net investment income (loss)	—	(278,266)
Taxes collected for other agencies	1,907,936	—
Court fees collected for other agencies	104,762	—
Court individual cases	68,536	—
Sheriff fees collected	12,316	—
Sheriff inmate account deposits	4,050	—
Corrections inmate account deposits	440	—
Seized assets	1,054	—
Total additions	2,099,094	(207,610)
DEDUCTIONS:		
Benefits paid	—	103,240
Insurance premiums	—	806
Administrative expenses	—	994
Payments of court fees to other agencies	104,762	—
Payments to others	98,791	—
Payments of taxes to other agencies	1,907,936	—
Payments of Sheriff fees to agencies	12,316	—
Payments from inmates to others	4,528	—
Distribution of seized assets	829	—
Total deductions	2,129,162	105,040
Net (decrease) in fiduciary net position	(30,068)	(312,650)
Net position – beginning of year	53,854	1,628,140
Net positions – end of year	$ 23,786	1,315,490

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

COMPONENT UNITS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Public Library	Development Authority	Health Department	Total
ASSETS:				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 8,444	33,154	26,886	68,484
Receivables, net of allowance	802	—	—	802
Intergovernmental receivable from primary government, current portion	—	6,930	—	6,930
Due from primary government	—	2,373	—	2,373
Economic development contract receivable from primary government, current portion	—	2,920	—	2,920
Due from other governments	—	—	3,304	3,304
Total current assets	9,246	45,377	30,190	84,813
Noncurrent assets:				
Intergovernmental receivable from primary government	—	199,429	—	199,429
Economic development contract receivable from primary government, current portion	—	59,095	—	59,095
Due from Rowen Foundation	—	85,924	—	85,924
Asset held for redevelopment	—	1,116	—	1,116
Capital assets, net of depreciation	258	—	1,297	1,555
OPEB Asset	—	—	1,324	1,324
Total noncurrent assets	258	345,564	2,621	348,443
Total assets	9,504	390,941	32,811	433,256
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Pension experience differences	1,038	—	238	1,276
Pension assumption changes	3,764	—	2,889	6,653
Pension investment differences	4,913	—	—	4,913
Proportionate share of pension contributions	199	—	467	666
Pension contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,218	—	2,806	4,024
OPEB experience differences	390	—	—	390
OPEB assumption changes	1,487	—	66	1,553
OPEB investment differences	60	—	—	60
Proportionate share of OPEB contributions	395	—	1,278	1,673
OPEB contributions subsequent to the measurement date	175	—	714	889
Deferred charge on refunding of bonds	—	687	—	687
Total deferred outflows of resources	13,639	687	8,458	22,784

continued...

COMPONENT UNITS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – *Continued*

	Public Library	Development Authority	Health Department	Total
LIABILITIES:				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	463	8,802	2,218	11,483
Accrued salaries and related payments	807	—	—	807
Due to other governments	—	—	33	33
Unearned revenue	—	—	171	171
Total current liabilities	1,270	8,802	2,422	12,494
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	105	9,850	803	10,758
Due in more than one year	35,871	278,322	261	324,486
Due to primary government – economic development contract	—	85,924	—	85,924
Due to Rowen Foundation	—	6,685	—	6,685
Total noncurrent liabilities	35,976	380,781	11,096	427,853
Total liabilities	37,246	389,583	13,518	440,347
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Pension experience differences	130	—	—	130
Pension investment differences	—	—	9,272	9,272
Proportionate share of pension contributions	72	—	18	90
OPEB experience differences	3,837	—	3,439	7,276
OPEB assumption changes	1,975	—	1,424	3,399
OPEB investment differences	—	—	1,090	1,090
Proportionate share of OPEB contributions	218	—	50	268
Deferred gain on refunding bonds	—	1,039	—	1,039
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,232	1,039	15,293	22,564
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets	133	—	1,297	1,430
Restricted for health programs	—	—	12,518	12,518
Restricted for grant programs	81	—	—	81
Unrestricted	(20,549)	1,006	(1,357)	(20,900)
Total net position	$ (20,335)	1,006	12,458	(6,871)

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

COMPONENT UNITS COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(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	$ 24,038	1,835	655	(21,548)	—	—	(21,548)
Development authority	11,342	—	—	—	(11,342)	—	(11,342)
Health department	26,672	7,385	30,360	—	—	11,073	11,073
Total component units	$ 62,052	9,220	31,015	(21,548)	(11,342)	11,073	(21,817)
General Revenues:							
Lease interest income – development authority				—	6,461	—	6,461
Intergovernmental revenue from primary government, not restricted for specific programs				19,403	—	—	19,403
Intergovernmental revenue from State of Georgia, not restricted for specific programs				1,451	—	—	1,451
Investment income				—	544	—	544
Loan interest income				8	—	—	8
Economic development contract income				—	5,105	—	5,105
Miscellaneous				—	42	67	109
Total general revenues				20,862	12,152	67	33,081
Change in net position				(686)	810	11,140	11,264
Net position – beginning				(19,649)	196	1,318	(18,135)
Net position – ending				$ (20,335)	1,006	12,458	(6,871)

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

DID YOU KNOW

Gwinnett County issued building permits for 5,026 new housing units in 2022, including single-family homes, townhouses, and multifamily units.



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, 87, 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, 2022, the authority had no assets, liabilities, or fund equity. In addition, during 2022, 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, 2022, the authority had no assets, liabilities, or fund equity. In addition, during 2022, 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, 2022, the authority had no assets, liabilities, or fund equity. In addition, during 2022, 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, 2022, the authority had no assets, liabilities, or fund equity. In addition, during 2022, 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. This bond was issued in 2021, and the 2022 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. This bond was issued in 2021, and the 2022 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, 2022. 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, 2022.

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, 2022. 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, including lease liabilities, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions, including entering into contracts giving the County the right to use leased assets, are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and financing through leases are reported as other financing sources. 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 2022, the County has recorded a $51.7 million receivable and unavailable revenue for insurance premium tax due from the state of Georgia for taxes collected in 2022, which will be paid to the County in 2023. The County has recorded a $20.4 million receivable and unavailable revenue for property taxes and special assessments levied in 2022 and prior years, but expected to be collected in 2023 (adjusted for an allowance for doubtful accounts). The County also recorded a $3.8 million receivable and unavailable revenue for emergency medical services provided in 2022, but expected to be collected in 2023 (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 **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 estimated 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 for capital assets and right-to-use leased assets are 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
Right-to-use leased assets	15
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 14* and *Note 15*. The County also reports a deferred inflow of resources for leasing arrangements. The deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

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, 2022 (in thousands of dollars):

Goodwill	Balance January 1, 2022	Increase	Decrease	Balance December 31, 2022
City of Grayson Water System	$ 25	$ —	$ 2	$ 23
City of Duluth Water System	350	—	35	315
Total	$ 375	$ —	$ 37	$ 338

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	$ 9,678	$ 4,502	$ 3,064	$ 2,928	$ 20,172
Insurance premium taxes	—	—	51,706	—	51,706
Emergency medical services	—	3,753	—	—	3,753
Special assessments	—	—	—	228	228
Total	$ 9,678	$ 8,255	$ 54,770	$ 3,156	$ 75,859

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 14*, 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.

W. Leases

A lease is a contract that discloses control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset (i.e., buildings, land, vehicles, and equipment) in an exchange for a period of time as specified in the contract.

In accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87, the preparation of governmentwide financial statements with a lease contract necessitates the lessee to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset. A lessor must recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. Gwinnett County recognizes lease liabilities with an initial value of $300,000. Meeting these requirements will enhance the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

Lessee

At the commencement of a lease, the County initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the County determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments:

a. The County uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the County generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.

b. The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option prices that the County is reasonably certain to exercise.



The County monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

Lessor

At the commencement of a lease, the County initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

The County monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflow of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the lessee determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments:

a. The lessee uses the interest rate charged by the County as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the County is not provided, the lessee generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.

b. The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option prices that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise. More information on lease receivables can be found in ***Note 9***.



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 $45,472,070 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 $161,502,347 and remaining funding of $116,030,277 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 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 $100,000;

(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 $250,000;

(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. Thirty-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 2022 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 2022 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, 2022, was amended through supplemental appropriations as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Original Appropriation Budget	Increase/(Decrease) in Appropriation	Amended Appropriation Budget
General Fund	$ 422,693	$ 49,945	$ 472,638
Special Revenue Funds	713,651	(143,563)	570,088
Debt Service Fund	2,502	—	2,502
Capital Projects Funds	213,104	37,341	250,445

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	$ 229,437	$ 81,813	$ 107,471	$ 2,008	$ 192,853	$ 890,125
Fair value adjustments	2,224	106	867	—	2,755	29,190
Budget basis	$ 231,661	$ 81,919	$ 108,338	$ 2,008	$ 195,608	$ 919,315

*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	$ 1,073,661	$ 99,652	$ 72,550	$ 27,418	$ 1,273,281
Investments	1,136,712	—	—	1,282,412	2,419,124
Total	$ 2,210,373	$ 99,652	$ 72,550	$ 1,309,830	$ 3,692,405

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 (dollars in thousands) as of December 31, 2022:

Investment	Fair Value Measurement Using			Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Federal agency securities	$ —	$ 629,754	$ —	$ 629,754
Federal mortgage-backed securities/collateralized mortgage obligations	—	265,305	—	265,305
Georgia state securities	—	50,781	—	50,781
U.S. treasury notes	190,872	—	—	190,872
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 190,872	$ 945,840	$ —	$ 1,136,712
Investments recorded at cost:				
Certificates of deposit				—
Investments not subject to level disclosure:				
Georgia Fund 1 (classified as cash equivalents)				1,048,488
Total investments				$ 2,185,200

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, 2022, 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, 2022, the County's credit and interest rate risk related to the County's cash equivalents and investments (dollars in thousands) was as follows:

Investment	Fair Value	Duration (Years)	Credit Quality
Federal agency securities	$ 629,754	1.82	AA
Federal mortgage-backed securities/collateralized mortgage obligations	265,305	0.88	AA
Georgia state securities	50,781	1.42	AAA
U.S. treasury notes	190,872	1.68	AAA
Georgia Fund 1 Bank of New York Mellon Bonds	33,229	0.063	AAAf
Georgia Fund 1 2020 W&S Bonds	63,199	0.063	AAAf
Georgia Fund 1 TAD Bonds	10,315	0.063	AAAf
Georgia Fund 1	941,745	0.063	AAAf
Total fair value	$ 2,185,200		



Pension Trust Fund Investments

Credit Risk – As of December 31, 2022, the Pension Trust Fund had $1,120,532,000 invested in the following types of investments (dollars in thousands) as categorized by credit risk:

Investment	Fair Value	Credit Quality
U.S. treasury bonds	$ 48,945	AA
Asset-backed securities	1,726	AAA
Asset-backed securities	221	AA
Asset-backed securities	1,700	A
Asset-backed securities	1,548	BBB
Asset-backed securities	731	–
U.S. government agencies	51,829	AA
U.S. government agencies	8,046	–
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	3,036	AAA
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	919	AA
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	221	A
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	5,784	–
Futures contracts	13	–
Corporate bonds	1,994	AAA
Corporate bonds	2,509	AA
Corporate bonds	24,764	A
Corporate bonds	39,482	BBB
Corporate bonds	1,045	BB
Corporate bonds	611	B
Corporate bonds	60,479	–
Collateralized mortgage obligations	115	AAA
Collateralized mortgage obligations	1,837	AA
Collateralized mortgage obligations	1,363	–
Global fixed income mutual funds	19,048	–
Corporate equities	688,938	–
International equities	150,617	–
Preferred stock	126	BB
Preferred stock	2,885	–
Total	$ 1,120,532	

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, 2022, 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, 2022, the Pension Trust Fund had $1,120,532,300 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	$ 48,945	16.30
Asset-backed securities	5,926	6.40
U.S. government agencies	59,875	18.80
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	9,960	29.00
Futures contracts	13	0.20
Corporate bonds	130,884	22.10
Collateralized mortgage obligations	3,315	16.70
Global fixed income mutual bonds	19,048	–
Corporate equities	688,938	–
International equities	150,617	–
Preferred stock	3,011	27.00
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 1,120,532	

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, 2022, the Fixed Income Assets had an effective duration of 6.42 years compared to the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate of 6.12 years. The weighted average yield to maturity of the Portfolio was 5.48 percent compared to the Barclays Aggregate of 4.68 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, 2022, 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	$ 48,945	$ —	$ —	$ 48,945
Asset-backed securities	—	5,926	—	5,926
U.S. government agencies	—	59,875	—	59,875
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	9,960	—	9,960
Futures contracts	—	13	—	13
Corporate bonds	—	130,884	—	130,884
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	3,315	—	3,315
Global fixed income mutual funds	19,048	—	—	19,048
Corporate equities	688,938	—	—	688,938
International equities	148,856	—	1,761	150,617
Preferred stock	2,749	262	—	3,011
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 908,536	$ 210,235	$ 1,761	$ 1,120,532

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, 2022, $169,664,000, or 15.1 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	$ 6,986
British pound	68,118
Canadian dollar	4,558
Swiss Franc	75
Euro	12,684
U.S. dollars invested in mutual funds with only international holdings*	77,243
Total	$ 169,664

**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 2023, 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 $9,786,275 on the maturity date in March 2023, while the Pension Trust Fund also has futures contracts obligating it to sell United States treasury notes with a notional amount of $7,892,671 on the maturity date in March 2023. These contracts had no significant value when entered into during 2022, and the change in the fair value is an increase of $13,308 resulting in a net fair value balance of these contracts on December 31, 2022, of $1,906,912.

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 2023.

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, 2022, the OPEB Trust Fund had $161,880,000 invested in the following types of investments (dollars in thousands) as categorized by credit risk:

Investment	Fair Value	Credit Quality
U.S. treasury bonds	$ 7,071	AA
Asset-backed securities	249	AAA
Asset-backed securities	32	AA
Asset-backed securities	246	A
Asset-backed securities	224	BBB
Asset-backed securities	106	–
U.S. government agencies	7,488	AA
U.S. government agencies	1,162	–
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	439	AAA
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	133	AA
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	32	A
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	835	–
Futures contracts	2	–
Corporate bonds	288	AAA
Corporate bonds	362	AA
Corporate bonds	3,577	A
Corporate bonds	5,704	BBB
Corporate bonds	151	BB
Corporate bonds	88	B
Corporate bonds	8,737	–
Collateralized mortgage obligations	16	AAA
Collateralized mortgage obligations	265	AA
Collateralized mortgage obligations	198	–
Global fixed income mutual funds	2,752	–
Corporate equities	99,529	–
International equities	21,759	–
Preferred stock	18	BB
Preferred stock	417	–
Total	$ 161,880	

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, 2022, 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, 2022, the OPEB Trust Fund had $161,880,000 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	$ 7,071	16.30
Asset-backed securities	856	6.40
U.S. government agencies	8,650	18.80
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,439	29.00
Futures contracts	2	0.20
Corporate bonds	18,908	22.10
Collateralized mortgage obligations	479	16.70
Corporate equities	99,529	—
International equities	21,759	—
Preferred stock	435	27.00
Global fixed income mutual funds	2,752	—
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 161,880	

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, 2022, the Fixed Income Assets had an effective duration of 6.42 years compared to the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate of 6.12 years. The weighted average yield to maturity of the Portfolio was 5.48 percent compared to the Barclays Aggregate of 4.68 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.

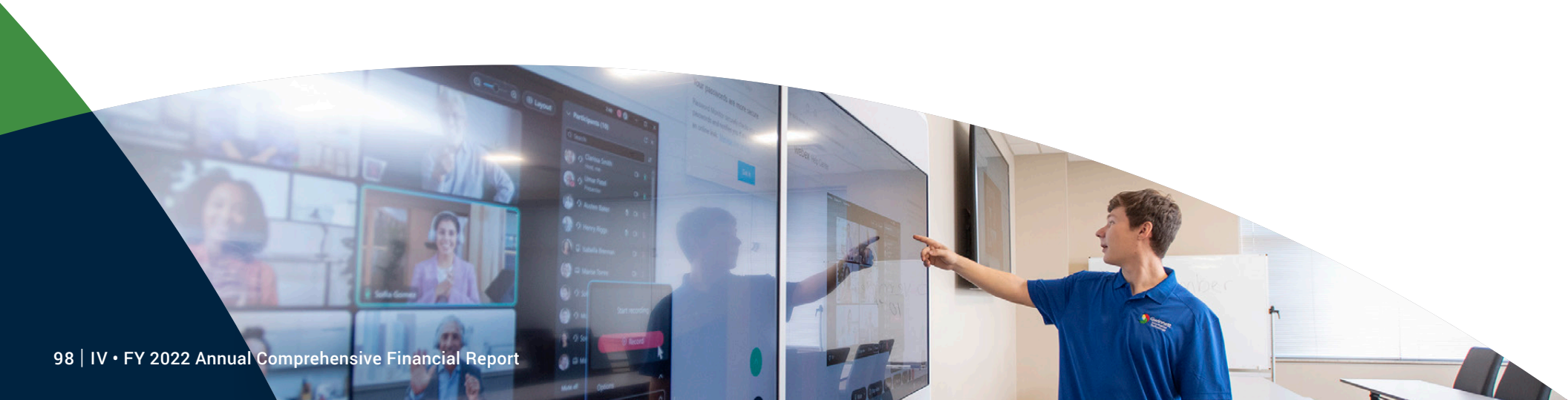
As of December 31, 2022, the OPEB Trust Fund had the following recurring fair value measurements (dollars in thousands):

Investment	Fair Value Measurement Using			Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
U.S. treasury bonds	$ 7,071	$ —	$ —	$ 7,071
Asset-backed securities	—	856	—	856
U.S. government agencies	—	8,650	—	8,650
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	1,439	—	1,439
Futures contracts	—	2	—	2
Corporate bonds	—	18,908	—	18,908
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	479	—	479
Corporate equities	99,529	—	—	99,529
International equities	21,505	—	254	21,759
Preferred stock	397	38	—	435
Global fixed income mutual funds	2,752	—	—	2,752
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 131,254	$ 30,372	$ 254	$ 161,880

The U.S. treasury bonds, corporate equities, 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, and fixed income mutual funds 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, 2022, $24,511,000, or 15.1 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	$ 1,009
British pound	9,841
Canadian dollar	659
Swiss Franc	11
Euro	1,832
U.S. dollars invested in a mutual fund with only international holdings*	11,159
Total	$ 24,511

**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 $1,413,399 on the maturity date in March 2023, while the Pension Trust Fund also has futures contracts obligating it to sell United States treasury notes with a notional amount of $1,139,912 on the maturity date in March 2023. These contracts had no significant value when entered into during 2022, and the change in the fair value is an increase of $1,922 resulting in a net fair value balance of these contracts on December 31, 2022, of $275,409.

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 2023.

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, 2022, upon which the 2022 levy was based, was the taxable assessed value of $42,490,960,969 (40 percent of the estimated actual taxable value of $106,227,402,423).

The County's 2022 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 2022 were due in a single installment on November 1.

Levy date	January 1, 2022
Tax bills mailed by	August 4, 2022
Payment due date	November 1, 2022
Delinquency date	November 2, 2022
Approximate lien date	February 22, 2023

** 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 millage rate of 0.30.*



NOTE 5.

Allowances For Uncollectible Receivables

Allowances for uncollectible receivables at December 31, 2022, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Taxes receivable:	
General Fund	$ 2,299
Fire and EMS District	1,053
Development and Enforcement Services District	72
Police Services District	723
Other Governmental Funds	481
	$ 4,628
Accounts receivable:	
Fire and EMS District	$ 5,935
Water and Sewerage Fund	1,801
Stormwater Fund	213
Other Enterprise Funds	189
	$ 8,138

NOTE 6.

Due from/to Other Governments

The total amount due from other governments as of December 31, 2022, is $94,558,000. A total of $51,705,000 is due from the state of Georgia for insurance premium tax collected by the state in 2022 but not yet paid to the County. This amount was estimated using the amount received for 2022 and adjusting it for projected population growth or decline. A total of $31,292,000 is due from the state for sales tax. The majority of the remaining $11,561,000 is due from various grant agencies.

The total amount due to other governments as of December 31, 2022, is $147,000 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, 2022, is $85,924,000.

NOTE 7.

Capital Assets

The County's capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Primary Government

		Balance January 1, 2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance December 31, 2022
Governmental Activities:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	$	732,378	14,048	—	746,426
Construction in progress		201,941	144,160	142,100	204,001
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		934,319	158,208	142,100	950,427
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Land Improvements		640,135	22,558	26	662,667
Buildings		1,040,889	68,042	—	1,108,931
Equipment		229,843	7,055	3,537	233,361
Vehicles		136,704	7,699	5,188	139,215
Infrastructure		1,273,267	42,836	—	1,316,103
Total capital assets, being depreciated		3,320,838	148,190	8,751	3,460,277
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Land Improvements		263,015	22,025	17	285,023
Buildings		335,051	28,459	—	363,510
Equipment		187,508	9,896	3,471	193,933
Vehicles		99,711	13,207	5,158	107,760
Infrastructure		520,921	30,682	—	551,603
Total accumulated depreciation		1,406,206	104,269	8,646	1,501,829
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		1,914,632	43,921	105	1,958,448
Total capital assets, excluding lease assets		2,848,951	202,129	142,205	2,908,875
Lease assets, net (Note 8)					4,483
Governmental-type activities capital assets, net	$				2,913,358

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government	$ 17,456
Public safety	17,090
Judiciary	5,760
Public works	40,564
Health and Welfare	320
Culture and recreation	22,903
Housing and development	201
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	$ 104,294
Transfer of assets to business activities	(25)
Total increase in accumulated depreciation	$ 104,269

	Balance January 1, 2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance December 31, 2022
Business-type Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 79,866	44	—	79,910
Construction in progress	204,145	218,625	131,168	291,602
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	284,011	218,669	131,168	371,512
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	923,859	25,720	—	949,579
Improvements	3,890,127	121,084	5,083	4,006,128
Equipment	815,729	33,267	543	848,453
Vehicles	57,976	6,373	355	63,994
Infrastructure	7,753	30	—	7,783
Total capital assets, being depreciated	5,695,444	186,474	5,981	5,875,937
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	304,885	22,823	—	327,708
Improvements	984,463	56,346	3,305	1,037,504
Equipment	425,301	36,532	539	461,294
Vehicles	39,396	3,535	355	42,576
Infrastructure	2,411	307	—	2,718
Total accumulated depreciation	1,756,456	119,543	4,199	1,871,800
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	3,938,988	66,931	1,782	4,004,137
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 4,222,999	285,600	132,950	4,375,649

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	$	104,632
Airport		968
Solid waste		6
Stormwater		11,478
Transit		2,434
Total depreciation expense – business-type activities	$	119,518
Transfer of capital assets from governmental activities		25
Total increase in accumulated depreciation	$	119,543

Construction and Other Commitments

The County has active construction projects and other commitments as of December 31, 2022. At year-end the County's commitments with contractors were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Contract value	$	3,349,922
Spent-to-date		2,005,880
Remaining commitments	$	1,344,042



NOTE 8.

Lease Assets

Gwinnett County implemented GASB No. 87, *Leases*. A summary of lease asset activity for the County for the year ended December 31, 2022, is as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Remeasurements	Deductions	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:					
Lease assets:					
Buildings	$ 5,548	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 5,548
Total	5,548	—	—	—	5,548
Less accumulated amortization					
Buildings	–	(1,065)	—	—	(1,065)
Total	–	(1,065)	—	—	(1,065)
Total lease assets, net	$ 5,548	$ (1,065)	$ —	$ —	$ 4,483

NOTE 9.

Lease Receivables

In 2022, Gwinnett County entered into nineteen lease agreements as the lessor for land and buildings. The addition of lease receivables and adjusted deferred inflow balances for General, Recreation, Airport Operating, and Administrative Support funds in the amount of $17,260,000 was recorded. The County received monthly payments in the amounts ranging from $1,700 to $25,000. As the lease contracts do not contain a specific interest rate, the County has used its incremental borrowing rate of 0.5% as the discount rate for each lease. For the current year, the County recognized $1,501,650 in lease revenue and $624,000 in interest revenue related to the leases. The total accrued interest receivable for governmental activities was $99,000, while total accrued interest receivable for business-type activities was $24,000. Also, the County has a deferred inflow of resources associated with each lease that will be recognized over the lease term. Total deferred inflows of resources for the County is a balance of $15,758,000 as of December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2022, the ending balance of the lease receivables for these funds was $16,484,000, of which $824,000 and $15,660,000 are short-term and long-term lease receivables, respectively.

The lease receivables as of December 31, 2022, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Balance January 1, 2022	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2022	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Lease Receivable	$ –	7,110	396	6,714	417

	Balance January 1, 2022	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2022	Due Within One Year
Business-type Activities:					
Lease Receivable	$ –	10,149	379	9,770	407
Total Governmental and Business-type activities	$ –	17,260	776	16,484	824

NOTE 10.

Long-Term Obligations

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations for the year ended December 31, 2022 (in thousands of dollars):

Governmental Activities:	January 1, 2022	Additions	Retirements	December 31, 2022	Amounts due within one year
Revenue bonds:					
Tax allocation district revenue bonds	$ 38,485	—	—	38,485	—
Less: amounts for issuance discount	(537)	—	35	(502)	—
Total revenue bonds payable	37,948	—	35	37,983	—
Economic development contract	64,880	—	(2,865)	62,015	2,920
Lease payable	5,548	—	(815)	4,733	457
Intergovernmental payable – Development Authority	164,151	49,032	(6,825)	206,358	6,930
Accumulated leave benefits	34,429	29,162	(26,503)	37,088	25,030
Estimated claims payable	18,380	42,584	(41,237)	19,727	9,563
Net pension liability	119,015	267,321	—	386,336	—
Net OPEB liability	9,076	16,871	—	25,947	—
Total governmental activity long-term liabilities	$ 453,427	404,970	(78,210)	780,187	44,900
Business-Type Activities:					
Revenue bonds:					
Water and Sewerage:					
2015 Water and Sewerage Refunding bonds*	8,370	—	(8,370)	—	—
2016A Water and Sewerage Refunding bonds*	104,730	—	(14,220)	90,510	14,460
2016 Water and Sewerage Refunding bonds*	72,990	—	(10,260)	62,730	20,425
2019 Water and Sewerage Refunding bonds	107,800	—	(11,295)	96,505	11,865
2020 Water and Sewerage Construction bonds	173,525	—	(3,495)	170,030	3,670
2021 Water and Sewerage Refunding bonds	58,705	—	(13,965)	44,740	14,335
Total Water and Sewerage bonds before discounts and premiums	526,120	—	(61,605)	464,515	64,755
Add: amounts for issuance premiums	33,735	—	(6,443)	27,292	—
Total Water and Sewerage bonds payable	559,855	—	(68,048)	491,807	64,755
2018 Urban Redevelopment Agency revenue bonds	31,185	—	(1,370)	29,815	1,410
2021 Urban Redevelopment Agency revenue bonds	23,500	—	(980)	22,520	1,000
Total Urban Redevelopment Agency before premiums	54,685	—	(2,350)	52,335	2,410
Add: amounts for issuance premiums	209	—	(18)	191	—
Total Urban Redevelopment Agency bonds payable	54,894	—	(2,368)	52,526	2,410
Total revenue bonds payable	614,749	—	(70,416)	544,333	67,165
Notes payable	28,299	—	(3,147)	25,152	3,243
Accumulated leave benefits	5,330	4,464	(3,754)	6,040	3,618
Net pension liability	16,712	39,813	—	56,525	—
Net OPEB liability	1,297	2,442	—	3,739	—
Total business-type activity long-term liabilities	$ 666,387	46,719	(77,317)	635,789	74,026

**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, 2022 was $4,249,096,000. The County has no general obligation bond debt outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and has used none of its legal debt limitation of $4,249,096,000.

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, 2022, 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.

Development Authority Intergovernmental Payable

Revenue Bonds – The County has entered into an agreement 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 an intergovernmental payable to component units, and the Development Authority reports an intergovernmental receivable from the primary government in an amount, and with future requirements, equal to the Development Authority bonds.

At December 31, 2022, proceeds and investment earnings from the issuance of the 2020 bonds in the amount of $25,765,747 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 intergovernmental payable will increase and equal the bonds payable.

The value of assets acquired under this intergovernmental agreement by major asset class is as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Book Value
Assets under construction	$ 20,882	$ —	$ 20,882
Land	5,000	—	5,000
Site improvements	35,716	(9,436)	26,280
Buildings	250,049	(62,376)	187,673
Equipment	4,531	(3,335)	1,196

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, $5,181,000 of internal service fund accumulated leave benefits, $19,727,000 of internal service fund claims payable, $24,265,000 of internal service fund net pension liability, and $3,364,000 of internal service fund net OPEB liability were included in the table on page 107.

Lease Liabilities
On June 1, 2016, the County entered into a fifteen-year lease agreement as lessee for the acquisition and use of a building. During the 2022 fiscal year, an initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of $5,548,000. The monthly payment is $47,774, and the lease has an interest rate of 3.0%. The building has a fifteen-year estimated useful life, and, as of December 31, 2022, the value of the lease liability was $4,733,000.

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 $464,515,000 in Water and Sewerage Authority Revenue Bonds. Debt Service on these revenue bonds is paid 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 bond-holders may declare principal and interest accrued to be immediately due.

Water and Sewerage revenue bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2022, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Interest Rate %	Interest Dates	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Authorized and Issued	Cumulatively Retired	Outstanding
Business-Type							
2015 Water and Sewerage Refunding*	1.74	2/1 – 8/1	8/3/15	8/1/22	$ 127,215	$ 127,215	$ —
2016A Water and Sewerage Refunding*	1.69	2/1 – 8/1	5/19/16	8/1/28	145,990	55,480	90,510
2016 Water and Sewerage Refunding*	2.36	2/1 – 8/1	8/1/16	8/1/25	108,860	46,130	62,730
2019 Water and Sewerage Refunding	5.0	2/1 – 8/1	9/26/19	8/1/29	128,540	32,035	96,505
2020 Water and Sewerage Construction	1.79	2/1 – 8/1	12/29/20	8/1/50	176,895	6,865	170,030
2021 Water and Sewerage Refunding	4.0	2/1 – 8/1	8/31/21	8/1/25	58,705	13,965	44,740
					$ 746,205	$ 281,690	$ 464,515
	Premiums						27,292
	Net Business-Type Bonds Outstanding						$ 491,807

** 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.

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 bonds were 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 bonds were 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, 2022, 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	$ 5,620	$ 29,815
2021 Urban Redevelopment Agency Revenue Bonds	1.26 – 2.65	3/1 – 9/1	3/11/2021	9/1/2041	23,500	980	22,520
					$ 58,935	$ 6,600	$ 52,335

The annual requirements to amortize revenue bonds payable as of December 31, 2022, excluding net unamortized bond premiums and discounts of $26,981,000, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Year Ended December	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Revenue Bonds						Total
	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	
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	2,501	2,540	1,460	32,630	8,472	36,355	1,542	85,725
2026	535	2,487	2,620	1,388	17,985	6,996	15,205	784	48,000
2027	1,065	2,452	2,690	1,313	18,885	6,097	15,460	527	48,489
2028 – 2032	6,445	11,130	14,630	5,382	56,725	18,078	15,725	266	128,381
2033 – 2037	8,820	8,745	17,060	2,955	30,300	11,154	—	—	79,034
2038 – 2042	12,090	5,480	7,910	454	33,250	8,205	—	—	67,389
2043 – 2047	9,305	1,235	—	—	36,570	4,888	—	—	51,998
2048 – 2050	—	—	—	—	23,840	1,032	—	—	24,872
Total	$ 38,485	$ 39,034	$ 52,335	$ 16,070	$ 311,275	$ 86,040	$ 153,240	$ 8,413	$ 704,892

The amortization expense for fiscal year 2022 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, 2022, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Enterprise Funds	Interest Rates %	Interest Dates	Maturity Dates	Notes Payable January 1, 2022	Additions	Retirements	Notes Payable December 31, 2022
GEFA (CW4005PA)	3.00	Monthly	11/1/28	$ 24,121	$ —	$ (2,768)	$ 21,353
GEFA (CW03-002NP)	3.00	Monthly	4/1/31	2,940	—	(277)	2,663
GEFA (09-055)	3.00	Monthly	6/1/32	1,237	—	(102)	1,135
				$ 28,298	$ —	$ (3,147)	$ 25,151

The annual requirements to pay the notes outstanding at December 31, 2022, including interest of approximately $2,862,000 were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Year Ended December 31	Principal	Interest	Total
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	8,821	557	9,378
2028 – 2032	2,758	68	2,826
Total	$ 25,152	$ 2,862	$ 28,014

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	$ 4,640	$ 25,145
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	5,670	62,015
2020A Refunding Bonds	0.18 – 1.45	3/1 – 9/1	10/6/20	9/1/31	39,165	7,490	31,675
2020B Gwinnett Center Projects	0.97 – 3.00	3/1 – 9/1	10/6/20	9/1/50	75,295	3,880	71,415
Subtotal					$ 307,640	$ 21,680	$ 285,960
Premium							2,212
Total							$ 288,172

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 Construction 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, 2022, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Development Authority Revenue Bonds Annual Requirements

Year Ended December 31	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
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	13,175	6,666	19,841
2028 – 2032	62,700	29,263	91,963
2033 – 2037	56,765	22,069	78,834
2038 – 2042	48,535	13,973	62,508
2043 – 2047	41,185	6,966	48,151
2048 – 2050	15,795	746	16,541
Total	$ 285,960	$ 108,803	$ 394,763

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, 2022, that have outstanding amounts. The total amount issued was $865,110,849. The total amount of those bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2022, was $610,113,595.

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 11.

Interfund Balances and Transfers

The Interfund receivables and payables as of December 31, 2022, are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	DUE FROM	
DUE TO	**The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD**	**Total**
Debt Service	$ 116	$ 116
Total	$ 116	$ 116

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

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2022, 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**	**Internal Service Funds**	**Total**
General	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 777	$ —	$ —	$ 777
Other Capital	55,083	2,871	15,876	—	7,026	1,532	$ 82,388
Non-major Governmental	221	—	—	—	2,487	—	$ 2,708
Non-major Enterprise	19,865	—	—	2,000	—	—	$ 21,865
Total	$ 75,169	$ 2,871	$ 15,876	$ 2,777	$ 9,513	$ 1,532	$ 107,738

The majority of transfers from the General, Fire and EMS District, Police Services District, Other Capital, Non-major Governmental, and Internal Service Funds are to fund ongoing and planned capital projects and vehicle replacements. Other transfers made during 2022 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 12.

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 $5,000,000 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, 2022, were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Beginning of Fiscal-Year Liability	Current-Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-End
2022	$ 14,089,000	$ 11,064,000	$ 10,123,000	$ 15,030,000
2021	8,518,000	16,402,000	10,831,000	14,089,000

At December 31, 2022, the Risk Management Fund held $9,365,000 in cash and cash equivalents and the Auto Liability Fund held $3,314,000 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 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Beginning of Fiscal-Year Liability	Current-Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-End
2022	$ 4,291,000	$ 31,520,000	$ 31,114,000	$ 4,697,000
2021	4,499,000	30,343,000	30,551,000	4,291,000

2022 Claims for Active Employees:
In 2022, there were 2,086 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, 2022, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

2,086 Self-Insured Active Employees Electing Medical Coverage		
Administrative Costs	$	1,222
Stop Loss Insurance		3,165
Claims Experience		34,442
Total	$	38,829

In 2022, there were 2,216 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, 2022, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

2,216 Fully Insured Active Employees Electing Medical Coverage		
Fully Insured Premium	$	25,965

NOTE 13.

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 14.

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, 2022, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Plan Membership as of January 1, 2022	
Inactive members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	2,708
Inactive members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	733
Active members	827
Total	4,268

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, 2022, plan year, the recommended contribution for the County was set at $55,619,000, and the County contributed $56,271,000. The actuarially determined contribution for employees was $5,776,935.

Net Pension Liability

The County's net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022, with update procedures performed by the actuary to roll forward the total pension liability measured as of December 31, 2022.

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, 2022, 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, 2022, 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	12.5%	5.8%
U.S. large cap value	12.5%	6.3%
U.S. large cap core	5.0%	6.0%
U.S. mid cap	7.5%	6.7%
U.S. small cap	7.5%	7.8%
REITs	5.0%	6.9%
Foreign developed	10.0%	5.8%
Emerging markets	5.0%	6.7%
Global equity	10.0%	6.0%
Core fixed income	25.0%	2.5%
Total	100.0%	

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, 2021	$ 1,560,133,462	$ 1,424,405,000	$ 135,728,462
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	10,357,079	–	10,357,079
Interest	106,749,338	–	106,749,338
Difference between expected and actual experience	3,085,927	–	3,085,927
Changes in assumptions	5,663,086	–	5,663,086
Contributions – employer	–	56,271,000	(56,271,000)
Contributions – employee	–	5,600,000	(5,600,000)
Net investment income	–	(242,689,000)	242,689,000
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(91,000,000)	(91,000,000)	–
Administrative expense	–	(461,000)	461,000
Net changes	$ 34,855,430	$ (272,279,000)	$ 307,134,430
Balances at December 31, 2022	$ 1,594,988,892	$ 1,152,126,000	$ 442,862,892

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	$ 626,107,488	$ 442,862,892	$ 289,430,163

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

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the County recognized pension expense of $61,756,484. The following table provides a summary of the deferred inflows and outflows related to pensions as of December 31, 2022 (the measurement date):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 60,508	$ —
Changes of assumptions	111,041	—
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	162,279,649	—
Total	$ 162,451,198	$ —

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)
2023	$ 7,210,235	$ —	$ 7,210,235
2024	36,127,840	—	36,127,840
2025	50,840,783	—	50,840,783
2026	68,272,340	—	68,272,340
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, 2022, there were 4,219 active participants. Plan participants are required to make a one-time, irrevocable election of either 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, 2022, the amount contributed by employees was $13,676,522. The amount contributed by the County was $24,646,763. 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 2022, the County contributed $429,170 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, 2022 was $80,415.



NOTE 15.

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 34 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, and
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, 2022:

Active participants	4,935
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	1,703
Inactive members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	—
Total	6,638

Contributions

In 2022, 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, 2022 plan year, the recommended contribution for the County was set at $7,992,239, and the County contributed $8,785,494.

Net OPEB Liability

The County's net OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022, with update procedures performed by the actuary to roll forward the total OPEB liability measured as of December 31, 2022.

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, 2022, actuarial valuation were as follows:

Valuation date	January 1, 2022
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	5.125 percent
Ultimate trend rate:	
Pre-Medicare eligible	4.50 percent
Medicare eligible	4.50 percent
Year of ultimate trend rate:	
Pre-Medicare	2032
Medicare	2025
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, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study done concurrently with the January 1, 2022 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	12.5%	5.8%
U.S. large cap value	12.5%	6.3%
U.S. large cap core	5.0%	6.0%
U.S. mid cap	7.5%	6.7%
U.S. small cap	7.5%	7.8%
REITs	5.0%	6.9%
Foreign developed	10.0%	5.8%
Emerging markets	5.0%	6.7%
Global equity	10.0%	6.0%
Core fixed income	25.0%	2.5%
Total	100.0%	

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, 2021	$ 214,109,415	$ 203,735,000	$ 10,374,415
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	4,327,909	—	4,327,909
Interest	14,834,003	—	14,834,003
Difference between expected and actual experience	(27,642,224)	—	(27,642,224)
Changes of assumptions	467,253	—	467,253
Contributions – employer	—	8,785,000	(8,785,000)
Net investment income	—	(35,578,000)	35,578,000
Benefit payments	(13,046,000)	(13,046,000)	—
Administrative expense	—	(532,000)	532,000
Net changes	(21,059,059)	(40,371,000)	19,311,941
Balances at December 31, 2022	$ 193,050,356	$ 163,364,000	$ 29,686,356

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	$ 46,317,667	$ 29,686,356	$ 15,310,419

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	$ 24,922,726	$ 29,686,356	$ 33,112,689

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

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the County recognized OPEB expense of $2,846,535. The following table provides a summary of the deferred inflows and outflows related to OPEB as of December 31, 2022 (the measurement date):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 2,160,128	$ 37,940,885
Changes of assumptions	1,206,082	3,094,350
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	23,169,667	—
Total	$ 26,535,877	$ 41,035,235

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)
2023	$ 3,539,299	$ 10,223,693	$ (6,684,394)
2024	5,469,499	9,992,255	(4,522,756)
2025	7,431,379	8,420,885	(989,506)
2026	10,010,812	6,824,552	3,186,260
Thereafter	84,888	5,573,850	(5,488,962)



NOTE 16.
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, 2022, 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	$ 2,203	—	—	—	—	—	—	348	2,551
Prepaid items	512	5	391	—	9	233	—	273	1,423
Restricted for:									
Capital projects	—	—	—	—	233,406	38,673	438,108	—	710,187
Debt service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	115
Special programs:									
Street lighting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,568	2,568
Speed humps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	512	512
Opioid Remediation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,397	1,397
Document printing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,773	5,773
Juvenile court supervision	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	243
Tourism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,691	28,691
Stadium operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,246	3,246
Law enforcement – sheriff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	950	950
Law enforcement – police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,079	2,079
Crime victims assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371	371
Law enforcement – district attorney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315	315
Corrections inmate welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	337	337
Sheriff inmate store	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,096	4,096
E-911 services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,249	36,249
Loganville EMS district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	539	539
Development and enforcement services district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,882	13,882
Recreation district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,030	29,030
Economic development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,173	13,173
Jimmy Carter Boulevard tax allocation district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,048	18,048
Indian Trail tax allocation district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,568	5,568
Park Place tax allocation district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,977	3,977
Lake Lucerne tax allocation district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,447	1,447
Gwinnett Place tax allocation district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,008	5,008
The Exchange at Gwinnett tax allocation district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,412	9,412
Grants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,797	4,797
American Rescue Plan Act	—	—	—	2,008	—	—	—	—	11,473
Fire and EMS district	—	81,808	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,808
Police services district	—	—	107,080	—	—	—	—	—	107,080
Committed to:									
Tree replacement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	482	482
Assigned to:									
General fund – 2023 budget: appropriation of fund balance	6,025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,025
Capital projects:									
General government projects	—	—	—	—	179,696	—	—	—	179,696
Unassigned	220,697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220,697
Total fund balances	$ **229,437**	**81,813**	**107,471**	**2,008**	**413,111**	**38,906**	**438,108**	**192,968**	**1,503,822**

B. Net Position

Net position in the governmentwide statements as of December 31, 2022, was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Net Position	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Net investment in capital assets	$ 2,673,237	$ 3,874,921	$ 6,548,158
Restricted for:			
Capital projects:			
2014 sales tax capital project fund	40,611	—	40,611
2017 sales tax capital project fund	460,108	—	460,108
Fire and EMS district projects	83,810	—	83,810
Police services district projects	20,416	—	20,416
Development and enforcement services district projects	13,355	—	13,355
Recreation district projects	118,540	—	118,540
Debt service	115	33,229	33,344
Special programs:			
Street lighting	2,682	—	2,682
Speed humps	515	—	515
Opioid Remediation	1,397	—	1,397
Document printing	5,773	—	5,773
Juvenile court supervision	243	—	243
Tourism	28,691	—	28,691
Stadium operations	3,246	—	3,246
Law enforcement – sheriff	950	—	950
Law enforcement – police	2,079	—	2,079
Crime victims assistance	323	—	323
Law enforcement – district attorney	315	—	315
Corrections inmate welfare	337	—	337
Sheriff inmate store	4,096	—	4,096
E-911 services	29,331	—	29,331
Loganville EMS district	539	—	539
Development and enforcement services district	6,622	—	6,622
Recreation district	19,945	—	19,945
Economic development	13,568	—	13,568
Jimmy Carter Boulevard tax allocation district	18,387	—	18,387
Indian Trail tax allocation district	5,708	—	5,708
Park Place tax allocation district	3,989	—	3,989
Lake Lucerne tax allocation district	1,484	—	1,484
Gwinnett Place tax allocation district	5,122	—	5,122
The Exchange at Gwinnett tax allocation district	9,600	—	9,600
CARES Act grant	2,008	—	2,008
Miscellaneous grants	4,765	—	4,765
Fire and EMS district	11,808	—	11,808
Police services district	84,613	—	84,613
Unrestricted	349,417	413,723	763,140
Total net position	**$ 4,027,745**	**$ 4,321,873**	**$ 8,349,618**

NOTE 17.

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, 2022, the County abated property taxes totaling $1,183,088 under this program.



NOTE 18.

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		(743,669)
Balance	$	12,556,331

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 2022, 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.

NOTE 19.

Subsequent Event

On August 21, 2022, the board of directors of the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) approved Gwinnett County's loan application for a Clean Water State Revolving Fund loan in the amount of $50,000,000 to finance the costs of acquiring, constructing, and installing environmental facilities. The loan was approved by the Board of Commissioners on January 17, 2023 and the loan closed on May 1, 2023. The loan is a draw loan, with the full $50,000,000 expected to be drawn over 3 years. As per the loan agreement between GEFA and Gwinnett County, the County's payment obligation during the draw period is interest only, and will become a fixed monthly installment amount which will be paid until the loan matures on May 1, 2042.

DID YOU KNOW

Gwinnett Water Resources produced 25.7 billion gallons of drinking water and treated 26.1 billion gallons of reclaimed water in 2022.



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)

		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total pension liability:						
Service cost	$	10,357	10,686	11,469	11,329	11,729
Interest		106,749	101,936	98,703	91,586	88,706
Difference between expected and actual experience		3,086	41,663	19,435	25,253	14,048
Changes of assumptions		5,663	3,321	–	50,586	–
Benefit payments		(91,000)	(86,038)	(79,248)	(75,169)	(70,723)
Net change in total pension liability		34,855	71,568	50,359	103,585	43,760
Total pension liability – beginning		1,560,133	1,488,565	1,438,206	1,334,621	1,290,861
Total pension liability – ending (a)	$	1,594,988	1,560,133	1,488,565	1,438,206	1,334,621
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions – employer		56,271	54,637	46,767	41,620	41,633
Contributions – employee		5,600	5,990	6,289	6,176	6,419
Net investment income		(242,689)	175,503	153,062	212,029	(54,537)
Benefit payments		(91,000)	(86,038)	(79,248)	(75,169)	(70,723)
Administrative expense		(461)	(934)	(789)	(731)	(757)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		(272,279)	149,158	126,081	183,925	(77,965)
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning		1,424,405	1,275,247	1,149,166	965,241	1,043,206
Plan fiduciary net position – ending (b)	$	1,152,126	1,424,405	1,275,247	1,149,166	965,241
Net pension liability – ending (a) – (b)	$	442,863	135,728	213,318	289,040	369,380
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		72.23%	91.30%	85.67%	79.90%	72.32%
Covered payroll		82,841	84,086	93,541	90,763	94,553
County's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll		534.59%	161.42%	228.05%	318.46%	390.66%

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

continued...

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

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

		2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability:					
Service cost	$	12,020	12,413	10,381	11,390
Interest		85,244	82,914	81,013	77,618
Difference between expected and actual experience		21,474	3,738	17,981	–
Changes of assumptions		–	–	121,862	–
Benefit payments		(67,254)	(63,539)	(59,323)	(54,595)
Net change in total pension liability		51,484	35,526	171,914	34,413
Total pension liability – beginning		1,239,377	1,203,851	1,031,937	997,524
Total pension liability – ending (a)	$	1,290,861	1,239,377	1,203,851	1,031,937
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions – employer		38,366	28,036	33,636	48,713
Contributions – employee		6,441	6,652	6,852	7,264
Net investment income		140,526	56,004	(2,182)	58,212
Benefit payments		(67,254)	(63,539)	(59,323)	(54,595)
Administrative expense		(724)	(818)	(638)	(878)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		117,355	26,335	(21,655)	58,716
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning		925,851	899,516	921,171	862,455
Plan fiduciary net position – ending (b)	$	1,043,206	925,851	899,516	921,171
Net pension liability – ending (a) – (b)	$	247,655	313,526	304,335	110,766
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		80.81%	74.70%	74.72%	89.27%
Covered payroll		94,048	97,303	104,557	109,082
County's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll		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)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Actuarially determined employer contribution	$ 55,619	54,002	46,586	41,350	41,102	37,945	28,036	33,636	38,713	37,281
Actual County contributions	56,271	54,637	46,767	41,620	41,633	38,366	28,036	33,636	48,713	57,281
Annual contribution (excess)	$ (652)	(635)	(181)	(270)	(531)	(421)	—	—	(10,000)	(20,000)
Covered payroll	$ 82,841	84,086	93,541	90,763	94,553	94,048	97,303	104,557	109,082	110,766
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	67.93%	64.98%	50.00%	45.86%	44.03%	40.79%	28.81%	32.17%	44.66%	51.71%

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, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level dollar
Amortization period	Closed
Remaining amortization period	12 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%. In 2022, the termination rates were reduced by 20% of the rates in effect prior to 2021.

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)

		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB liability:							
Service cost	$	4,328	4,662	4,818	4,697	4,809	4,877
Interest		14,834	15,379	15,654	15,568	13,927	13,095
Difference between expected and actual experience		(27,642)	(9,801)	(10,877)	(9,026)	15,018	–
Changes of assumptions		467	(4,554)	125	2,169	476	–
Benefit payments		(13,046)	(13,236)	(13,747)	(10,840)	(10,525)	(11,279)
Net change in total OPEB liability		(21,059)	(7,550)	(4,027)	2,568	23,705	6,693
Total OPEB liability – beginning		214,109	221,659	225,686	223,118	199,413	192,720
Total OPEB liability – ending (a)	$	193,050	214,109	221,659	225,686	223,118	199,413
Plan net position							
Contributions – employer		8,785	9,509	10,698	11,910	10,649	10,212
Net investment income		(35,578)	25,609	22,709	30,365	(7,699)	19,436
Benefit payments		(13,046)	(13,236)	(13,747)	(10,840)	(10,525)	(11,279)
Administrative expense		(532)	(601)	(571)	(583)	(617)	(672)
Net change in plan net position		(40,371)	21,281	19,089	30,852	(8,192)	17,697
Plan net position – beginning		203,735	182,454	163,365	132,513	140,705	123,008
Plan net position – ending (b)	$	163,364	203,735	182,454	163,365	132,513	140,705
Net OPEB liability – ending (a) – (b)	$	29,686	10,374	39,205	62,321	90,605	58,708
Plan net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		84.62%	95.15%	82.31%	72.39%	59.39%	70.56%
Covered payroll		327,723	317,746	296,133	272,337	260,420	240,315
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll		9.06%	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)

		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Actuarially determined employer contribution	$	7,992	9,238	10,188	10,563	9,327	9,521	10,494	9,895	9,389	11,137
Actual County contributions		8,785	9,509	10,698	11,910	10,649	10,212	13,257	11,587	9,977	11,313
Annual contribution (excess)	$	(793)	(271)	(510)	(1,347)	(1,322)	(691)	(2,763)	(1,692)	(588)	(176)
Covered payroll	$	327,723	317,746	296,133	272,337	260,420	240,315	224,112	215,187	206,640	210,700
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.68%	2.99%	3.61%	4.37%	4.09%	4.25%	5.92%	5.38%	4.83%	5.37%

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, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level percent of pay
Amortization period	Closed
Remaining amortization period	25 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: 5.25%
Ultimate trend rate	Pre-Medicare eligible: 4.50% Medicare eligible: 4.50%
Year of ultimate trend rate	Pre-Medicare: 2027 Medicare: 2023

For actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation above, refer to ***Note 15*** 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 40%. These rates will be reduced by 20% for each of the next three 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



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.

Opioid Remediation Fund
The Opioid Remediation Fund accounts for the receipt of settlements from the National Opioid Abatement Trust. These funds must be used for approved opioid abatement strategies.

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 in order for the court to use those 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

In 2022, the County rolled out voter registration and election information in Korean, Vietnamese, Mandarin, and Cantonese in addition to Spanish and English to enhance accessibility for our vibrant community.

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Non-major Special Revenue Funds										
	Street Lighting	Speed Hump	Opioid Remedia-tion	Authority Imaging	Juvenile Court Supervision	Tree Bank	Tourism	Stadium	Sheriff Special Justice	Sheriff Special Treasury	Sheriff Special State
ASSETS:											
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,236	547	1,397	5,773	244	536	10,832	3,138	573	190	192
Investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,724	—	—	—	—
Receivables, net of allowance:			—								
Taxes	293	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,065	108	—	—	—
Lease receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due from other funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due from other governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inventories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prepaid items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total assets	$ 3,529	552	1,397	5,773	244	536	29,621	3,246	573	190	192
LIABILITIES:											
Accounts payable	$ 736	37	—	—	1	54	930	—	5	—	—
Due to other governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payroll payable	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due to other funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unearned revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due to others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	737	37	—	—	1	54	930	—	5	—	—
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:											
Lease related deferred inflows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unavailable revenue	224	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total deferred inflows of resources	224	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FUND BALANCES:											
Nonspendable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted	2,568	512	1,397	5,773	243	—	28,691	3,246	568	190	192
Committed	—	—	—	—	—	482	—	—	—	—	—
Total fund balances	2,568	512	1,397	5,773	243	482	28,691	3,246	568	190	192
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 3,529	552	1,397	5,773	244	536	29,621	3,246	573	190	192

continued...

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET – *Continued*

Non-major Special Revenue Funds												
Police Special Justice	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
1,113	977	375	262	53	340	2,831	10,360	238	10,710	20,693	13,046	16,917
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,254	22,310	297	3,454	9,131	–	1,122
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	380	1,746	498	339
–	–	21	–	–	–	47	4,107	4	45	168	24	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	741	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	348	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	159	16	–	–
1,113	977	396	262	53	340	4,132	36,875	539	14,748	32,843	13,568	18,387
–	11	5	–	–	3	36	174	–	179	924	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	20	–	–	–	–	207	–	202	374	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–
–	11	25	–	–	3	36	528	–	413	1,298	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	699	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	294	1,410	395	339
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	294	2,109	395	339
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	159	364	–	–
1,113	966	371	262	53	337	4,096	36,249	539	13,882	29,072	13,173	18,048
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,113	966	371	262	53	337	4,096	36,347	539	14,041	29,436	13,173	18,048
1,113	977	396	262	53	340	4,132	36,875	539	14,748	32,843	13,568	18,387

continued...

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET – *Continued*

December 31, 2022

(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	The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD Debt Service	Total Other Governmental Funds
ASSETS:										
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,740	3,977	1,448	5,008	11,754	293	1,733	132,526	1,251	133,777
Investments	1,827	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,119	—	57,119
Receivables, net of allowance:										
Taxes	139	12	36	114	189	—	—	3,751	—	3,751
Accounts	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,600	—	5,600
Lease receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	741	—	741
Due from other funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	116
Due from other governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,411	4,411	—	4,411
Inventories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348	—	348
Prepaid items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	273
Total assets	$ 5,708	3,989	1,484	5,122	11,943	293	6,144	204,769	1,367	206,136
LIABILITIES:										
Accounts payable	$ —	—	—	—	2,227	147	1,347	6,816	1,252	8,068
Due to other governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	—	147
Payroll payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	804	—	804
Due to other funds	—	—	—	—	116	—	—	116	—	116
Unearned revenue	—	—	—	—	—	146	—	146	—	146
Due to others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	32
Total liabilities	—	—	—	—	2,343	293	1,347	8,061	1,252	9,313
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:										
Lease related deferred inflows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	699	—	699
Unavailable revenue	140	12	37	114	188	—	—	3,156	—	3,156
Total deferred inflows of resources	140	12	37	114	188	—	—	3,855	—	3,855
FUND BALANCES:										
Nonspendable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	621	—	621
Restricted	5,568	3,977	1,447	5,008	9,412	—	4,797	191,750	115	191,865
Committed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	482	—	482
Total fund balances	5,568	3,977	1,447	5,008	9,412	—	4,797	192,853	115	192,968
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 5,708	3,989	1,484	5,122	11,943	293	6,144	204,769	1,367	206,136

DID YOU KNOW

In 2022, Gwinnett Police established a Gun Crimes Unit to follow up on gun crime and target the illegal procurement and distribution of firearms.

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

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Non-major Special Revenue Funds										
	Street Lighting	Speed Hump	Opioid Remedia-tion	Authority Imaging	Juvenile Court Supervision	Tree Bank	Tourism	Stadium	Sheriff Special Justice	Sheriff Special Treasury	Sheriff Special State
REVENUES:											
Taxes	$ —	—	—	—	—	—	14,036	1,040	—	—	—
Permits and licenses	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—
Charges for services	9,412	125	—	1,784	50	—	4	1,149	—	—	—
Fines and forfeitures	—	—	1,397	—	—	—	—	—	245	—	8
Investment earnings (losses)	14	6	—	11	—	6	(604)	20	—	—	1
Miscellaneous	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total revenues	9,494	131	1,397	1,795	50	53	13,436	2,609	245	—	9
EXPENDITURES:											
Current operating:											
Public safety	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judiciary	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	68	57	135
Public works	8,681	412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culture and recreation	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—
Housing and development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourism	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,247	—	—	—	—
Development authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,304	2,154	—	—	—
Grant programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital outlay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	40	—
Debt service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenditures	8,681	412	—	—	33	54	16,551	2,154	77	97	135
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	813	(281)	1,397	1,795	17	(1)	(3,115)	455	168	(97)	(126)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):											
Transfers in	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	(7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other financing sources (uses), net	(7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net change in fund balances	806	(281)	1,397	1,795	17	(1)	(3,115)	455	168	(97)	(126)
Fund balances – January 1	1,762	793	—	3,978	226	483	31,806	2,791	400	287	318
Fund balances – December 31	$ 2,568	512	1,397	5,773	243	482	28,691	3,246	568	190	192

continued...

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

Non-major Special Revenue Funds												
Police Special Justice	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
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	10,228	42,505	12,729	4,668
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,298	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85	543	113	–
–	–	–	–	–	139	518	23,358	–	1,000	3,205	–	–
173	471	588	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	(44)	(759)	2	46	105	113	96
–	1	2	–	–	9	–	19	–	21	2,742	–	–
173	472	591	–	–	148	474	22,631	2	16,678	49,100	12,955	4,764
56	176	–	–	–	12	–	17,519	55	–	–	–	–
–	–	622	6	–	–	498	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39,804	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,759	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,976	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	212	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,818	–	–	–	–	–
73	388	622	6	–	12	498	20,337	55	13,759	39,804	7,976	–
100	84	(31)	(6)	–	136	(24)	2,294	(53)	2,919	9,296	4,979	4,764
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	(232)	–	–	–	(340)	–	–	–	(708)	(5,739)	–	–
–	(232)	–	–	–	(340)	–	–	–	(708)	(5,739)	–	–
100	(148)	(31)	(6)	–	(204)	(24)	2,294	(53)	2,211	3,557	4,979	4,764
1,013	1,114	402	268	53	541	4,120	34,053	592	11,830	25,879	8,194	13,284
1,113	966	371	262	53	337	4,096	36,347	539	14,041	29,436	13,173	18,048

continued...

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

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(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 Assistance Grant	Grant	Total Non-major Special Revenue Funds	The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD Debt Service	Total Other Governmental Funds
REVENUES:										
Taxes	$ 1,440	1,352	861	1,718	1,449	–	–	92,039	–	92,039
Permits and licenses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,345	–	5,345
Intergovernmental	–	–	–	–	–	38,904	17,128	57,173	–	57,173
Charges for services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40,744	–	40,744
Fines and forfeitures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,882	–	2,882
Investment earnings (losses)	(86)	32	6	39	59	130	–	(806)	126	(680)
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	3,075	–	3,075
Total revenues	1,354	1,384	867	1,757	1,508	39,034	17,341	200,452	126	200,578
EXPENDITURES:										
Current operating:										
Public safety	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,818	–	17,818
Judiciary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,419	–	1,419
Public works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,093	–	9,093
Culture and recreation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39,858	–	39,858
Housing and development	–	–	–	–	3,246	–	–	17,005	–	17,005
Tourism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,247	–	5,247
Development authority	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,434	–	21,434
Grant programs	–	–	–	–	–	39,042	16,521	55,563	–	55,563
Capital outlay	–	–	–	–	–	–	101	379	–	379
Debt service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,502	2,502
Intergovernmental	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,818	–	2,818
Total expenditures	–	–	–	–	3,246	39,042	16,622	170,634	2,502	173,136
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	1,354	1,384	867	1,757	(1,738)	(8)	719	29,818	(2,376)	27,442
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):										
Transfers in	–	–	–	–	–	–	221	221	2,487	2,708
Transfers out	–	–	–	–	(2,487)	–	–	(9,513)	–	(9,513)
Other financing sources (uses), net	–	–	–	–	(2,487)	–	221	(9,292)	2,487	(6,805)
Net change in fund balances	1,354	1,384	867	1,757	(4,225)	(8)	940	20,526	111	20,637
Fund balances – January 1	4,214	2,593	580	3,251	13,637	8	3,857	172,327	4	172,331
Fund balances – December 31	$ 5,568	3,977	1,447	5,008	9,412	–	4,797	192,853	115	192,968

BUDGETARY COMPLIANCE

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Schedule of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances – budget and actual	
Grant Funds	168
Schedule of revenues and expenditures – budget and actual	

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

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Street Lighting			Speed Hump			Opioid Remediation		
	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	9,127	9,412	285	132	125	(7)	–	–	–
Fines and forfeitures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,397	1,397
Investment earnings	–	14	14	2	9	7	–	–	–
Miscellaneous	–	68	68	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenues	9,127	9,494	367	134	134	–	–	1,397	1,397
EXPENDITURES:									
Current operating:									
Public safety	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Judiciary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public works	8,715	8,681	34	446	412	34	–	–	–
Culture and recreation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing and development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tourism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Development authority	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total expenditures	8,715	8,681	34	446	412	34	–	–	–
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	412	813	401	(312)	(278)	34	–	1,397	1,397
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfers in	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers out	(7)	(7)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other financing sources (uses), net	(7)	(7)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenues and other financing sources in excess of (less than) expenditures and other financing uses	405	806	401	(312)	(278)	34	–	1,397	1,397
Fund balance allocation	(405)	–	405	312	–	(312)	–	–	–
Fund balances – January 1	–	1,762	1,762	–	790	790	–	–	–
Fund balances – December 31	$ –	2,568	2,568	–	512	512	–	1,397	1,397

continued...

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

Authority Imaging			Juvenile Court Supervision			Tree Bank			Tourism			Stadium		
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)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,292	14,036	744	750	1,040	290
–	–	–	–	–	–	15	47	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	400	–
849	1,784	935	54	50	(4)	–	–	–	–	4	4	1,146	1,149	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	11	8	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	279	279	–	20	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
852	1,795	943	54	50	(4)	15	53	38	13,292	14,319	1,027	2,296	2,609	313
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
720	–	720	42	33	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	100	54	46	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,546	5,248	298	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,304	11,304	–	2,153	2,154	(1)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
720	–	720	42	33	9	100	54	46	16,850	16,552	298	2,153	2,154	(1)
132	1,795	1,663	12	17	5	(85)	(1)	84	(3,558)	(2,233)	1,325	143	455	312
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
132	1,795	1,663	12	17	5	(85)	(1)	84	(3,558)	(2,233)	1,325	143	455	312
(132)	–	132	(12)	–	12	85	–	(85)	3,558	–	(3,558)	(143)	–	143
–	3,978	3,978	–	226	226	–	483	483	–	31,963	31,963	–	2,791	2,791
–	5,773	5,773	–	243	243	–	482	482	–	29,730	29,730	–	3,246	3,246

continued...

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

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Sheriff Special Justice			Sheriff Special Treasury			Sheriff Special State		
	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	245	245	–	–	–	–	8	8	–
Investment earnings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenues	245	245	–	–	–	–	8	9	1
EXPENDITURES:									
Current operating:									
Public safety	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Judiciary	385	77	308	175	96	79	188	135	53
Public works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culture and recreation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing and development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tourism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Development authority	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total expenditures	385	77	308	175	96	79	188	135	53
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	(140)	168	308	(175)	(96)	79	(180)	(126)	54
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	(140)	168	308	(175)	(96)	79	(180)	(126)	54
Fund balance allocation	140	–	(140)	175	–	(175)	180	–	(180)
Fund balances – January 1	–	400	400	–	286	286	–	318	318
Fund balances – December 31	$ –	568	568	–	190	190	–	192	192

continued...

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

Police Special Justice			Police Special State			Crime Victims Assistance			DA Federal Justice Asset Sharing			DA Federal Treasury Asset Sharing		
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)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
173	173	–	471	471	–	665	588	(77)	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
173	173	–	471	472	1	665	591	(74)	–	–	–	–	–	–
115	73	42	503	388	115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	776	622	154	135	6	129	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
115	73	42	503	388	115	776	622	154	135	6	129	–	–	–
58	100	42	(32)	84	116	(111)	(31)	80	(135)	(6)	129	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	(264)	(232)	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	(264)	(232)	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
58	100	42	(296)	(148)	148	(111)	(31)	80	(135)	(6)	129	–	–	–
(58)	–	58	296	–	(296)	111	–	(111)	135	–	(135)	–	–	–
–	1,013	1,013	–	1,114	1,114	–	402	402	–	268	268	–	53	53
–	1,113	1,113	–	966	966	–	371	371	–	262	262	–	53	53

continued...

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

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Corrections Inmate Welfare			Sheriff Inmate			E-911		
	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	$ –	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13
Permits and licenses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intergovernmental	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Charges for services	104	139	35	400	518	118	22,143	23,358	1,215
Fines and forfeitures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment earnings	–	–	–	–	44	44	109	393	284
Miscellaneous	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	19	19
Total revenues	113	148	35	400	562	162	22,252	23,783	1,531
EXPENDITURES:									
Current operating:									
Public safety	28	12	16	–	–	–	24,045	20,336	3,709
Judiciary	–	–	–	500	498	2	–	–	–
Public works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culture and recreation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing and development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tourism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Development authority	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total expenditures	28	12	16	500	498	2	24,045	20,336	3,709
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	85	136	51	(100)	64	164	(1,793)	3,447	5,240
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfers in	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers out	(340)	(340)	–	–	–	–	(750)	–	750
Other financing sources (uses), net	(340)	(340)	–	–	–	–	(750)	–	750
Revenues and other financing sources in excess of (less than) expenditures and other financing uses	(255)	(204)	51	(100)	64	164	(2,543)	3,447	5,990
Fund balance allocation	255	–	(255)	100	–	(100)	2,543	–	(2,543)
Fund balances – January 1	–	541	541	–	4,083	4,083	–	34,073	34,073
Fund balances – December 31	$ –	337	337	–	4,147	4,147	–	37,520	37,520

continued...

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

Loganville EMS District			Development & Enforcement Services District			Recreation District			Economic Development Tax			Jimmy Carter Boulevard 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)
—	—	—	10,620	10,228	(392)	44,898	42,505	(2,393)	13,304	12,729	(575)	4,847	4,668	(179)
—	—	—	3,752	5,298	1,546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	57	85	28	230	543	313	70	113	43	—	—	—
—	—	—	781	1,000	219	4,681	3,205	(1,476)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	6	4	51	194	143	54	287	233	—	113	113	—	216	216
—	—	—	—	21	21	2,446	2,742	296	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	6	4	15,261	16,826	1,565	52,309	49,282	(3,027)	13,374	12,955	(419)	4,847	4,884	37
62	54	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	49,714	39,802	9,912	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	14,854	13,758	1,096	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,766	7,976	6,790	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	54	8	14,854	13,758	1,096	49,714	39,802	9,912	14,766	7,976	6,790	—	—	—
(60)	(48)	12	407	3,068	2,661	2,595	9,480	6,885	(1,392)	4,979	6,371	4,847	4,884	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	(708)	(708)	—	(5,739)	(5,739)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	(708)	(708)	—	(5,739)	(5,739)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(60)	(48)	12	(301)	2,360	2,661	(3,144)	3,741	6,885	(1,392)	4,979	6,371	4,847	4,884	37
60	—	(60)	301	—	(301)	3,144	—	(3,144)	1,392	—	(1,392)	(4,847)	—	4,847
—	592	592	—	11,763	11,763	—	25,831	25,831	—	8,194	8,194	—	13,284	13,284
—	544	544	—	14,123	14,123	—	29,572	29,572	—	13,173	13,173	—	18,168	18,168

continued...

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

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Indian Trail TAD			Park Place TAD			Lake Lucerne 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	$ 1,278	1,440	162	788	1,352	564	272	861	589
Permits and licenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges for services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fines and forfeitures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment earnings	—	67	67	—	32	32	—	6	6
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total revenues	1,278	1,507	229	788	1,384	596	272	867	595
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	1,278	1,507	229	788	1,384	596	272	867	595
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	1,278	1,507	229	788	1,384	596	272	867	595
Fund balance allocation	(1,278)	—	1,278	(788)	—	788	(272)	—	272
Fund balances – January 1	—	4,214	4,214	—	2,593	2,593	—	580	580
Fund balances – December 31	$ —	5,721	5,721	—	3,977	3,977	—	1,447	1,447

continued...

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

Gwinnett Place TAD			The Exchange at Gwinnett TAD		
Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual (non-GAAP Budget Basis)	Variance-positive (negative)
882	1,717	835	1,201	1,449	248
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	39	39	—	60	60
—	—	—	—	—	—
882	1,756	874	1,201	1,509	308
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	4,659	3,247	1,412
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	4,659	3,247	1,412
882	1,756	874	(3,458)	(1,738)	1,720
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	(2,502)	(2,487)	15
—	—	—	(2,502)	(2,487)	15
882	1,756	874	(5,960)	(4,225)	1,735
(882)	—	882	5,960	—	(5,960)
—	3,251	3,251	—	13,637	13,637
—	5,007	5,007	—	9,412	9,412

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

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	2014 Sales Tax			2017 Sales Tax		
	Budget	Actual	Variance-positive (negative)	Budget	Actual	Variance-positive (negative)
REVENUES:						
Sales tax proceeds	$ —	—	—	236,257	236,257	—
Intergovernmental	7,600	7,600	—	23,226	23,226	—
Investment earnings	493	493	—	4,758	4,758	—
Miscellaneous	351	351	—	1,114	1,114	—
Total revenues	8,444	8,444	—	265,355	265,355	—
EXPENDITURES:						
Capital outlay	30,128	30,128	—	124,199	124,199	—
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	50,211	50,211	—
Total expenditures	30,128	30,128	—	174,410	174,410	—
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	(21,684)	(21,684)	—	90,945	90,945	—
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	(21,684)	(21,684)	—	90,945	90,945	—
Fund balance allocation	21,684	—	(21,684)	(90,945)	—	90,945
Fund balances – January 1	—	61,205	61,205	—	360,799	360,799
Fund balances – December 31	$ —	39,521	39,521	—	451,744	451,744

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*

Other Capital Projects		
Budget	Actual	Variance-positive (negative)
—	—	—
93	93	—
4,788	4,788	—
2,836	2,836	—
7,717	7,717	—
43,130	43,130	—
—	—	—
43,130	43,130	—
(35,413)	(35,413)	—
82,388	82,388	—
(2,777)	(2,777)	—
79,611	79,611	—
44,198	44,198	—
(44,198)	—	44,198
—	383,852	383,852
—	428,050	428,050

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, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	The Exchange at Gwinnett Debt Service Fund		
	Budget	Actual	Variance-positive (negative)
REVENUES:			
Taxes	$ —	—	—
Investment earnings	$ —	126	126
Total revenues	—	126	126
EXPENDITURES:			
Debt service	2,502	2,502	—
Total expenditures	2,502	2,502	—
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	(2,502)	(2,376)	126
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES:			
Transfers in	2,502	2,487	(15)
Revenues and other financing sources in excess of (less than) expenditures and other financing uses	—	111	111
Fund balance allocation	—	—	—
Fund balances – January 1	—	4	4
Fund balances – December 31	$ —	115	115

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

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(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	$ 39,036	38,904	(132)	22,785	17,128	(5,657)
Local revenues	—	—	—	—	213	213
Investment earnings	—	130	130	—	—	—
Total revenues	39,036	39,034	(2)	22,785	17,341	(5,444)
EXPENDITURES:						
Program expenditures	39,036	39,042	(6)	22,785	16,622	6,163
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	$ —	(8)	(8)	—	719	719



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, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Airport	Economic Development	Solid Waste	Transit	Total
ASSETS:					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,531	4,110	51,703	4,731	63,075
Investments	339	—	5,297	4,452	10,088
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	146	673	1,458	48	2,325
Lease receivable	431	—	—	—	431
Due from other governments	—	—	—	7,150	7,150
Prepaid Items	—	—	1	—	1
Total current assets	3,447	4,783	58,459	16,381	83,070
Noncurrent assets:					
Investments	752	2,711	20,821	13,953	38,237
Lease receivable	9,363	—	—	—	9,363
Assets held for redevelopment	—	58,037	—	—	58,037
Land and construction in progress	11,648	—	1,317	17,310	30,275
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	24,887	—	8	19,137	44,032
Total noncurrent assets	46,650	60,748	22,146	50,400	179,944
Total assets	50,097	65,531	80,605	66,781	263,014
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Pension related deferred outflows	108	—	—	172	280
OPEB related deferred outflows	32	—	45	70	147
Total deferred outflows of resources	140	—	45	242	427

continued...

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

	Airport	Economic Development	Solid Waste	Transit	Total
LIABILITIES:					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	71	260	3,471	4,523	8,325
Payroll payable	12	—	17	28	57
Accumulated leave benefits – current	42	—	35	30	107
Accrued interest payable	—	530	—	—	530
Due to others	1	—	—	274	275
Revenue bonds payable – current	—	2,410	—	—	2,410
Unearned revenue	—	11	47,192	—	47,203
Total current liabilities	126	3,211	50,715	4,855	58,907
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Accumulated leave benefits	41	—	36	16	93
Revenue bonds payable	—	50,116	—	—	50,116
Net pension liability	294	—	—	469	763
Net OPEB liability	36	—	50	78	164
Total noncurrent liabilities	371	50,116	86	563	51,136
Total liabilities	497	53,327	50,801	5,418	110,043
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Lease related deferred inflows	9,230	—	—	—	9,230
OPEB related deferred inflows	50	—	69	108	227
Total deferred inflows of resources	9,280	—	69	108	9,457
NET POSITION:					
Net investment in capital assets	36,478	—	1,325	35,337	73,140
Unrestricted	3,982	12,204	28,455	26,160	70,801
Total net position	$ 40,460	12,204	29,780	61,497	143,941

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

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Airport	Economic Development	Solid Waste	Transit	Total
OPERATING REVENUES:					
Operating lease and rental income	$ 1,592	6,326	—	—	7,918
User fees and charges	—	—	45,317	1,759	47,076
Miscellaneous	326	—	3	18	347
Total operating revenues	1,918	6,326	45,320	1,777	55,341
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Depreciation	968	—	6	2,434	3,408
Transit operations	—	—	—	17,738	17,738
General and administrative	1,421	4,052	45,229	—	50,702
Total operating expenses	2,389	4,052	45,235	20,172	71,848
Operating income (loss)	(471)	2,274	85	(18,395)	(16,507)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:					
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	8,803	8,803
Investment earnings	4	(36)	(886)	(274)	(1,192)
Interest expense	—	(1,614)	—	—	(1,614)
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(224)	—	—	(2)	(226)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(220)	(1,650)	(886)	8,527	5,771
Income (loss) before transfers and contributions	(691)	624	(801)	(9,868)	(10,736)
Capital contributions	—	—	10	2,459	2,469
Transfers in	650	2,000	—	19,215	21,865
Change in net position	(41)	2,624	(791)	11,806	13,598
Net position – January 1	40,501	9,580	30,571	49,691	130,343
Net position – December 31	$ 40,460	12,204	29,780	61,497	143,941

DID YOU KNOW

Gwinnett Transportation resurfaced 123 miles of County-maintained roadways in 2022.

OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31, 2022
(in thousands of dollars)

	Airport	Economic Development	Solid Waste	Transit	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Cash received from customers	$ 1,239	6,361	48,630	1,753	57,983
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(392)	(4,109)	(43,825)	(15,613)	(63,939)
Cash payments to employees for services	(595)	—	(918)	(1,357)	(2,870)
Cash payments for interfund services	(296)	—	(517)	(459)	(1,272)
Net cash flows provided/(required) by operating activities	(44)	2,252	3,370	(15,676)	(10,098)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES:					
Operating grants	—	—	—	13,368	13,368
Transfers from other funds	650	2,000	—	19,215	21,865
Net cash provided by noncapital activities	650	2,000	—	32,583	35,233
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Capital grants received	90	—	10	2,459	2,559
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(149)	—	—	(14,731)	(14,880)
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets	—	—	—	(2)	(2)
Principal payments – revenue bonds	—	(2,350)	—	—	(2,350)
Interest paid	—	(1,653)	—	—	(1,653)
Net cash provided/(required) by capital and related financing activities	(59)	(4,003)	10	(12,274)	(16,326)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from the sale of investments	—	146	33,245	1,420	34,811
Purchase of investments	(1,200)	(3,009)	(5,028)	(12,836)	(22,073)
Investment earnings	115	116	674	779	1,684
Net cash provided/(required) by investing activities	(1,085)	(2,747)	28,891	(10,637)	14,422
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(538)	(2,498)	32,271	(6,004)	23,231
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,069	6,608	19,432	10,735	39,844
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 2,531	4,110	51,703	4,731	63,075

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)	$ (471)	2,274	85	(18,395)	(16,507)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided/(required) by operating activities:					
Depreciation	968	—	6	2,434	3,408
CHANGE IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:					
Changes in net pension liability and related deferred inflows of resources	58	—	—	47	105
Changes in net OPEB liability and related deferred inflows (outflows) of resources	12	—	(1)	39	50
Changes in lease asset and related deferred inflows (outflows) of resources	(564)	—	—	—	(564)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(114)	24	(369)	(23)	(482)
(Increase) decrease in prepaids	—	—	(1)	11	10
Increase (decrease) in payables	47	(57)	(48)	(40)	(98)
Increase in unearned revenue	—	11	3,679	—	3,690
Increase in other liabilities	20	—	19	251	290
Net cash provided/(required) by operating activities	$ (44)	2,252	3,370	(15,676)	(10,098)
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Decrease in amounts due from other governments	(90)	—	—	(4,565)	(4,655)
Loss on disposal of capital assets	—	—	—	2	2
(Decrease) in accrued interest	—	(21)	—	—	(21)
Non-cash decrease in fair value of investments not classified as cash and cash equivalents	(4)	(37)	(1,560)	(1,053)	(2,654)



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, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Group Self-Insurance	Risk Management	Fleet Management	Auto Liability	Administrative Support	Total
ASSETS:						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,604	9,365	4,379	3,314	2,000	35,662
Investments	1,981	4,255	—	1,929	281	8,446
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	468	340	1,125	1	114	2,048
Lease receivable	—	—	—	—	448	448
Inventories	—	—	715	—	—	715
Prepaid items	91	—	37	—	11,074	11,202
Total current assets	19,144	13,960	6,256	5,244	13,917	58,521
Noncurrent assets:						
Investments	35,356	8,258	1,567	—	11,923	57,104
Lease receivable	—	—	—	—	5,337	5,337
Construction in progress	—	—	—	—	1,467	1,467
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	—	—	70	—	8,025	8,095
Total noncurrent assets	35,356	8,258	1,637	—	26,752	72,003
Total assets	54,500	22,218	7,893	5,244	40,669	130,524
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:						
Pension-related deferred outflows	39	—	862	—	8,000	8,901
OPEB-related deferred outflows	72	27	182	—	2,725	3,006
Total deferred outflows of resources	111	27	1,044	—	10,725	11,907
LIABILITIES:						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	383	5	2,118	260	5,753	8,519
Payroll payable	34	8	75	—	1,039	1,156
Accumulated leave benefits – current	92	28	195	—	2,688	3,003
Estimated claims payable – current	4,697	3,716	—	1,150	—	9,563
Lease payable – current	—	—	—	—	457	457
Unearned revenue	15	—	—	—	—	15
Total current liabilities	5,221	3,757	2,388	1,410	9,937	22,713

continued...

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – *Continued*

	Group Self-Insurance	Risk Management	Fleet Management	Auto Liability	Administrative Support	Total
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Accumulated leave benefits	57	23	170	—	1,928	2,178
Estimated claims payable	—	7,379	—	2,785	—	10,164
Lease payable – noncurrent	—	—	—	—	4,276	4,276
Net pension liability	106	—	2,348	—	21,811	24,265
Net OPEB liability	81	30	204	—	3,049	3,364
Total noncurrent liabilities	244	7,432	2,722	2,785	31,064	44,247
Total liabilities	5,465	11,189	5,110	4,195	41,001	66,960
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:						
Lease-related deferred inflows	—	—	—	—	5,549	5,549
OPEB-related deferred inflows	112	42	282	—	4,214	4,650
Total deferred inflows of resources	112	42	282	—	9,763	10,199
NET POSITION:						
Investment in capital assets	—	—	70	—	4,759	4,829
Unrestricted (deficit)	49,034	11,014	3,475	1,049	(4,129)	60,443
Total net position	$ 49,034	11,014	3,545	1,049	630	65,272

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

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Group Self-Insurance	Risk Management	Fleet Management	Auto Liability	Administrative Support	Total
OPERATING REVENUES:						
Charges to other funds	$ 69,267	15,270	11,999	1,750	91,768	190,054
Employee contributions	10,088	—	—	—	—	10,088
Miscellaneous	159	144	292	—	744	1,339
Total operating revenues	79,514	15,414	12,291	1,750	92,512	201,481
OPERATING EXPENSES:						
Vehicle maintenance and repair	—	—	4,146	—	—	4,146
Benefit claims	31,114	7,541	—	2,582	—	41,237
Insurance premiums	28,309	3,256	—	—	—	31,565
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	10	—	1,670	1,680
General and administrative	8,069	3,841	5,360	57	93,059	110,386
Total operating expenses	67,492	14,638	9,516	2,639	94,729	189,014
Operating income (loss)	12,022	776	2,775	(889)	(2,217)	12,467
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:						
Investment earnings (losses)	(1,225)	(51)	(17)	19	(62)	(1,336)
Gain on disposal of capital asset	—	—	43	—	—	43
Total non-operating revenues	(1,225)	(51)	26	19	(62)	(1,293)
Income (loss) before transfers	10,797	725	2,801	(870)	(2,279)	11,174
Transfers out	—	—	(1,230)	—	(302)	(1,532)
Change in net position	10,797	725	1,571	(870)	(2,581)	9,642
Net position – January 1	38,237	10,289	1,974	1,919	3,211	55,630
Net position – December 31	$ 49,034	11,014	3,545	1,049	630	65,272

DID YOU KNOW

In 2022, Gwinnett County received 46,754 job applications and hired 1,219 new full-time and part-time staff to serve residents, businesses, and visitors.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended
December 31, 2022
(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	$ 79,157	15,397	12,065	1,762	92,274	200,655
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(7,574)	(3,838)	(2,514)	197	(39,334)	(53,063)
Cash payments to employees for services	(1,513)	(497)	(4,084)	—	(53,373)	(59,467)
Cash payments for interfund services	(467)	(946)	(2,537)	(19)	(886)	(4,855)
Claims and premiums paid	(58,550)	(9,606)	—	(1,867)	—	(70,023)
Net cash flows provided/(required) by operating activities	11,053	510	2,930	73	(1,319)	13,247
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Transfers (to) other funds	—	—	(1,230)	—	(302)	(1,532)
Net cash (required) by noncapital activities	—	—	(1,230)	—	(302)	(1,532)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Proceeds from sale of assets	—	—	43	—	—	43
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	—	—	—	—	(1,978)	(1,978)
Net cash provided/(required) by capital and related financing activities	—	—	43	—	(1,978)	(1,935)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Proceeds from the sale of investments	11,443	9,052	386	875	19,127	40,883
Purchase of investments	(25,586)	(11,316)	(2,001)	(2,000)	(26,732)	(67,635)
Investment earnings	933	856	29	113	746	2,677
Net cash required by investing activities	(13,210)	(1,408)	(1,586)	(1,012)	(6,859)	(24,075)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,157)	(898)	157	(939)	(10,458)	(14,295)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	18,761	10,263	4,222	4,253	12,458	49,957
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 16,604	9,365	4,379	3,314	2,000	35,662

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)	$ 12,022	776	2,775	(889)	(2,217)	12,467
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided/(required) by operating activities:						
Depreciation	—	—	10	—	1,670	1,680
CHANGE IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:						
Changes in net pension liability and related deferred inflows (outflows) of resources	11	—	(13)	—	(1,319)	(1,321)
Changes in net OPEB liability and related deferred inflows (outflows) of resources	8	(9)	(55)	—	(325)	(381)
Changes in net lease asset, liability, and related deferred inflows (outflows) of resources	—	—	—	—	(518)	(518)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(356)	(17)	(226)	12	(4)	(591)
(Increase) in inventories	—	—	(145)	—	—	(145)
(Increase) in prepaids	—	—	(18)	—	(1,466)	(1,484)
Increase (decrease) in payables	(1,059)	(479)	540	254	2,196	1,452
Increase in other liabilities	427	239	62	696	664	2,088
Net cash provided/(required) by operating activities	$ 11,053	510	2,930	73	(1,319)	13,247
Non-cash increase (decrease) in fair value of investments not classified as cash and cash equivalents	(2,159)	(909)	48	(94)	(808)	(3,922)



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 firearms, 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, 2022
(in thousands of dollars)

	Pension	OPEB	Total
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 24,610	2,808	27,418
Investments, at fair value:			
U.S. treasury bonds	48,945	7,071	56,016
Asset-backed securities	5,926	856	6,782
U.S. governmental agencies	59,876	8,650	68,526
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	9,959	1,439	11,398
Futures contracts	13	2	15
Corporate bonds	93,730	13,541	107,271
Collateralized mortgage obligations	3,315	479	3,794
Fixed income mutual funds	37,154	5,367	42,521
Global fixed income mutual funds	19,048	2,752	21,800
Corporate equities	688,938	99,529	788,467
International equities	150,617	21,759	172,376
Preferred stock	3,011	435	3,446
Total investments	1,120,532	161,880	1,282,412
Securities lending collateral investment pool	15,779	2,280	18,059
Contributions receivable from employer	—	790	790
Prepaid benefit payments	7,911	—	7,911
Total assets	1,168,832	167,758	1,336,590
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable	927	2,114	3,041
Liability for securities lending agreement	15,779	2,280	18,059
Total liabilities	16,706	4,394	21,100
Net position – restricted for pension and OPEB	$ 1,152,126	163,364	1,315,490

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

Year Ended December 31, 2022

(in thousands of dollars)

	Pension	OPEB	Total
ADDITIONS:			
Contributions:			
Employer	$ 56,271	8,785	65,056
Employee	5,600	—	5,600
Total contributions	61,871	8,785	70,656
Investment income (loss):			
Net decrease in the fair value of investments	(262,112)	(38,416)	(300,528)
Securities lending income	34	5	39
Interest and dividends	24,118	3,528	27,646
Total investment (loss)	(237,960)	(34,883)	(272,843)
Investment expense	(4,727)	(691)	(5,418)
Securities lending expense	(4)	(1)	(5)
Net investment (loss)	(242,691)	(35,575)	(278,266)
Total decreases	(180,820)	(26,790)	(207,610)
DEDUCTIONS:			
Benefits paid	91,000	12,240	103,240
Insurance premiums	—	806	806
Administrative expenses	459	535	994
Total deductions	91,459	13,581	105,040
Net decrease in fiduciary net position	(272,279)	(40,371)	(312,650)
Net position – restricted for pension and OPEB			
Beginning of year	1,424,405	203,735	1,628,140
End of year	$ 1,152,126	163,364	1,315,490

CUSTODIAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

December 31, 2022
(in thousands of dollars)

	Tax Commissioner	Clerk of Courts	Recorder's Court	Sheriff	Probate Court	Corrections	District Attorney	Total
ASSETS:								
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 20,440	47,212	1,500	1,718	799	32	849	72,550
Taxes receivable	41,970	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,970
Total assets	$ 62,410	47,212	1,500	1,718	799	32	849	114,520
LIABILITIES:								
Due to others	$ 62,410	25,412	1,500	613	799	—	—	90,734
Total liabilities	$ 62,410	25,412	1,500	613	799	—	—	90,734
NET POSITION:								
Restricted for individuals, organizations, and other governments	$ —	21,800	—	1,105	—	32	849	23,786

CUSTODIAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

Year Ended December 31, 2022
(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	$ 1,907,936	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,907,936
Court fees collected for other agencies	—	91,928	9,984	—	2,850	—	—	104,762
Court individual cases	—	68,536	—	—	—	—	—	68,536
Sheriff fees collected	—	—	—	12,316	—	—	—	12,316
Sheriff inmate account deposits	—	—	—	4,050	—	—	—	4,050
Corrections inmate account deposits	—	—	—	—	—	440	—	440
Seized assets	—	—	—	709	—	—	345	1,054
Total additions	$ 1,907,936	160,464	9,984	17,075	2,850	440	345	2,099,094
DEDUCTIONS:								
Payments of court fees to other agencies	$ —	91,928	9,984	—	2,850	—	—	104,762
Payments to others	—	98,791	—	—	—	—	—	98,791
Payments of taxes to other agencies	1,907,936	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,907,936
Payments of Sheriff fees to agencies	—	—	—	12,316	—	—	—	12,316
Payments from inmates to others	—	—	—	4,061	—	467	—	4,528
Distribution of seized assets	—	—	—	413	—	—	416	829
Total deductions	$ 1,907,936	190,719	9,984	16,790	2,850	467	416	2,129,162
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position	—	(30,255)	—	285	—	(27)	(71)	(30,068)
Beginning of year	$ —	52,055	—	820	—	59	920	53,854
End of year	$ —	21,800	—	1,105	—	32	849	23,786



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)

	2013	2014[1]	2015[2]	2016[2]	2017[3]	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	$ 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	2,673,237
Restricted	526,551	617,049	629,259	626,890	840,078	764,072	755,674	847,761	862,719	978,671
Unrestricted	478,218	286,312	294,332	272,872	26,735	158,470	176,127	209,120	317,961	349,417
Total governmental activities net position	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	4,001,325
Business-type activities										
Net investment in capital assets	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	3,874,921
Restricted	24,375	25,201	27,043	27,968	32,970	27,355	25,869	27,900	23,659	33,229
Unrestricted	221,920	247,511	309,121	324,551	356,063	345,627	320,905	313,912	390,865	413,723
Total business-type activities net position	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	4,321,873
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets	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	6,548,158
Restricted	550,926	642,250	656,302	654,858	873,048	791,427	781,543	875,661	886,378	1,011,900
Unrestricted	700,138	533,823	603,453	597,423	382,798	504,097	497,032	523,032	708,826	763,140
Total primary government net position	$ 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	8,323,198

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)

	2013	2014[1]	2015[2]	2016[2]	2017[3]	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government	$ 47,960	64,035	42,338	42,353	46,931	46,360	50,778	62,521	51,874	117,995
Public safety	199,549	265,228	250,029	279,861	313,118	287,516	313,878	298,990	293,592	353,082
Judiciary	124,612	256,675	151,945	168,308	193,508	181,373	189,966	178,878	184,439	216,834
Public works	77,837	134,780	182,686	112,796	115,428	110,798	124,018	132,300	128,785	161,216
Health and welfare	7,634	9,305	9,228	9,707	16,844	14,838	16,044	144,700	84,353	57,332
Culture and recreation	68,905	71,624	77,237	80,377	87,131	91,666	99,407	99,104	106,890	121,617
Housing and development	18,851	28,996	21,601	23,604	22,047	23,110	30,647	36,611	48,849	60,745
Tourism	2,358	2,534	2,773	3,017	3,318	3,707	3,981	4,057	3,389	5,247
Development authority	4,881	4,773	4,622	4,586	5,246	4,571	6,868	7,328	7,971	7,619
Interest on long-term debt	442	460	277	197	191	169	104	2,457	2,502	2,502
Total governmental activities	553,029	838,410	742,736	724,806	803,762	764,108	835,691	966,946	912,644	1,104,189
Business-type activities:										
Water and sewer	261,693	240,840	239,093	227,738	241,795	239,520	254,803	258,744	289,746	324,026
Airport	2,106	1,448	1,482	1,286	1,372	1,753	1,645	1,713	2,059	2,452
Economic development	—	—	—	—	—	405	3,253	3,175	5,527	5,784
Solid waste	41,847	40,117	40,617	41,488	41,765	43,170	38,079	42,415	43,232	46,703
Stormwater	30,375	39,985	28,861	27,057	31,246	28,095	22,954	28,536	27,475	29,066
Transit	17,912	17,647	17,818	17,315	28,321	21,826	22,512	24,006	20,552	20,924
Total business-type activities	353,933	340,037	327,871	314,884	344,499	334,769	343,246	358,589	388,591	428,955
Total primary government expenses	$ 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	1,533,144
Program revenues										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
General government	$ 8,778	9,747	10,002	10,750	11,419	12,029	12,619	12,009	14,085	16,127
Public safety	31,987	33,909	37,508	37,394	38,203	39,790	46,799	40,719	42,428	48,678
Judiciary	31,770	30,489	28,933	28,145	28,219	28,619	26,313	23,457	26,814	27,238
Public works	6,914	6,882	6,601	7,239	7,593	7,826	7,770	8,543	8,991	9,839
Health and welfare	9	406	3	11	151	162	156	90	38	51
Culture and recreation	4,419	4,752	4,893	5,105	5,155	5,205	5,385	1,901	3,750	4,598
Housing and development	8,359	8,682	9,646	10,174	9,737	10,385	10,970	11,052	14,022	13,551
Tourism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,524	—	—
Operating grants and contributions	18,050	16,645	8,408	8,783	8,846	10,572	9,388	173,177	47,056	49,943
Capital grants and contributions	13,716	38,529	30,319	33,742	23,365	38,019	44,781	37,420	77,515	88,487
Total governmental activities program revenues	124,002	150,041	136,313	141,343	132,688	152,607	164,181	309,892	234,699	258,512

continued...

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

	2013	2014[1]	2015[2]	2016[2]	2017[3]	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services:										
Water and sewer	277,234	299,007	305,974	318,056	311,565	316,082	337,573	336,881	359,965	374,871
Airport	859	941	1,034	922	1,001	989	1,072	957	1,114	1,694
Economic development	—	—	—	—	—	106	2,859	2,096	6,382	6,326
Solid waste	42,570	42,061	42,677	43,219	43,725	44,438	40,454	42,745	43,879	45,320
Stormwater	30,887	31,182	31,226	31,587	31,902	29,365	30,111	29,778	30,835	31,271
Transit	4,719	4,212	4,404	3,655	2,966	3,279	3,661	1,140	1,526	1,777
Operating grants and contributions	6,504	6,391	6,432	5,340	7,422	7,623	6,852	13,588	5,426	8,803
Capital grants and contributions	22,389	29,948	44,405	76,259	73,333	70,672	86,633	94,425	90,672	90,575
Total business-type activities program revenues	385,162	413,742	436,152	479,038	471,914	472,554	509,215	521,610	539,799	560,637
Total primary government program revenues	$ 509,164	563,783	572,465	620,381	604,602	625,161	673,396	831,502	774,498	819,149
Net (expense)/revenue										
Governmental activities	(429,027)	(688,369)	(606,423)	(583,463)	(671,074)	(611,501)	(671,510)	(657,054)	(677,945)	(845,677)
Business-type activities	31,229	73,705	108,281	164,154	127,415	137,785	165,969	163,021	151,208	131,682
Total primary government net expenses	$ (397,798)	(614,664)	(498,142)	(419,309)	(543,659)	(473,716)	(505,541)	(494,033)	(526,737)	(713,995)
General revenues and other changes in net position										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes:										
Property taxes	345,499	377,192	382,407	392,669	425,472	446,359	485,073	557,777	607,889	680,675
Sales taxes	138,351	142,480	146,564	150,031	151,800	162,436	172,255	183,774	210,096	236,257
Other taxes	62,822	64,636	74,491	75,392	79,539	80,968	87,980	90,030	88,915	106,108
Investment income	216	3,414	3,130	1,301	5,662	12,028	18,908	10,478	(1,275)	24,884
Other miscellaneous	10,536	9,192	10,154	7,656	10,910	9,462	7,986	18,140	11,830	11,724
Transfers	(4,275)	(5,162)	(25,161)	(10,459)	(14,246)	(19,621)	(18,220)	(11,762)	(21,023)	(21,865)
Total governmental activities	553,149	591,752	591,585	616,590	659,137	691,632	753,982	848,437	896,432	1,037,783
Business-type activities:										
Investment income	373	1,413	2,021	791	4,269	8,315	12,211	5,662	(1,400)	6,893
Transfers	4,275	5,162	25,161	10,459	14,246	19,621	18,220	11,762	21,023	21,865
Total business-type activities	4,648	6,575	27,182	11,250	18,515	27,936	30,431	17,424	19,623	28,758
Total primary government	$ 557,797	598,327	618,767	627,840	677,652	719,568	784,413	865,861	916,055	1,066,541
Changes in net position										
Governmental activities	124,122	(96,617)	(14,838)	33,127	(11,937)	80,131	82,472	191,383	218,487	192,106
Business-type activities	35,877	80,280	135,463	175,404	145,930	165,721	196,400	180,445	170,831	160,440
Total primary government	$ 159,999	(16,337)	120,625	208,531	133,993	245,852	278,872	371,828	389,318	352,546

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)

	2013*	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General fund										
Nonspendable	$ 1,499	4,656	4,780	5,115	1,872	1,836	1,424	2,354	3,166	2,715
Assigned	743	—	16,630	28,478	36,424	42,188	41,968	18,864	20,730	6,025
Unassigned	133,687	138,877	123,809	115,467	115,871	115,218	132,929	152,071	190,121	220,697
Total general fund	135,929	143,533	145,219	149,060	154,167	159,242	176,321	173,289	214,017	229,437
All other governmental funds										
Nonspendable	268	1,114	943	896	592	808	1,097	816	719	1,259
Restricted	493,340	582,588	590,253	585,678	796,424	890,799	904,290	977,631	978,991	1,092,948
Committed	114	182	204	247	301	329	329	384	483	482
Assigned	87,515	138,978	202,026	239,828	111,989	99,757	110,991	127,633	162,719	179,696
Total all other governmental funds	581,237	722,862	793,426	826,649	909,306	991,693	1,016,707	1,106,464	1,142,912	1,274,385
Total	$ 717,166	866,395	938,645	975,709	1,063,473	1,150,935	1,193,028	1,279,753	1,356,929	1,503,822

**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)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues:										
Taxes	$ 551,441	583,631	600,391	615,229	653,669	688,991	742,144	818,265	906,956	1,011,271
Permits and licenses	7,895	8,027	8,997	9,402	9,362	10,096	10,404	10,467	13,007	11,851
Intergovernmental	32,955	50,592	36,009	39,489	28,919	40,291	40,595	202,820	125,573	131,394
Charges for services	67,672	67,816	71,926	74,739	76,921	80,119	88,035	78,853	85,598	93,247
Fines and forfeitures	17,082	18,056	15,870	15,144	14,188	13,592	11,539	9,484	9,962	14,919
Investment income, earnings (losses)	(933)	7,603	5,512	3,920	8,148	18,839	29,965	16,818	(2,131)	(15,566)
Miscellaneous	10,536	9,204	10,181	7,668	10,982	9,494	8,003	18,244	13,345	11,671
Total revenues	686,648	744,929	748,886	765,591	802,189	861,422	930,685	1,154,951	1,152,310	1,258,787
Expenditures:										
General government	39,240	27,133	21,794	27,072	25,681	32,206	28,526	43,642	39,891	57,466
Public safety	187,750	189,916	196,573	214,729	219,514	238,247	253,485	274,000	294,063	325,464
Judiciary	127,275	131,424	133,332	144,553	151,156	160,985	170,505	175,007	188,948	214,160
Public works	20,926	20,763	20,148	22,014	24,080	25,586	29,164	30,558	32,985	35,039
Health and welfare	6,662	6,854	7,227	7,490	11,970	11,701	13,215	13,055	28,391	14,616
Culture and recreation	41,736	43,238	47,229	47,317	51,015	56,215	60,272	63,024	71,103	74,790
Housing and development	8,638	8,814	8,745	9,705	10,248	10,791	15,044	23,496	32,566	33,169
Tourism	2,358	2,534	2,773	3,017	3,318	3,707	3,981	4,057	3,389	5,247
Development authority	7,096	7,618	7,597	7,696	9,068	6,634	11,050	12,025	26,263	21,434
Grant programs	13,358	15,977	13,915	15,111	10,182	13,036	15,627	12,455	46,654	55,563
CARES Act grant programs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	129,226	28,012	–
Capital outlay	112,100	103,276	169,637	183,346	145,837	186,621	267,530	285,601	231,841	248,000
Debt service:										
Principal	23,830	3,410	3,480	3,690	3,865	3,960	4,150	–	–	–
Interest	1,041	765	660	498	402	289	104	1,390	2,502	2,502
Issuance cost	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,049	–	–
Intergovernmental	24,569	31,310	34,188	35,947	35,788	38,394	40,795	43,360	49,457	53,143
Total expenditures	616,579	593,032	667,298	722,185	702,124	788,372	913,448	1,111,945	1,076,065	1,140,593
Excess of revenues over expenditures	70,069	151,897	81,588	43,406	100,065	73,050	17,237	43,006	76,245	118,194
Other financing sources/(uses):										
Transfers in	91,917	72,364	102,485	69,670	71,954	81,678	66,170	133,261	83,691	85,873
Transfers out	(95,080)	(75,032)	(111,823)	(76,012)	(84,255)	(91,919)	(83,805)	(143,739)	(103,703)	(106,206)
Capital lease obligations	–	–	–	–	–	24,653	42,491	16,299	20,943	49,032
Bond issuance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38,485	–	–
Discount on bond issuance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(587)	–	–
Refunding bonds issued	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total other financing sources/(uses)	(3,163)	(2,668)	(9,338)	(6,342)	(12,301)	14,412	24,856	43,719	931	28,699
Net change in fund balances	$ 66,906	149,229	72,250	37,064	87,764	87,462	42,093	86,725	77,176	146,893
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	4.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	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*					
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	88,187,051,955	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%
2022	37,909,242,457	12,102,244,296	123,673,040	216,436,480	5,748,018,720	13,608,654,024	42,490,960,969	14.71	106,227,402,423	40%

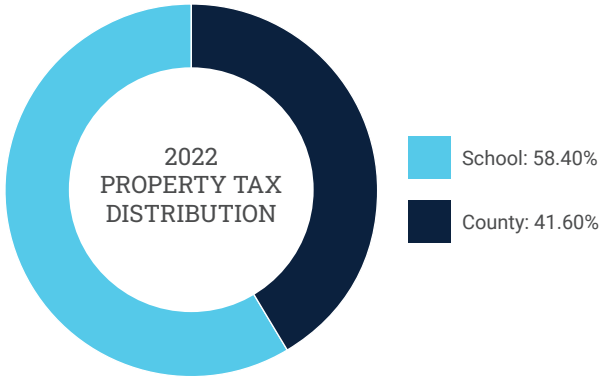
Source: General Fund information from Gwinnett County Budget Division and Gwinnett County Tax Commissioner

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

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Fund	7.40	7.40	7.229	6.826	7.400	7.209	7.209	6.95	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	3.20
Police Services District	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	2.90	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	0.36
Recreation District	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
Economic Development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.30	0.30	0.30
G.O. Bond Fund II	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total County Tax	13.75	13.75	13.579	13.176	13.51	13.319	13.319	14.71	14.71	14.71
School M & O	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.70	19.70	19.70	19.20
School Bonds	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	1.95	1.90	1.90	1.65	1.45
Total School Tax	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.75	21.60	21.60	21.35	20.65
State Government	0.15	0.10	0.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Property Tax	35.75	35.70	35.479	35.026	35.36	35.069	34.919	36.31	36.06	35.36

Source: Budget Division – Tax Levy Resolution



PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAX PAYERS – CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

	2022			2013		
Taxpayer	**Taxable Assessed Value[1]**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value[2]**	**Taxable Assessed Value**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value**
Georgia Power Co.	$ 191,125,840	1	0.45%	$ 130,281,480	2	—
Amazon.com Services LLC	162,393,827	2	0.38%	—	—	—
Mall of Georgia, LLC	107,960,320	3	0.25%	80,888,560	5	—
Jackson EMC	84,150,160	4	0.20%	57,957,440	7	0.25%
Publix Super Markets Inc.	76,291,950	5	0.18%	112,054,290	3	0.47%
Atlanta Gas Light Company	60,868,760	6	0.14%	42,813,160	8	0.18%
McKesson Corporation	52,222,930	7	0.12%	40,076,600	9	0.17%
BMF IV GA PARK 980 LLC	44,935,000	8	0.11%	—	—	—
Berkeley Lake LL LLC	46,859,200	9	0.11%	—	—	—
PRCP-Atlanta Canopy LLC	41,546,400	10	0.10%	—	—	—
AT&T				201,921,220	1	0.85%
Walmart				92,975,900	4	0.39%
Cisco Systems, formerly Scientific Atlanta, Inc.				78,524,920	6	0.33%
Hewlett-Packard				40,318,860	9	0.17%

Sources: 1) Tax Assessor's Office.
2) The final tax digest dated 2/15/2023, 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
2013	762,269,956	741,172,382	97.7%	21,097,333	762,269,715	100.0%
2014	841,141,961	818,211,594	97.5%	22,928,581	841,140,175	100.0%
2015	871,551,676	850,819,073	98.1%	20,546,201	871,365,274	100.0%
2016	936,523,614	911,155,811	97.8%	25,002,977	936,158,788	100.0%
2017	1,018,333,156	990,547,713	97.4%	27,167,377	1,017,715,090	99.9%
2018	1,072,677,337	1,044,486,574	97.3%	27,070,350	1,071,556,924	99.9%
2019	1,160,869,655	1,127,335,834	97.3%	31,622,175	1,158,958,009	99.8%
2020	1,285,686,360	1,200,911,661	94.4%	81,122,333	1,282,033,994	99.7%
2021	1,320,043,386	1,280,129,324	97.0%	32,854,723	1,312,984,047	99.5%
2022	1,547,185,570	1,487,708,307	96.2%	—	1,487,708,307	96.2%

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.

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	Intergovernmental Payable[2]	Lease Payable[2]	Economic Development Contract Payable[2]	Tax Allocation District Revenue Bonds[2]
2013	859,304	13,306	0.10%	15.48	90,365	–	–	–
2014	877,922	7,386	0.08%	8.41	87,520	–	–	–
2015	895,823	1,000	0.06%	1.12	84,545	–	–	–
2016	907,135	–	–	–	81,435	–	–	–
2017	920,260	–	–	–	78,175	–	–	–
2018	927,781	–	–	–	99,399	–	–	–
2019	936,250	–	–	–	137,934	–	–	–
2020	957,062	–	–	–	150,123	–	67,685	37,916
2021	964,546	–	–	–	164,151	–	64,880	37,948
2022	975,353	–	–	–	206,358	4,733	62,015	37,983

Fiscal Year Ended Dec. 31,	Business–Type Activities		Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income[4]	Per Capita
	Revenue Bonds[2]	Notes Payable[2]			
2013	899,277	50,347	1,053,295	3.52%	1,225.75
2014	835,777	47,872	978,555	3.06%	1,114.63
2015	769,492	45,320	900,357	2.64%	1,005.06
2016	709,546	42,691	833,672	2.35%	919.02
2017	638,230	39,983	756,388	2.04%	821.93
2018	600,816	37,192	737,407	1.89%	794.81
2019	534,153	34,316	706,403	1.72%	754.50
2020	663,693	31,352	950,769	2.13%	993.42
2021	614,749	28,299	910,027	1.88%	943.48
2022	544,333	25,152	880,574	Not yet available	902.83

Sources:

1) U.S. Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 2013 – 2022 reflect county population estimates released May 2022 (new estimate for 2022; revised estimates for 2013 – 2021).
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 April 24, 2023 (personal income data last updated November 16, 2022 – new statistics for 2021; revised statistics for 2013 – 2020). Per capita personal income calculated based on the U.S. Census Bureau's midyear population estimates.

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

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Debt limit	$ 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	4,249,096
Total net debt applicable to limit	12,197	6,193	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Legal debt margin	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	4,249,096
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Legal debt margin calculation for fiscal year 2021

Assessed value		$ 42,490,961
Debt limit (10%) of assessed value		4,249,096
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		$ 4,249,096

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		
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
2022	374,871	195,049	(7,157)	172,665	61,605	15,981	77,586	2.23	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	$ 37,983	100%	$ 37,983
Gwinnett County economic development contract payable	62,015	100%	62,015
Gwinnett County lease payable	4,733	100%	4,733
Gwinnett County intergovernmental payable	206,358	100%	206,358
Total direct debt	311,089		311,089
Overlapping debt:			
Gwinnett County School District:[2]			
General obligation bonds	1,318,974	100%	1,318,974
Certificates of participation	68,772	100%	68,772
Total Gwinnett County School District	1,387,746		1,387,746
Municipalities within Gwinnett County:[3]			
Auburn: General obligation bonds payable	12,499	3%	375
Lease payable	131	3%	4
Total Auburn	12,630		379
Braselton: Revenue bonds payable	22,236	29%	6,448
Buford: General obligation bonds payable	62,668	84%	52,641
Revenue bonds	—	84%	—
Total Buford	62,668		52,641
Lawrenceville: Revenue bonds	43,006	100%	43,006
Financed purchases payable	771	100%	771
Total Lawrenceville	43,777		43,777
Lilburn: Note payable	1,083	100%	1,083
Loganville: Note payable	1,218	22%	268
Lease payable	592	22%	130
Total Loganville	1,810		398

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	3,045	100%	3,045
Lease payable	138	100%	138
Contracts payable	101	100%	101
Total Norcross	3,284		3,284
Peachtree Corners: Revenue bond payable	13,245	100%	13,245
Certificates of participation	—	100%	—
Total Peachtree Corners	13,245		13,245
Snellville: Revenue bonds	1,108	100%	1,108
Lease payable	308	100%	308
Total Snellville	1,416		1,416
Sugar Hill: Landfill closure/postclosure	725	100%	725
Suwanee: General obligation bonds payable	7,510	100%	7,510
Revenue bonds payable	25,818	100%	25,818
Note payable	1,135	100%	1,135
Total Suwanee	34,463		34,463
Total municipalities within Gwinnett County	197,337		157,859
Subtotal, overlapping debt	1,585,083		1,545,605
Total direct and overlapping debt	$ 1,896,172		$ 1,856,694

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, 2022 population estimates).

2) Based upon the Gwinnett County Board of Education's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

3) Based upon individual city's audit information for the fiscal year ended 2021.

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]
2013	859,304	$ 30,179,253	$ 35,151	6.8%
2014	877,922	$ 32,193,569	$ 36,670	6.1%
2015	895,823	$ 34,330,221	$ 38,323	5.3%
2016	907,135	$ 35,555,218	$ 39,195	4.8%
2017	920,260	$ 37,145,476	$ 40,364	4.3%
2018	927,781	$ 39,039,180	$ 42,078	3.6%
2019	936,250	$ 41,046,926	$ 43,842	3.1%
2020	957,062	$ 44,733,872	$ 46,741	6.3%
2021	964,546	$ 48,474,386	$ 50,256	3.5%
2022	975,353	Not available yet	Not available yet	2.7%

Sources:

1) U.S. Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 2013 – 2022 reflect county population estimates released July 2022 (new estimate for 2022; revised estimates for 2013 – 2021).
2) Personal income data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, website visited April 24, 2023.
3) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, website visited April 24, 2023.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS – CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

	2022			2013		
Employer	**Employees**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total County Employment**	**Employees**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total County Employment**
Gwinnett County Public Schools	22,391	1	4.6%	19,813	1	4.9%
Publix**	6,287	2	1.3%	3,491	4	0.9%
Gwinnett County Government*	6,004	3	1.2%	4,825	2	1.2%
Northside Hospital, formerly Gwinnett Health Care System**	5,425	4	1.1%	3,568	3	0.9%
Walmart**	3400 – 3500	5	0.7%	2,780	5	0.7%
State of Georgia (includes Georgia Gwinnett College)	2,561	6	0.5%	2,552	6	0.6%
U.S. Postal Service	2,223	7	0.5%	2,151	8	0.5%
Kroger**	1,976	8	0.4%	2,162	7	0.5%
Primerica**	1,800	9	0.4%	—	—	—
Home Depot**	1,080	10	0.2%	—	—	—
Cisco Systems, formerly Scientific Atlanta, Inc.	—	—	—	1,585	10	0.4%
NCR	—	—	—	1,650	9	0.4%

Sources: Gwinnett County Office of Economic Development survey of companies, Q1 2023. 2013 principal employers obtained from page S-15 of Gwinnett County's 2013 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. Total county employment from the United States Department of Labor and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics's labor force data for annual averages of 2013 and 2022 (website visited April 27, 2023).

** Based on total authorized positions as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2013.*

*** Full-time equivalent employees.*

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT COUNTY EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,									
Function	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
General government	567	571	583	593	611	637	660	662	722	768
Public safety:										
Police	1,065	1,066	1,067	1,104	1,063	1,129	1,152	1,193	1,226	1,256
Fire	844	851	889	898	916	952	961	1,008	1,011	1,018
Corrections	134	134	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	138
Sheriff	706	706	713	714	722	722	777	820	820	840
Judiciary	471	478	491	504	515	517	541	559	568	587
Transportation	143	143	143	147	153	156	164	167	175	186
Community services	240	245	250	270	318	338	350	355	367	396
Water resources	579	580	592	598	620	631	644	648	649	664
Planning and development	76	80	76	78	83	90	115	128	130	151
Total	**4,825**	**4,854**	**4,940**	**5,042**	**5,137**	**5,308**	**5,500**	**5,676**	**5,804**	**6,004**

Source: Department of Financial Services, Budget Group

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

Function	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Police										
General calls	419,381	405,580	401,822	414,866	382,755	377,414	364,785	341,150	331,647	305,819
Traffic calls	184,644	162,705	147,778	143,734	129,674	133,216	144,496	122,301	108,778	86,869
Officers/1,000 population	0.97	0.93	0.88	0.85	0.88	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.81	0.82
Fire										
Calls answered	66,831	71,084	74,497	78,661	79,651	83,170	84,587	84,572	96,272	100,352
Inspections	13,448	14,004	14,634	16,903	17,257	17,966	19,367	20,151	19,680	22,696
Transportation										
Street resurfacing (miles)	135	135	135	130	170	140	144	95	94	123
Transit										
Total passengers	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	768,103
Parks and recreation										
Classes/programs/camps/events	6,651	7,030	7,150	7,459	7,967	7,794	7,803	4,413	5,249	6,096
Number of facility & pavilion rentals	10,385	9,543	11,530	12,099	11,126	11,201	12,227	5,840	12,087	15,271
Number of pool admissions & passes	418,310	461,893	471,480	439,434	439,063	445,045	479,542	56,286	152,648	341,687
Health and human services										
Number of senior citizens' one-way passenger trips	28,723	38,264	47,368	78,833	57,654	65,332	59,601	22,643	35,494	56,413
Water										
Plant capacity (mgd)	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248
Average daily consumption (mgd)	58.9	59.4	62.2	71.3	64.5	65.2	67.2	66.2	66.1	69.4
Maximum daily pumpage (mgd)	80.6	86.3	90.0	98.0	86.0	83.0	98.0	89.0	87.0	90.4
Water meters installed	2,560	2,544	3,422	3,650	3,566	3,143	3,283	3,896	4,720	3,958
Miles of water mains installed	25	10	22	18	26	19	26	147	33	33
Number of customers	229,126	224,771	228,579	236,950	243,948	247,188	250,434	252,138	265,534	269,480
Sewer										
Average annual daily flow (mgd)	53.0	52.0	53.0	52.0	54.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	59.0	59.1
Number of customers	156,358	157,747	160,862	167,907	170,525	173,653	176,830	178,502	191,144	194,937
Miles of sewer mains installed	37	10	20	28	26	23	25	37	26	39

Source: County operating departments

CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION – LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,									
Function	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Police precincts/facilities	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12
Fire stations	30	30	30	31	31	31	30	30	30	31
Transportation										
Miles County-maintained roads	2,750	2,750	2,500	2,568	2,572	2,606	2,650	2,653	2,698	2,704
Street lights maintained	48,607	48,865	47,723	48,209	48,819	49,886	50,842	51,780	52,758	53,499
Traffic signals maintained	695	701	705	713	720	725	732	743	749	754
Transit										
Transit buses	98	98	98	81	82	90	85	88	90	92
Parks and recreation										
Acreage total	9,282	9,413	9,646	9,646	9,875	9,908	9,908	9,908	9,908	9,908
Competition & leisure/play pools	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Sports fields	170	175	175	179	182	183	182	182	182	182
Tennis courts	51	51	51	53	59	59	59	59	59	59
Playgrounds	67	69	68	72	75	75	77	77	77	77
Libraries	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Library circulation	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	3,795,532
Water										
Miles of water mains	3,692	3,702	3,725	3,743	3,769	3,788	3,812	3,959	3,990	4,023
Fire hydrants	42,258	42,447	42,788	43,241	43,647	43,984	44,376	45,777	46,220	47,079
Raw water storage (mgd)	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Sewer										
Miles of sewer mains	2,691	2,700	2,722	2,750	2,776	2,799	2,832	2,869	2,898	2,937
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	1,364	1,388	1,406	1,422	1,448	1,457	1,474	1,507	1,534	1,538

Source: County operating departments

DID YOU KNOW

Gwinnett Fire and Emergency Services checked 8,651 residences for working smoke alarms and installed 5,250 smoke alarms in 2022.



SINGLE AUDIT SECTION

SINGLE AUDIT SECTION

December 31, 2022

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SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2022

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		$ 13,599	–
Community Development Block Grants Cluster	14.218	B-18-UC-13-0201		16,473	–
Community Development Block Grants Cluster	14.218	B-19-UC-13-0201		120,416	23,061
Community Development Block Grants Cluster	14.218	B-20-UC-13-0004		1,260,660	526,766
Community Development Block Grants Cluster	14.218	B-21-UC-13-0004		1,270,799	1,023,503
Community Development Block Grants Cluster	14.218	B-22-UC-13-0004		577,485	577,485
Community Development Block Grants Cluster	14.218	B-20-UW-13-0004 (COVID-19)		1,184,273	926,463
Community Development Block Grants Cluster	14.218	B-08-UN-13-0005		480,177	480,177
Community Development Block Grants Cluster	14.218	B-11-UN-13-0005		126,495	126,495
SUBTOTAL – Community Development Block Grants Cluster				**5,050,377**	**3,683,950**
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	14.231	E-20-UC-13-0004		135,625	105,624
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	14.231	E-21-UC-13-0004		181,557	181,557
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	14.231	E-22-UC-13-0004		77,378	77,379
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	14.231	E-20-UW-13-0004 (COVID-19)		1,803,095	1,681,539
SUBTOTAL				**2,197,655**	**2,046,099**
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	M17-UC130210		15,000	15,000
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	M18-UC130210		95,572	95,572
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	M19-UC130210		610,095	499,812
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	M20-UC130210		717,539	680,712
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	M21-UC130210		737,576	737,576
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	M21-UP130210 (COVID-19)		280,286	–
SUBTOTAL				**2,456,068**	**2,028,672**
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				**9,704,100**	**7,758,721**

continued...

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2022 *(continued)*

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
U.S. Department of Justice					
Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding	16.034	2020-VD-BX-1839 (COVID-19)		44,823	–
SUBTOTAL				**44,823**	**–**
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	16.606	2019-AP-BX-0412		1,535	–
SUBTOTAL				**1,535**	**–**
Equitable Sharing Program	16.922	GA067015A; GA0670200; GA0670000		137,950	–
SUBTOTAL				**137,950**	–
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				**184,308**	**–**
U.S. Department of Transportation					
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	PID-T007675 (COVID-19)	Georgia Department of Transportation	5,588	–
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	PID-T007839 (COVID-19)	Georgia Department of Transportation	59,095	–
SUBTOTAL				**64,683**	**–**
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	UP2130	Atlanta Regional Commission	422,910	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0006921	Georgia Department of Transportation	14,956	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0006924	Georgia Department of Transportation	415,322	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0012698	Georgia Department of Transportation	30,800	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0012698	Georgia Department of Transportation	2,855,608	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0012884	Georgia Department of Transportation	171,500	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0013104	Georgia Department of Transportation	367,985	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0013143	Georgia Department of Transportation	23,994	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0012883	Georgia Department of Transportation	2,470,468	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0012884	Georgia Department of Transportation	29,837	–

continued...

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2022 *(continued)*

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	CSHPP-007-00(535)	Georgia Department of Transportation	2,576,739	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0016070	Georgia Department of Transportation	729,700	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0016404	Georgia Department of Transportation	482,725	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0016405	Georgia Department of Transportation	496,342	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0016406	Georgia Department of Transportation	672,207	–
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PI 0016407	Georgia Department of Transportation	324,047	–
SUBTOTAL – Highway Planning and Construction Cluster				**12,085,140**	**–**
Recreational Trails Program	20.219	UP2166	Atlanta Regional Commission	56,306	–
SUBTOTAL				**56,306**	**–**
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2016-019-00		676,007	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2018-001-00 (OP)		2,114,613	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2018-007-00		224,344	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2018-015-00		31,671	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2019-021-00		275,593	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2020-016-00 (OP) (COVID-19)		(28,399)	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2021-022-00		82,895	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2022-013-00 CAP		2,139,264	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2022-013-00		1,123,161	–
Federal Transit-Formula Grant	20.507	GA-2022-014-00		2,340,144	–
SUBTOTAL – Federal Transit Cluster				**8,979,293**	**–**
New Freedom Program	20.521	AG1919	Atlanta Regional Commission	(4,657)	–
New Freedom Program	20.521	AG2024	Atlanta Regional Commission	(6,474)	–
New Freedom Program	20.521	AG2135	Atlanta Regional Commission	(643)	–
New Freedom Program	20.521	AG2220	Atlanta Regional Commission	95,084	–
SUBTOTAL – Transit Services Program Cluster				**83,310**	**–**

continued...

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2022 *(continued)*

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
Public Transportation Innovation	20.530	GA-2021-020-00		330,458	–
SUBTOTAL				**330,458**	**–**
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				**21,599,190**	**–**
U.S. Department of Treasury					
Equitable Sharing Program	21.000	GA0670000		80,353	–
SUBTOTAL				**80,353**	**–**
Coronavirus Relief Funds	21.019	(COVID-19)		(36,849)	–
SUBTOTAL				**(36,849)**	**–**
Emergency Rental Assistance	21.023	ERA-2101123244 (COVID-19)		39,036,355	1,980,000
Emergency Rental Assistance	21.023	ERA2-0376 (COVID-19)		10,049,953	660,000
SUBTOTAL				**49,086,308**	**2,640,000**
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	21.027	SLT-2103 (COVID-19)		22,560,433	221,064
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	21.027	GA-0010434 (COVID-19)	State of Georgia, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget	198,876	–
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	21.027	(COVID-19)	State of Georgia, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget	2,616,650	93,334
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	21.027	2022 ARPA 3Y043 (COVID-19)	Judicial Council of Georgia	827,719	–
SUBTOTAL				**26,203,678**	**314,398**
Local Assistance and Tribal Consistence Fund	21.032	SLT-2103 (COVID-19)		50,000	–
SUBTOTAL				**50,000**	**–**
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY				**75,383,490**	**2,954,398**

continued...

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2022 *(continued)*

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education					
Building Opportunities for Out-of-School Time (BOOST)	84.425	GRPA BOOST MOU 2021-2022	Georgia Recreation and Park Association	242,397	–
Building Opportunities for Out-of-School Time (BOOST)	84.425	GRPA BOOST MOU 2022-2023	Georgia Recreation and Park Association	216,310	–
Building Opportunities for Out-of-School Time (BOOST)	84.425	BOOST MOU 21-22 SUMMER	Georgia Recreation and Park Association	138,096	–
SUBTOTAL				**596,803**	**–**
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				**596,803**	**–**
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services					
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part B-Supportive Services and Senior Center	93.044	AG1910	Atlanta Regional Commission	12,646	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part B-Supportive Services and Senior Center	93.044	AG2009	Atlanta Regional Commission	57,413	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part B-Supportive Services and Senior Center	93.044	AG2110	Atlanta Regional Commission	114,835	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part B-Supportive Services and Senior Center	93.044	AG2211	Atlanta Regional Commission	178,719	–
Special Programs for the Aging– Title III, Part B-Supportive Services and Senior Center	93.044	AG2310	Atlanta Regional Commission	45,965	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG1507	Atlanta Regional Commission	410	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG1716	Atlanta Regional Commission	35,384	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG1813	Atlanta Regional Commission	65,711	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG1910	Atlanta Regional Commission	57,477	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG2009	Atlanta Regional Commission	251,995	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG2110	Atlanta Regional Commission	157,292	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG2211	Atlanta Regional Commission	76,073	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG2310	Atlanta Regional Commission	1,664	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG2127 (COVID-19)	Atlanta Regional Commission	6,146	–

continued...

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2022 *(continued)*

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG2047 (COVID-19)	Atlanta Regional Commission	1,381	–
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part C-Nutrition Services	93.045	AG2241 (COVID-19)	Atlanta Regional Commission	215,764	–
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	AG1716	Atlanta Regional Commission	3,175	–
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	AG1813	Atlanta Regional Commission	76,881	–
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	AG2009	Atlanta Regional Commission	136,331	–
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	AG2110	Atlanta Regional Commission	1,807	–
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	AG2211	Atlanta Regional Commission	22,644	–
SUBTOTAL – Aging Cluster				**1,519,713**	**–**
National Family Caregiver Support	93.052	AG2009	Atlanta Regional Commission	4,237	–
National Family Caregiver Support	93.052	AG2110	Atlanta Regional Commission	(8,725)	–
National Family Caregiver Support	93.052	AG2211	Atlanta Regional Commission	15,624	–
National Family Caregiver Support	93.052	AG2310	Atlanta Regional Commission	9,305	–
SUBTOTAL				**20,441**	**–**
Injury Prevention and Control Research and State and Community Based Programs	93.136	AU-02001	Georgia Department of Public Health	27,736	–
Injury Prevention and Control Research and State and Community Based Programs	93.136	AU-02001	Georgia Department of Public Health	6,527	–
SUBTOTAL				**34,263**	**–**
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services	93.243	1H79TI081037		415,138	414,491
SUBTOTAL				**415,138**	**414,491**
Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases	93.323	(COVID-19)	Board of Regents, University System of Georgia	14,090	–
SUBTOTAL				**14,090**	**–**
Coronavirus Provider Relief Fund	93.498	P3-96058264634 (COVID-19)		193,300	–
SUBTOTAL				**193,300**	**–**

continued...

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2022 *(continued)*

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	42700-040-0000102134	Georgia Court Appointed Special Advocate	15,500	–
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	42700-040-0000106751	Georgia Court Appointed Special Advocate	19,334	–
SUBTOTAL – Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Cluster				**34,834**	**–**
Child Care and Development Fund	93.575		Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning	16,927	–
SUBTOTAL				**16,927**	**–**
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG1613	Atlanta Regional Commission	41,428	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG1716	Atlanta Regional Commission	6,518	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG1910	Atlanta Regional Commission	3,962	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG2009	Atlanta Regional Commission	11,738	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG2110	Atlanta Regional Commission	7,772	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG2211	Atlanta Regional Commission	13,860	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG2310	Atlanta Regional Commission	23,779	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG1716	Atlanta Regional Commission	18,524	–
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	AG2009	Atlanta Regional Commission	1,990	–
SUBTOTAL				**129,571**	**–**
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				**2,378,277**	**414,491**
Executive Office of the President					
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area	95.001	G20GA0009A		3,768	–
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area	95.001	G21GA0009A		1,781,819	–
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area	95.001	G22GA0009A		143,815	–
SUBTOTAL				**1,929,402**	**–**
TOTAL EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				**1,929,402**	**–**

continued...

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS – Year ended December 31, 2022 *(continued)*

Title	Assistance Living No.	Grantor Program Number	State/Local Pass-Through Entity	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Expenditures
U.S. Department of Homeland Security					
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.039	HMGP-4338-0035	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	50,740	–
SUBTOTAL				**50,740**	**–**
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	OEM 21	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	49,007	–
SUBTOTAL				**49,007**	**–**
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2019-SS-00072	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	2,237	–
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2019-SS-00072	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	8,000	–
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2020-SS-00089	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	6,800	–
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2020-SS-00089	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	1,691	–
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2020-SS-00089	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	3,150	–
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2020-SS-00089	Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	3,240	–
SUBTOTAL				**25,118**	**–**
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY				**124,865**	**–**
TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE				**111,900,435**	**11,127,610**

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, 2022, 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 29, 2023. Our report includes a reference to other auditor's. Other auditor's 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 auditor's testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditor's. Our report includes a reference to the changes in accounting principle resulting from the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87, *Leases.*

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 or significant deficiencies may exist that were 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 29, 2023

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, 2022. 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, 2022.

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 2022-001. 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

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 in internal control over compliance and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we did identify a certain deficiency in internal control over compliance that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

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.

We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2022-001 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.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the County's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our compliance 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.

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 29, 2023

GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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(1) Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

(a) The type of auditor report issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP: **unmodified**

(b) Internal control over financial reporting:
Material weaknesses identified: **no**
Significant deficiencies identified: **none reported**

(c) Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted: **no**

Federal Awards

(d) Internal control over major federal programs:
Material weaknesses identified: **no**
Significant deficiencies identified: **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:

Emergency Rental Assistance – Assistance Listing Number: #21.023
Federal Transit Cluster – Assistance Listing Number: #20.507
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery – Assistance Listing Number: #21.027
Highway Planning & Construction Cluster – #20.205/#20.219

(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

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(2) Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

None.

(3) Findings and Questioned Costs Relating to Federal Awards

Finding: 2022-001

U.S. Department of Treasury
Program Name: COVID 19: Emergency Rental Assistance Program
Assistance Listing Number: 21.023

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. During 2022, the County discovered (and reported to the auditor's) that, during 2022, eight (8) landlord applicants committed fraudulent activity that included the submission of documents modified electronically prior to their submission, stolen identity, misrepresentation and inability to repay funds within a timely manner. Funds were disbursed to these applicants prior to the County becoming aware of the fraud.

Cause: Eight (8) landlord applicants committed fraudulent activity.

Effects: Eight (8) applicants received funding, although the fraudulent activity was committed by the applicants.

Questioned Costs: $144,692

Recommendation: We recommend the County strengthen procedures and/or implement additional procedures to reduce the potential of fraud occurring.

GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(3) Findings and Questioned Costs Relating to Federal Awards (Continued)

Finding: 2022-001

U.S. Department of Treasury
Program Name: COVID 19: Emergency Rental Assistance Program
Assistance Listing Number: 21.023

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 implemented additional procedures in May 2022 to enhance fraud prevention activities. The updated procedures required HomeFirst Gwinnett, the subrecipient managing the Emergency Rental Assistance Program, to perform additional verification and approval procedures to detect fraudulent applications before they are presented for payment. HomeFirst Gwinnett would no longer accept documentation that had been completely generated electronically as sole proof of property ownership and added another level of file review of property deed records for landlord property owners utilizing the authorized property deed record website. 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 would verify the validity of those records and would not allow the registration to complete unless they met the required criteria. Any suspicious activity was reported to management promptly, and for suspected fraudulent applicants, those applicants accounts were locked as a preventative control so that no future transactions could be processed while the account was under investigation. For individual landlords, ACH payment was no longer an option, and they were required to physically present a valid picture ID to receive a check at the Program Office. Additional training on the revised procedures was provided to program staff.

While the additional prevention measures noted above did deter fraudulent attempts made on the program, Gwinnett County tracked and reported eight landlord cases of suspected fraud in 2022. The suspected fraud was forwarded to Gwinnett County Police Department's (GCPD) Financial Crimes Unit. Any funds recovered will be returned to the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Gwinnett County's emergency rental assistance program, Project RESET 2.0 (PR2.0), concluded on Thursday, December 29, 2022.

GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Finding: 2021-001

U.S. Department of Treasury
Program Name: COVID 19: Emergency Rental Assistance Program
Assistance Listing Number: 21.023

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 auditor's) that four (4) landlord 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.

Questioned Costs: $294,485

Auditee Response/Status: Unresolved. See attached Management's Corrective Action Plan for 2022-001.

GWINNETT COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
GRANTS MANAGEMENT DIVISION

75 Langley Drive | Lawrenceville, GA 30046-6935
O: 770.822.8860 | F: 770.822.8744
GwinnettCounty.com

MANAGEMENT'S CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Treasury
Program Name: COVID19: Emergency Rental Assistance Program
Assistance Listing Number: 21.023
Grantor Program Numbers: ERA-2101123244 & ERA2-0376
Contact Person Responsible for the Corrective Action: Shannon Candler, Grants Director

Finding: 2021-001
Corrective Action Plan: Unresolved, see Corrective Action Plan for 2022-001.

Finding: 2022-001
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 implemented additional procedures in May 2022 to enhance fraud prevention activities. The updated procedures required HomeFirst Gwinnett, the subrecipient managing the Emergency Rental Assistance Program, to perform additional verification and approval procedures to detect fraudulent applications before they were processed for payment. HomeFirst Gwinnett would no longer accept documentation that had been completely generated electronically as sole proof of property ownership and added another level of file review of property deed records for landlord property ownership utilizing the authorized property deed record website. All assistance above $10,000 required 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 would verify the validity of those records and would not allow the registration to complete unless they met the required criteria. Any suspicious activity was reported to management promptly, and for suspected fraudulent applicants, those applicants' accounts were locked as a preventative control so that no future transactions could be processed while the account was under investigation. For individual landlords, ACH payment was no longer an option and they were required to physically present a valid picture ID to receive a check at the Program Office. Additional training on the revised procedures was provided to program staff.

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Gwinnett County's emergency rental assistance program, Project RESET 2.0 (PR2.0), concluded on Thursday, December 29, 2022.



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 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 (USACE) Conservation Pool located at Buford Dam. The mean sea level (MSL) of the Conservation Pool is controlled by USACE and fluctuates between elevation 1,035 to 1,071 feet. The dependability of the Lake Lanier water supply is further enhanced by the large amount (up to 50 million gallons [MG]) 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 have pushed per capita water use rates lower than the national average, 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 (mgd). The permitted rate is sufficient to satisfy Gwinnett County raw water demands as evidenced by maximum monthly withdrawal rates in 2020, 2021, and 2022 of 83.8 mgd, 85 mgd, and 88.5 mgd respectively. The current Raw Water Withdrawal Permit has an expiration date of August 15, 2026.

USACE 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. On September 26, 2022, the State of Georgia and Gwinnett County signed a Lake Lanier Water Storage Agreement that secures a future water supply source for Gwinnett County.

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.

Construction of the raw water distribution structure was finished 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 4,023 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, and the Emergency Response Plan were completed in 2003. 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 2017 to 2022 are listed in the table below. These data include levels of infrastructure, plant capacity, storage capacity, and production volumes.

Water System Growth, 2017 to 2022

System Parameters	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
County Population	918,186	927,337	936,250	957,062	966,874	983,656
Number of Customers (end of year)	243,948	247,188	250,434	252,138	265,534	269,480
Plant Capacity (mgd)	248	248	248	248	248	248
Average Daily Consumption (mgd)	64.5	65.2	67.2	66.2	66.1	69.4
Maximum Daily Production Rate (mgd)	86	83	98	89	87	90
Miles of Water Mains in Service	3,769	3,788	3,812	3,960	3,990	4,023
Fire Hydrants in Service	43,647	43,984	44,376	45,777	46,220	47,079

As of December 31, 2022, the water system had 269,480 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 2013 through 2022.

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 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	
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
2022	69.11	0.29	0.00	69.40

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 10 percent by volume for 2022. 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 – 2022

The following tables show the 10 largest retail and wholesale customers of the water system during the 12 months ended December 31, 2022. Total Gwinnett County water usage during the 12 months ending December 31, 2022 was 25.3 billion of gallons, generating $186,108,512 in usage revenues (excluding late fees). No single retail customer accounted for more than 0.80 percent of total water system usage in 2022, and the 10 largest retail customers together accounted for 2.93 percent of such consumption. Gwinnett County generated $25,726,574 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	203,140.1	0.56	$ 1,074,611
Gwinnett County Jail	100,055.7	0.27	529,295
OFS Brightwave Solutions, Inc.	92,544.6	0.25	489,561
Northside Hospital, Inc.	76,729.7	0.21	405,900
Quality Technology	51,065.4	0.14	270,130
Suzanna's Kitchen #2	45,653.6	0.13	241,508
Phillips State Prison	44,186.9	0.12	233,749
6520 Hillindale LLC	43,795.8	0.12	231,680
KRE Rose Owner LLC	43,209.5	0.12	228,578
Suzanna's Kitchen #1	41,900.8	0.11	221,655
TOTAL	**742,282.1**	**2.03**	**$ 3,926,667**

Water Use: Wholesale Water Customers – 2022

Customer	Thousands of Gallons-Per-Year	MGD	Total Revenues Received
City of Braselton	60,931.0	0.17	$ 322,825
Walton County	19,499.7	0.05	103,153
City of Auburn	13,378.3	0.04	70,771
City of Buford	8,702.2	0.02	46,035
City of Loganville	2,442.6	0.01	12,921
Barrow County	2.4	0.00	13
Rockdale County	1.7	0.00	9
TOTAL	**104,957.9**	**0.29**	**$ 555,727**

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 (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 2,937 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 the water 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 (CMMS). SCADA alarms are investigated and needed repairs are promptly accomplished. 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 F. Wayne Hill Water Resources Center, Yellow River Water Reclamation Facility, and Crooked Creek Water Reclamation Facility. 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 2022 average treated flows.

Water Reclamation Facility Permitted Capacity and 2022 Treated Flow

Water Reclamation Facilities	Permit (mgd)	Maximum Monthly Flow (mgd)	Average Daily Flow (mgd)
F. Wayne Hill Water Resources Center	60.00	37.36	34.74
Crooked Creek Water Reclamation Facility	16.00	11.37	9.04
Yellow River Water Reclamation Facility	22.00	16.77	15.03
Total System	**98.00**	**65.50**	**58.81**

F. Wayne Hill Water Resources Center

The F. Wayne Hill Water Resources Center, FWHWRC, started 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 strictest 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, YRWRF, 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 a 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, CCWRF, 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 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, 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 2017 to 2022 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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Customers (end of year)	170,525	173,653	176,830	178,502	191,144	194,937
Permitted Capacity (mgd)	98	98	98	98	98	98
Average Annual Day Flow Treated (mgd)	54	58	58	58	59	59
Sewer Mains in Service (miles)	2,776	2,799	2,832	2,870	2,899	2,937

As of December 31, 2022, the sewer system had 194,937 retail customers. Norcross was using the system facilities on a wholesale basis until May 2013, when the County purchased Norcross' 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 – 2022

The following tables show the 10 largest retail and wholesale customers of the sewerage system during the 12 months ended December 31, 2022. Total Gwinnett County sewer usage during the 12 months ending December 31, 2022, was 19.0 billion of gallons, generating $175,883,922 in usage revenues (excluding late fees). No single retail customer accounted for more than 0.83 percent of total sewerage system usage in 2022, and the 10 largest retail customers together accounted for 3.14 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 0.33 mgd of wastewater in 2022 and was billed $1,063,364, accounting for 0.63 percent of the total sewerage system consumption.

Customer	Thousands of Gallons-Per-Year	MGD	Total Revenues Received
Publix	157,537.2	0.43	$ 2,112,004
Gwinnett County Jail	92,375.3	0.25	796,508
Northside Hospital, Inc.	66,664.3	0.18	575,313
Phillips State Prison	44,186.9	0.12	381,333
6520 Hillindale LLC	43,795.8	0.12	377,958
KRE Rose Owner LLC	43,209.5	0.12	372,898
Bridgewater Operating Company LLC	41,394.7	0.11	357,236
Suzanna's Kitchen #2	37,334.8	0.10	424,606
M.T.S.-Sweetwater Road, LLC	37,110.1	0.10	320,260
Duluth Ventures Inc.	34,397.5	0.09	296,850
TOTAL	**598,006.1**	**1.62**	**$ 6,014,966**



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)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Operating Revenues:					
Residential and commercial service	$ 363,171	$ 346,961	$ 323,452	$ 322,044	$ 302,972
Wholesale service	1,610	2,027	5,377	6,231	4,760
Public fire protection charges to other funds	744	730	726	717	701
Connection charges	2,951	1,926	1,775	1,428	1,356
Miscellaneous	6,395	8,321	5,551	7,153	6,293
Total operating revenues	374,871	359,965	336,881	337,573	316,082
Operating Expenses:					
Water production	18,354	15,631	15,765	14,782	13,253
Distribution and collection	47,559	42,177	45,905	38,534	35,013
Engineering	8,822	8,209	8,237	7,076	6,959
Reclamation	54,338	44,629	47,236	41,671	33,956
Depreciation	104,667	97,972	90,869	93,342	97,278
General and administrative	65,976	57,286	37,443	41,081	32,414
Total operating expenses	299,716	265,904	245,455	236,486	218,873
Operating income	75,155	94,061	91,426	101,087	97,209
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses):					
Investment earnings	(7,157)	(1,184)	3,878	9,056	6,454
Interest expense	(9,734)	(13,223)	(13,226)	(18,544)	(19,896)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(1,443)	(11,478)	(1,526)	(641)	(598)
Income before operating transfers and contributions	56,821	68,176	80,552	90,958	83,169
Capital contributions	80,818	69,251	67,994	61,555	51,227
Transfers in	—	—	22	2	158
Transfers out	—	—	(165)	(165)	(165)
Increase in net position	137,639	137,427	148,403	152,350	134,389
Net position, January 1	3,438,171	3,300,744	3,152,341	2,999,991	2,865,602
Net position, December 31	**$ 3,575,810**	**$ 3,438,171**	**$ 3,300,744**	**$ 3,152,341**	**$ 2,999,991**

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 2015, 2016, 2016A, 2019, 2020, and 2021 Bonds, and any additional bonds or obligations issued therewith.

In September and October 2014, the 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 Authority and the Gwinnett County Board of Commissioners approved a resolution to provide for the issuance of 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 ("2009 A&B Refunding Bonds") on August 20, 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 2009 A&B Refunding Bonds were issued at a true interest cost of 2.00 percent and resulted in net present value savings of $11.8 million, or 10.3 percent of the refunded par amount.

The Water and Sewerage Authority issued $176,895,000 in revenue bonds ("Series 2020 Bonds") on December 15, 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 business-like 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 2016, 2016A, 2019, 2020, and 2021 are as follows:

Bond Year Ending December 31	Second Lien				
	Debt Service Requirements 2016	Debt Service Requirements 2016A	Debt Service Requirements 2019	Debt Service Requirements 2020	Debt Service Requirements 2021
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	–	15,987,027	16,688,250	8,293,295	–
2028 – 2032	–	15,990,752	33,352,500	41,450,975	–
2033 – 2037	–	–	–	41,453,528	–
2038 – 2042	–	–	–	41,454,790	–
2043 – 2047	–	–	–	41,458,243	–
2048 – 2050	–	–	–	24,872,322	–
Total	**65,713,866**	**95,938,365**	**116,802,000**	**232,147,833**	**48,365,800**

AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Section of this Annual Comprehensive 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

EDITING, LAYOUT, DESIGN, & PHOTOGRAPHS:
Communications Department

CREATED:
Summer 2023

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