



**Revenue Status Report**  
**General Fund**  
**As of September 30, 2014**  
(Unaudited - Internal Use Only)

**Markus Schwab, CPA/CITP/CGMA**

Administrative Services | Chief Financial Officer

**Chuck Olmsted**

Administrative Services | Accounting Director

100 South Hill Street-P.O. Box T | Griffin, GA 30223

P 770.229.6401 F 678.692.0402 W [cityofgriffin.com](http://cityofgriffin.com)

## Table of Contents

I.	<a href="#"><u>Current Economics</u></a>	3
II.	<a href="#"><u>Unemployment Numbers</u></a>	8
III.	<a href="#"><u>General Fund Revenue Sources</u></a>	9
IV.	<a href="#"><u>Revenues by Category</u></a>	10
V.	Revenues	
	<a href="#"><u>Taxes</u></a>	11
	<a href="#"><u>Property Taxes</u></a>	12, 13
	<a href="#"><u>Licenses and Permits</u></a>	14
	<a href="#"><u>Intergovernmental</u></a>	15
	<a href="#"><u>Charges for Services</u></a>	16
	<a href="#"><u>Fines and Forfeitures</u></a>	17
	<a href="#"><u>Other Revenues</u></a>	18, 19



## I. Current Economics

### Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

## Beige Book - October 15, 2014 Current Economic Conditions

### Sixth District -- Atlanta

Sixth District business contacts described economic conditions as improving at a modest pace in September. The outlook among firms remains largely optimistic with the majority of contacts expecting near-term growth to be sustained at or slightly above current levels.

Retailers cited a slight improvement in sales activity since the previous report. Auto dealers continued to note increasing sales. Hospitality contacts continued to report strong activity, with increasing demand from both leisure and business travel. Residential real estate contacts indicated that existing and new home sales and prices remained ahead of last year's levels, and inventory levels were down from a year ago. Commercial real estate brokers continued to note improved demand and modest levels of construction for most property types. Multifamily construction, in particular, continued to increase across much of the District. Manufacturers indicated that overall activity expanded with new orders and production increasing since the previous report. Banking conditions improved for both businesses and consumers as loan volume increased slightly, on balance. Payrolls across the region expanded slowly and businesses continued to report difficulties finding qualified workers. Contacts indicated wages grew at a steady pace. Some contacts expressed concerns about the rising costs of specific inputs.

### Consumer Spending and Tourism

District retailers reported a slight improvement in sales since the previous report. Young shoppers were described as being confident and willing to spend, while older consumers were reportedly being more cautious. The battle between online sales versus brick-and-mortar store sales continued as merchants indicated that competition from rival stores' online sales was having an adverse effect on in-store traffic. However, the outlook among retailers for the remainder of the year remains optimistic. District auto dealers not only continued to see increased consumer sales, but saw strong demand from commercial businesses as well.

Reports on tourism and business travel remained upbeat. Tourism activity across the region was strong with high occupancy numbers at hotels and resorts. The development of various new entertainment venues has increased demand for leisure travel and business travel has been solid year to date. Overall, hospitality contacts maintain a positive outlook for the remainder of 2014 and the beginning of 2015.

### Real Estate and Construction

Many District brokers reported growth in activity since the previous report. Most brokers indicated that home sales met or exceeded their plan for the reporting period, but a growing share of contacts reported that sales fell short of their plan. The majority of brokers indicated that inventory levels remained flat or continued to decline on a year-over-year basis and home prices were ahead of their year-earlier level. Regarding the outlook, optimism about future sales activity waned from earlier reports with most brokers expecting home sales to remain flat or decline slightly over the next three months with some of the expected decline being attributed to seasonal factors.

Reports from District builders remained fairly positive. The majority reported that recent construction activity either met or exceeded their plan for the period. Many builders noted that construction activity and new home sales were ahead of their year-ago levels. Half of contacted builders indicated that their inventory of unsold homes was down from a year ago. Builders also continued to report modest home price appreciation. The outlook among builders for new home sales and construction activity remains positive.

Commercial real estate brokers across the District continued to report improving demand since the previous report, though they cautioned that the rate of improvement varied by metropolitan area, submarket, and property type. Commercial contractors reported that apartment construction remained robust. Contacts also noted that the level of construction activity across other property types continued to increase modestly. The outlook among District commercial real estate contacts remains fairly optimistic.

### Manufacturing and Transportation

District manufacturers reported that activity expanded compared with the previous reporting period. Contacts noted growth in new orders and production; in addition, they indicated that finished inventory levels rose and commodity prices continued to increase. Respondents noted that supplier delivery times for inputs were slightly shorter. Relative to the previous report, a larger share of purchasing agents polled during the reporting period expect production to increase over the next three to six months.

Overall, transportation contacts reported an improvement in demand since the previous report. District railroads cited increases in total carloads, led by significant strengthening in shipments of petroleum products; grain; and military, machinery, and transportation equipment. Intermodal traffic continued to increase on a year-over-year basis. Ports in the District reported a notable increase in container traffic and substantial growth in overall cargo tonnage in September. Trucking companies continued to experience strong freight demand through the end of September.

### Banking and Finance

Contacts described the financing environment as improving for both businesses and consumers, with a growing number of projects being financed. Competition for high-quality borrowers remained very keen and credit demand was mixed. Line-of-credit utilization at banks remained relatively flat

---

with few requests for increased limits on short-term credit. Demand for some other loan types was up from year-ago levels.

**Employment and Prices**

With a few exceptions, contacts reported that their staffing levels were increasing slowly. The District added 51,100 jobs on net in August and the unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage point to 6.9 percent. Nearly all states in the District added to payrolls in August, with the exception of Mississippi, which lost 4,600 jobs on net. Businesses across the region continued to report difficulty finding qualified workers. Similar to the previous report, hiring challenges appeared to be both intensifying and broadening across the skill and occupation spectrums.

In general, firms indicated that their pricing power remained relatively weak, although a growing number of contacts expect improved margins over the coming year. Contacts in some sectors, including transportation and construction, continued to report concerns about rising input costs, though a slower pace of commodity price increases is anticipated to offer some respite going forward. Respondents to the latest business inflation expectations survey indicated that, on average, businesses anticipate unit costs to rise 2.1 percent over the coming 12 months. There were some reports of upward pressure on starting salaries; however, average compensation increases for most contacts remained anchored between two and three percent per year.

**Natural Resources and Agriculture**

Contacts in the oil industry reported that there was an excess supply of crude oil, with recent prices well below year-ago levels. Gulf Coast refinery utilization increased over the last year. Imports of crude oil fell; exports were slightly above year-ago levels, though some contacts expressed concern that the strength of the dollar has made U.S. oil exports more expensive for the rest of the world.

Parts of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia experienced abnormally dry to severe drought conditions. Lower corn prices continued to benefit poultry and livestock producers that rely on corn for feed. The USDA announced a new financial assistance program for eligible Florida citrus growers to help with the removal and replacement of stock affected by citrus greening.

**Last update: October 15, 2014**



## Interest Rate Outlook

Rate	Nov-14 Average (Low - High)	Jan-15 Average (Low - High)	Apr-15 Average (Low - High)
Fed funds	0.12 0.11 0.13	0.13 0.13 0.14	0.14 0.13 0.17
30-day prime bank CD	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
3-month T-bill yield	0.03 0.00 0.04	0.03 0.00 0.05	0.04 0.00 0.08
5-year note	1.17 0.00 1.80	1.22 0.00 1.85	1.38 0.00 2.10
10-year Treasury note	2.70 2.60 2.80	2.82 2.72 2.90	3.05 2.94 3.10

### Interest rate forecast panelists

Scott Brown, Raymond James & Associates  
James Glassman, J.P. Morgan Chase  
Chris Mier and Dimitra Stamatoukos, Loop Capital

## Panel of Economists

In a recent New York Times op-ed, Paul Krugman accused reform conservatives and some economists of being “addicted to inflation” – “not the thing itself, but the claim that runaway inflation is either happening or about to happen.” What is your opinion on the risk of inflation, or lack thereof?

**Scott Brown**, chief economist, Raymond James & Associates, said: “Inflation is a monetary phenomenon, but it shows up in resource pressures. The soft global economy and stronger dollar should keep commodity prices in check. Increased domestic production should help keep energy prices low. We’re unlikely to see production bottlenecks or firms generally struggling to keep up with demand. The labor market is the widest channel for inflation pressures and continued slack should limit wage pressures well into 2015. Judging by the spread between inflation-adjusted and fixed-rate Treasury securities, inflation pressures remain well-anchored. The bond market expects that inflation is not going to be much of a problem over the next 10 or 20 years. Significantly higher inflation is just not going to gain a foothold anytime soon – and that’s been clear throughout the severe recession and gradual economic recovery.”

**James Glassman**, managing director and senior economist at J.P. Morgan Chase and Co., said: “The main inflation risk is that inflation remains below the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee’s 2% long-run goal. Inflation risks are more skewed to the downside than the upside and will remain so until the economy returns to a fully employed state – by the end of the decade, in my judgment.”

**Lacy H. Hunt**, executive vice president of Hoisington Investment Management, said: “The greater risk is that inflation moves lower than higher. Nominal GDP is unlikely to grow more than 3% this year. This is just too slow to support much real growth or inflation. Money should grow around 6% this year, but velocity will drop sharply again, failing to the lowest level in almost six decades. Inflation is typically a global event and the CPI has increased a bare 0.3% in the past 12 months in Europe. Even in China, where economic growth is deteriorating, the CPI has increased only 2% in the past year. Other signs that inflation is more likely to move lower include: stagnant wage increases, falling commodity prices, and a nearly 17-month high in the Forex value of the U.S. dollar. Corporate profits, as measured by the Bureau of Economic analysis, have declined over the past four quarters, indicating that firms do not have the resources to accelerate either hiring or wage increases.”

**Christopher Mier**, chief strategist and director of the Analytical Services Division of Loop Capital, and **Dimitra Stamatoukos**, Econometrician, said: “Improvement in the labor market is insufficient to motivate wage increases. The Employment Cost Index registers compensation growth at 2% as of June, which hasn’t been enough to increase broader inflation toward the Fed’s desired level. While the Fed has made progress toward its 2% target, the recent increase has stalled in the last couple of months and there is no immediate prospect for achieving the 2% level. The general consensus is that the 2% target may be reached by late 2014. At present, inflation expectations remain well-anchored and marked indicators, like the spread between TIPS and fixed rate Treasury notes of the same maturity, do not indicate any emerging increases about inflation. Given ongoing concerns about the strength of aggregate demand, we see the risk of inflation as very low. At present, the risk of a slide in the inflation is somewhat greater than the risk of a break-out to the upside.”

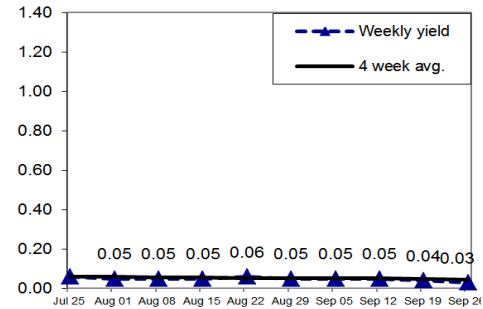
## Snapshot of Economy and Interest Rates

### Economic Survey

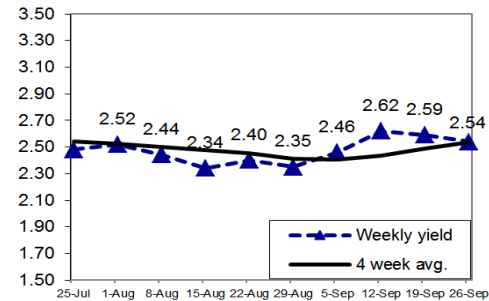
	Current Period	Previous Period	Year Ago
<b>Economic Growth</b>			
<b>Real GDP growth</b>	II Q 2014	I Q 2014	Year Ago
Annual rate, constant dollars	4.6 %	-2.9 %	2.5 %
<b>Retail Sales</b>	Aug	Jul	Year Ago
\$ billions	444.38	441.83	426.56
<b>Industrial production index</b>	Aug	Jul	12 month change
Change, monthly and annually	-0.1%	0.3%	4.8%
<b>Leading indicators index</b>	Aug	Jul	6 month change
Change, monthly and annually	0.2 %	0.9 %	3.9 %
<b>New housing starts</b>	Aug	Jul	Year Ago
Thousands of units, annualized	956	1,093	891
<b>Purchasing Management Index</b>	Aug	Jul	Year Ago
National Association of Purchasing Management	59	57.1	56.2
<b>Inflation</b>			
<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	Aug	Jul	12 month change
Change, monthly and annually	-0.2%	0.1%	1.7%
<b>Producer price index</b>	Aug	Jul	12 month change
Change, monthly and annually, seasonally adjusted	0 %	0.1 %	1.8 %
<b>GDP price deflator</b>	II Q 2014	I Q 2014	Year Ago
Annual rate	2.1 %	1.3 %	0.6 %
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	Aug	Jul	Year Ago
BLS	6.1 %	6.2 %	7.3 %
<b>Other</b>			
<b>Money market fund maturities</b>	Sep 30	Sep 2	Sep-13
Average portfolio maturity			
(Money Fund Report Averages TM)	45 days	43 days	48 days

### Moving Averages

#### 6-Month Treasury Bill



#### 10-Year Treasury Note



## Investment Performance Benchmarks

### The money market fund index

Annualized Returns Since			
Date	Average Return	Jan.1, 2013	Jan. 1, 2012
Jan. 1, 2013	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%
Jan. 1, 2014	0.01%	0.01%	0.20%
Aug. 1, 2013	0.01%	0.01%	0.20%
Sep. 1, 2013	0.01%	0.10%	0.20%
Oct. 1, 2013	0.01%	0.10%	0.20%

### S&P Rated LGIP Index

Date	7-day yield	30-day yield	Maturity (Days)
26-Sep-13	0.02%	0.02%	42

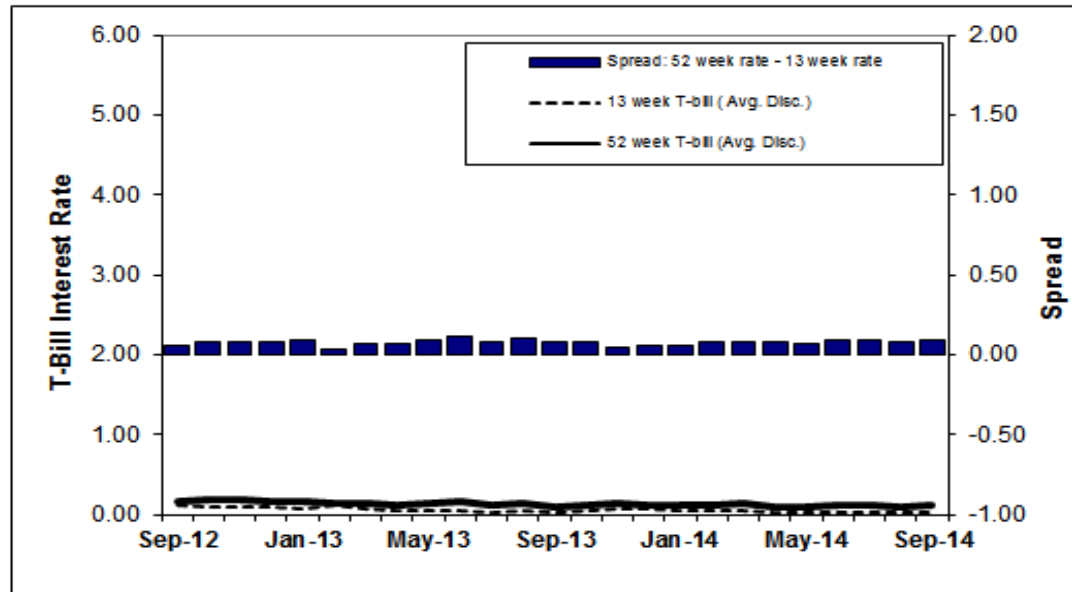
### Key Rates: Cash Markets

Rate	9/26/2014	Year Ago
Fed funds	0.10	0.11
CDs: Three months	0.09	0.09
CDs: Six months	0.13	0.13
BAs: One month	0.15	0.15
T-bills: 91-day yield	0.02	0.02
T-bills: 52-week yield	0.11	0.10
Commercial paper, dealer-placed, 3 months	0.15	0.07
Bond Buyer 20-bond municipal index	4.11	4.53

\* No quote because the market is unstable



## Relative Value Yield Chart



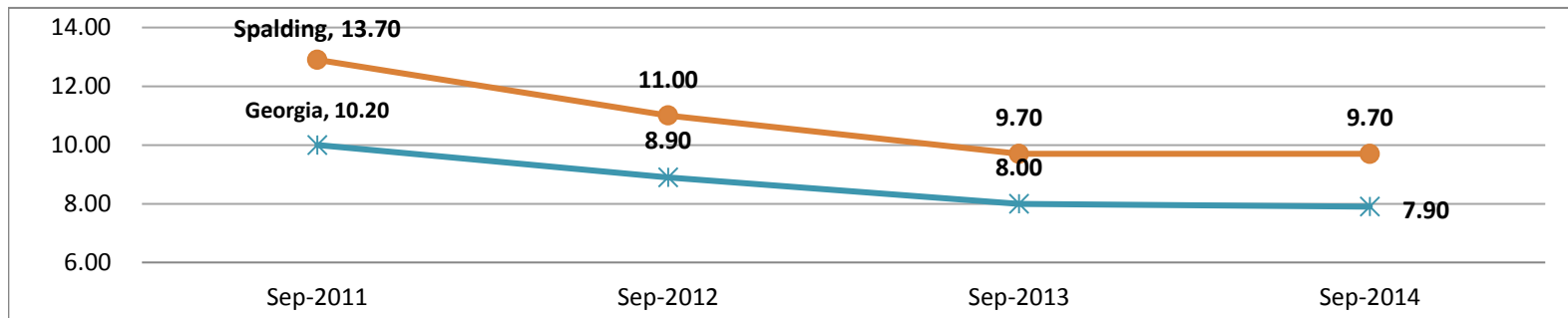
### Notes

**Moving Averages** - The four-week moving averages are calculated as a simple average of Friday closing yield quotations for the most recently offered six-month Treasury bill (discount basis), two-year Treasury note, and 10-year Treasury note. Moving averages are used by analysts to monitor trends and trend changes. Generally, interest rates are increasing (prices falling) when the moving average yield is rising and the current rate exceeds the moving average. Conversely, current yields below a declining moving average are associated with lower interest rates (high prices on fixed-income securities). Some market timers buy (or sell) longer maturities when current market yields fall below (or penetrate above) their moving averages.

**The money market fund index** - This index is the simple average of iMoneyNet Money Fund Averages™/Taxable (All)™ seven-day money market fund indexes, as reported for the two weeks closest to the end of each month. The annualized return is calculated using these rates for a four-week period centering on the first of each month. The results should simulate returns from passive investment in an average money market fund.

**S&P Rated LGIP Index** - This index is comprised of local government investment pools that are rated AAAM or AAM by Standard & Poor's and represents pools that strive to maintain a stable net asset value.

## II. Unemployment Numbers

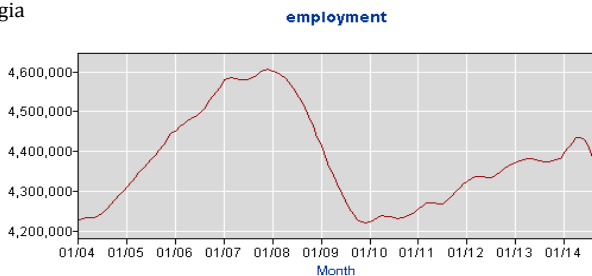


### Latest Unemployment Figures

Georgia	Labor Force	Employment	Un-employment	Un-employment Rate	# Change in Un-employment	% Change in Un-employment
Sep-2011	4,759,998	4,285,675	474,323	10.00		
Sep-2012	4,770,494	4,347,834	422,660	8.90	(51,663)	-10.89%
Sep-2013	4,753,771	4,374,900	378,871	8.00	(43,789)	-10.36%
Sep-2014	4,762,093	4,383,628	378,465	7.90	(406)	-0.11%

Spalding County	Labor Force	Employment	Un-employment	Un-employment Rate	# Change in Un-employment	% Change in Un-employment
Sep-2011	28,646	24,950	3,696	12.90		
Sep-2012	28,177	25,073	3,104	11.00	(592)	-16.02%
Sep-2013	28,065	25,346	2,719	9.70	(385)	-12.40%
Aug-2014	28,021	25,292	2,729	9.70	10	0.37%

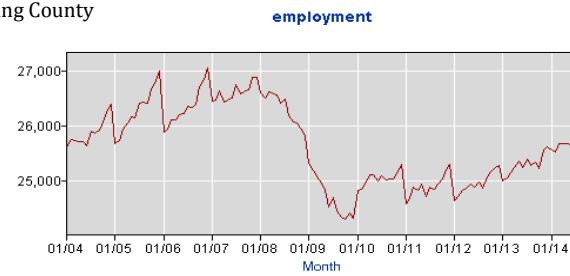
Georgia



Georgia



Spalding County



Spalding County



Data comes from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



### III. General Fund Revenue Sources

How do employment economics relate to the City of Griffin and its revenue sources?

The City's general fund revenue sources include (by category) Taxes, Intergovernmental, Fines and Forfeitures, Licenses and Permits, Charges for Services, Rents and Royalties, etc... These types of revenue sources, such as taxes, are subject to economic ebbs and flows, are directly and indirectly connected through changes in the unemployment figures.

<b>Taxes</b>	Taxes account for approximately 39 percent of the City's general operating revenue coming from property taxes, local option sales taxes, insurance premium taxes, alcohol taxes, business occupation taxes, and motor vehicle taxes, etc... Property taxes alone represent approximately 16 percent of general fund revenue followed by local option sales tax of approximately 12 percent of general fund revenue.
<b>Intergovernmental</b>	This category accounts for revenue sources (predominantly grants) from other governmental agencies.
<b>Fines and Forfeitures</b>	Near 2 percent of total general fund revenue, traffic fines make up 83 percent of this category or \$550000 with the balance (17 percent or \$112000,) from traffic cameras (running red lights), seatbelt fines, and ordinance fines.
<b>Licenses and Permits</b>	Licenses and permits make up less than 1 percent of total general fund revenue. Licenses make up approximately 59 percent or \$202000 of this category. The balance of 31 percent or \$105600 comes from permits.
<b>Charges for Services</b>	Service fees include business occupation tax administration fees, police service charges for copies, documents, etc., plan review and zoning document fees, and pavilion rentals. This category also includes a large portion (\$5.6M) in administrative cost allocations coming from enterprise and internal services funds. Cost allocations, depending on their nature, can be non-cash book entries in order to comply with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Allocations are designed to shift and allocate costs to business units in order to show true operating costs.)
<b>Rents and Royalties</b>	These are revenues from leased office and parking lot spaces.
<b>Investment Income</b>	This category represents interest and dividend earnings from investments.
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>	This category includes insurance settlements, claims, recoveries, and miscellaneous reimbursements.

#### IV. Revenues by Category

**General Fund**  
**Total General Fund Revenues**

	Budget	Rolling Twelve Month Actual	Projection	Projected Over (Under) Budget	% Variance	% Weighted
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 27,620,272</b>	<b>\$ 26,640,800</b>	<b>\$ 27,859,920</b>	<b>\$ 239,648</b>	<b>0.87%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>By Category</b>						
<b>Operating Revenue</b>						
Taxes	10,739,000	11,138,120	<a href="#">10,820,550</a>	81,550	0.76%	34.03%
Licenses and Permits	342,600	419,320	<a href="#">414,260</a>	71,660	20.92%	29.90%
Charges for Services	5,490,667	5,546,220	<a href="#">5,496,030</a>	5,363	0.10%	2.24%
Fines and Forfeitures	662,000	928,600	<a href="#">671,140</a>	9,140	1.38%	3.81%
Rents and Royalties	201,600	208,770	<a href="#">203,960</a>	2,360	1.17%	0.98%
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>17,435,867</b>	<b>18,241,030</b>	<b>17,605,940</b>	<b>170,073</b>	<b>0.98%</b>	<b>70.97%</b>
<b>Non-operating Income</b>						
Intergovernmental	144,077	304,310	<a href="#">177,350</a>	33,273	23.09%	13.88%
Interest/Investment Income	6,500	9,310	<a href="#">5,610</a>	(890)	-13.69%	0.37%
Contributions and Donations		17,100	<a href="#">1,510</a>	1,510	100.00%	0.63%
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	23,000	2,740	<a href="#">23,000</a>		0.00%	
<b>Total Non-operating Income</b>	<b>173,577</b>	<b>333,460</b>	<b>207,470</b>	<b>33,893</b>	<b>19.53%</b>	<b>14.14%</b>
<b>Transfers in from Other Funds</b>	<b>10,010,828</b>	<b>8,066,310</b>	<b><a href="#">10,046,510</a></b>	<b>35,682</b>	<b>0.36%</b>	<b>14.89%</b>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 27,620,272</b>	<b>\$ 26,640,800</b>	<b>\$ 27,859,920</b>	<b>\$ 239,648</b>	<b>0.87%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

#### Adjustments:

Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets: \$ 23,000 \$ 2,740 \$ 23,000

\*\*\*No adjustments as of the report date.\*\*\*

#### Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets

after Adjustments: 23,000 2,740 23,000

#### Total Adjustments:

<b>Total Revenues after Adjustments</b>	<b>\$ 27,620,272</b>	<b>\$ 26,640,800</b>	<b>\$ 27,859,920</b>	<b>\$ 239,648</b>	<b>0.87%</b>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------	--------------

#### ANALYSIS:

Total General Fund Revenues as of the date of this report are forecast at \$27.9 million after adjustments (up \$240 thousand or 0.87 percent of Budget).

As of September 30, 2014 the revenue forecast model projects Local Option Sales Tax (LOST) revenues at \$3.41 million (up \$64 thousand dollars or 1.9 percent of Budget).

## V. Revenues

<b>General Fund Tax Revenues</b>							
	Budget	Rolling Twelve Month Actual	Projection	Projected Over (Under) Budget	% Variance	% Weighted on Category	
<b>Total Tax Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 10,739,000</b>	<b>\$ 11,138,120</b>	<b>\$ 10,820,550</b>	<b>\$ 81,550</b>	<b>0.76%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	
<b>By Category</b>							
<b>Property Taxes</b>							
Real Property Tax	3,590,000	3,927,430	3,623,020	33,020	0.92%	40.49%	
Public Utility Tax	50,000	59,710	48,330	(1,670)	-3.34%	2.05%	
Motor Vehicle Tax	150,000	202,430	138,600	(11,400)	-7.60%	13.98%	
MV Title Ad Valorem Tax (TAVT)	525,000	538,600	528,550	3,550	0.68%	4.35%	
Intangible Tax	22,000	20,390	23,540	1,540	7.00%	1.89%	
Railroad Equipment Tax	4,500	5,400	6,890	2,390	53.11%	2.93%	
Real Estate Transfer Tax	6,500	8,080	7,290	790	12.15%	0.97%	
Timber Tax							
Real Property Tax - Prior Year		52,800					
Heavy Equipment Tax							
Property not on Tax Digest		20					
<b>Sub-total Property Taxes</b>	<b>4,348,000</b>	<b>4,814,860</b>	<b>4,376,220</b>	<b>28,220</b>	<b>0.65%</b>	<b>34.60%</b>	
<b>Franchise Taxes</b>							
Franchise Fees - Electric	70,000	51,460	52,500	(17,500)	-25.00%	21.46%	
Franchise Fees - Natural Gas	160,000	154,370	154,370	(5,630)	-3.52%	6.90%	
Franchise Fees - Cable Television	240,000	229,980	233,380	(6,620)	-2.76%	8.12%	
Franchise Fees - Telephone	125,000	78,290	102,330	(22,670)	-18.14%	27.80%	
Franchise Fees - Video Service	20,000	19,830	19,830	(170)	-0.85%	0.21%	
<b>Sub-total Franchise Fee Taxes</b>	<b>615,000</b>	<b>533,930</b>	<b>562,410</b>	<b>(52,590)</b>	<b>-8.55%</b>	<b>64.49%</b>	
<b>Food and Beverage Taxes</b>							
<b>Wine Tax</b>							
Beer Excise Tax	580,000	457,190	468,590	(111,410)	-19.21%	136.62%	
Liquor Excise Tax	57,000	170,950	162,390	105,390	184.89%	129.23%	
<b>Sub-total Beer, Wine, Liquor &amp; Mixed Drink Tax</b>	<b>637,000</b>	<b>628,140</b>	<b>630,980</b>	<b>(6,020)</b>	<b>-0.95%</b>	<b>7.38%</b>	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	4,000	2,030	4,380	380	9.50%	0.47%	
Local Option Sales Tax (LOST)	3,350,000	3,371,750	3,413,820	63,820	1.91%	78.26%	
Hotel Motel Tax							
Business Occupation Tax	450,000	435,600	424,110	(25,890)	-5.75%	31.75%	
Insurance Premium Tax	1,200,000	1,219,600	1,278,080	78,080	6.51%	95.74%	
Financial Institution Tax	88,000	80,270	83,010	(4,990)	-5.67%	6.12%	
Penalty and Interest on Delinquent Taxes	45,000	49,580	45,280	280	0.62%	0.34%	
Penalty and Interest on Delinquent Business Licenses and Permits	2,000	2,360	2,260	260	13.00%	0.32%	
Homeowner's Tax Relief Grant							
<b>Total Tax Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 10,739,000</b>	<b>\$ 11,138,120</b>	<b>\$ 10,820,550</b>	<b>\$ 81,550</b>	<b>0.76%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

### Notes: - Franchise Fees are paid in quarterly installments

Cable fees average \$50k to \$51k per quarter.

Phone fees average \$36k to \$38k per quarter.

## Taxes:

### Property Taxes

1. The 2014 property tax gross digest increased to just under \$543.4M (down \$-19.3M from \$562.7M in the prior year).
2. Maintenance and operations (M&O) exemptions increased to \$45.8M (up \$5.3M from \$40.4M in the prior year).
3. Changes in the gross digest and M&O exemptions reduced the net M&O digest to \$497.6M (down \$-24.7M from \$522.2M in the prior year).

### In Summary

The net levy decreased to \$4179680 (down \$317250 from \$4496930 in the prior year).

### Homeowners Tax Relief Grant (HTRG)

Fiscal year 2009 was the last year for the Homeowners Tax Relief Grant program.

### Sales Tax Distribution

As of September 30, 2014 the revenue forecast model projects Local Option Sales Tax (LOST) revenues at \$3.41 million (up \$64 thousand dollars or 1.9 percent of Budget).

Below is a chart of sales tax distributions for the City of Griffin, Spalding County and Griffin Board of Education. The chart shows distributions for the month, total distributions for the last twelve consecutive months, and year to date for the current fiscal year. Data comes from the Georgia Department of Revenue.

#### Sales Tax Distribution

Sales Tax Distribution As of September 30, 2014			Amount of Distribution		
Jurisdiction	Tax Type		For the Month	Last Twelve Months	Current Fiscal Year
CITY OF GRIFFIN (LOST)	LOST	\$	279,510	\$ 3,371,746	\$ 857,649
SPALDING COUNTY-GRIFFIN BD OF EDUCATION (ELOST)	ELOST	\$	692,684	\$ 8,351,815	\$ 2,125,461
SPALDING COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS (LOST)	LOST	\$	410,655	\$ 4,954,038	\$ 1,260,127
SPALDING COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS (SPLOST)	SPLOST	\$	690,008	\$ 8,322,758	\$ 2,116,974

*" You cannot find peace by avoiding life. "*

**--Virginia Wolf,  
British writer**

**General Fund**  
**Property Taxes<sup>(1)</sup>**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Property Tax Revenue</b>	\$ 4,615,000	\$ 4,644,880	\$ 4,417,610	\$ 4,894,010	\$ 4,376,220
<i>(percentage change over prior years)</i>		0.65%	-4.89%	10.78%	-10.58%
<b>Penalty and Interest on Delinquent Taxes</b>	\$ 43,489	\$ 29,000	\$ 56,200	\$ 36,690	\$ 45,280
<i>(percentage change over prior years)</i>		-33.32%	93.79%	-34.72%	23.41%

(1) Property taxes as presented in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds. Includes Real Property Tax, Public Utility Tax, Timber Tax, Real Property Tax - Prior Year, Motor Vehicle Tax, Railroad Equipment Tax, Intangible Tax, Heavy Equipment Tax, Property-Not-on-Digest, Real estate Transfer Tax, Homeowner's Tax Relief Grant (HTRG).

**Tax Digest and 5 Year History**

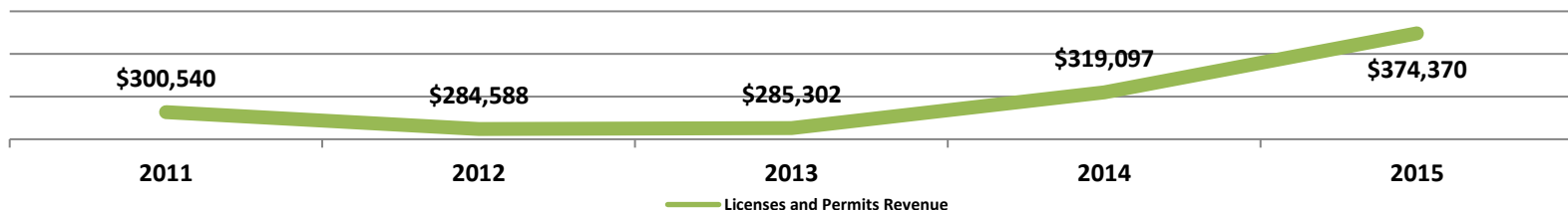
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Real &amp; Personal</b>	\$564,247,211	\$545,778,551	\$526,375,750	\$528,670,575	\$514,818,572
<b>Motor Vehicle</b>	31,458,590	30,954,890	32,485,150	34,002,340	28,543,840
<b>Mobile Homes</b>					
<b>Public Utility</b>					
<b>Timber</b>	5,220				
<b>Heavy Duty Equipment</b>					
<b>Gross Digest</b>	595,711,021	576,733,441	558,860,900	562,672,915	543,362,412
<i>(dollar change over prior years)</i>		(18,977,580)	(17,872,541)	3,812,015	(19,310,503)
<i>(percentage change over prior years)</i>		-3.19%	-3.10%	0.68%	-3.43%
<b>Less:</b>					
<b>Maintenance and Operations</b>					
<b>(M&amp;O) Exemptions:</b>	34,913,558	36,982,207	36,456,368	40,442,206	45,781,832
<i>(dollar change over prior years)</i>		2,068,649	(525,839)	3,985,838	5,339,626
<i>(percentage change over prior years)</i>		5.93%	-1.42%	10.93%	13.20%
<b>NET: M&amp;O Digest</b>	560,797,463	539,751,234	522,404,532	522,230,709	497,580,580
<i>(dollar change over prior years)</i>		(21,046,229)	(17,346,702)	(173,823)	(24,650,129)
<i>(percentage change over prior years)</i>		-3.75%	-3.21%	-0.03%	-4.72%
<b>Millage (rate per thousand dollars)</b>	8.636	8.636	8.636	8.611	8.400
<b>Net Levy</b>	\$4,843,047	\$4,661,290	\$4,511,490	\$4,496,930	\$4,179,677
<i>(dollar change over prior years)</i>		(181,757)	(149,800)	(14,560)	(317,253)
<i>(percentage change over prior years)</i>		-3.75%	-3.21%	-0.32%	-7.05%

**General Fund  
Licenses and Permits**

	Budget	Rolling Twelve Month Actual	Projection	Projected Over (Under) Budget	% Variance	% Weighted on Category
<b>Total Licenses and Permits Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 342,600</b>	<b>\$ 419,320</b>	<b>\$ 414,260</b>	<b>\$ 71,660</b>	<b>20.92%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>By Category</b>						
<b>Licenses</b>						
Beer License	44,000	56,190	57,850	13,850	31.48%	19.33%
Wine License	43,000	53,490	56,030	13,030	30.30%	18.18%
Liquor License	115,000	108,050	109,940	(5,060)	-4.40%	7.06%
<b>Sub-total Licenses</b>	<b>202,000</b>	<b>217,730</b>	<b>223,820</b>	<b>21,820</b>	<b>10.80%</b>	<b>30.45%</b>
<b>Permits</b>						
House Moving Permits						
Burn Permits						
Camera Ready Permits	2,500	31,210	2,260	(240)	-9.60%	0.33%
Zoning & Land Use Permits	4,500	7,650	5,960	1,460	32.44%	2.04%
Sign Permits	15,000	13,340	15,200	200	1.33%	0.28%
Catering Permits	600	1,050	880	280	46.67%	0.39%
Building Permits	55,000	83,560	97,460	42,460	77.20%	59.25%
Plumbing Permits	7,000	6,010	7,130	130	1.86%	0.18%
Electrical Permits	14,000	13,760	14,680	680	4.86%	0.95%
Gas Permits	1,000	530	1,150	150	15.00%	0.21%
Mechanical Permits	6,000	5,180	5,830	(170)	-2.83%	0.24%
<b>Sub-total Licenses and Permits</b>	<b>105,600</b>	<b>162,290</b>	<b>150,550</b>	<b>44,950</b>	<b>42.57%</b>	<b>62.73%</b>
Insurance Regulatory Fees	35,000	38,390	38,590	3,590	10.26%	5.01%
Interest on Business Licenses		910	1,300	1,300	100.00%	1.81%
<b>Sub-total Licenses and Permits</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>39,300</b>	<b>39,890</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>13.97%</b>	<b>6.82%</b>
<b>Total Licenses and Permits Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 342,600</b>	<b>\$ 419,320</b>	<b>\$ 414,260</b>	<b>\$ 71,660</b>	<b>20.92%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**General Fund  
Licenses and Permits**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Licenses and Permits Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 300,540</b>	<b>\$ 284,588</b>	<b>\$ 285,302</b>	<b>\$ 319,097</b>	<b>\$ 374,370</b>
<i>(percentage change over prior years)</i>		-5.31%	0.25%	11.85%	17.32%
<b>Licenses</b>	<b>\$ 208,271</b>	<b>\$ 185,438</b>	<b>\$ 192,000</b>	<b>\$ 196,800</b>	<b>\$ 223,820</b>
<i>(percentage change over prior years)</i>		-10.96%	3.54%	2.50%	13.73%
<b>Permits</b>	<b>\$ 92,269</b>	<b>\$ 99,150</b>	<b>\$ 93,302</b>	<b>\$ 122,297</b>	<b>\$ 150,550</b>
<i>(percentage change over prior years)</i>		7.46%	-5.90%	31.08%	23.10%







**Revenue Status Report - General Fund**  
**As of September 30, 2014**  
(Unaudited)

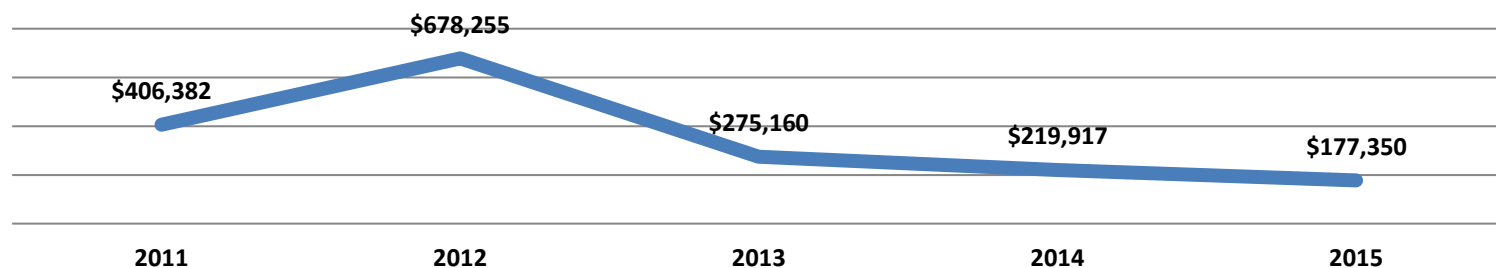
**General Fund**  
**Intergovernmental Revenues**

	Budget	Rolling Twelve Month Actual	Projection	Projected Over (Under) Budget	% Variance	% Weighted on Category
Total Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 144,077	\$ 304,310	\$ 177,350	\$ 33,273	23.09%	100.00%
<b>By Category</b>						
DNR Funding						
Federal DEA Overtime						
Reimbursement			22,940	22,940	100.00%	68.94%
City of Atlanta HIDTA						
GMA Mutual Aid Reimbursements						
School Resource Officers	86,100	85,350	86,100		0.00%	
Prism Training Revenue			2,330	2,330	100.00%	7.00%
Spalding County Board of Education						
Reimbursement Spalding County	57,977		57,980	3	0.01%	0.01%
OGA - Griffin Spalding Development Authority						
<b>Grants</b>						
LCI Grant ARC						
LLEBG - Vest Grant						
GA DOT Grants - LMIG		196,830				
Byrne Grant		14,130				
FEMA Grants						
State Capital Grant		8,000	8,000	8,000	100.00%	24.04%
<b>Sub-total Grants</b>		218,960	8,000	8,000	100.00%	24.04%
Total Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 144,077	\$ 304,310	\$ 177,350	\$ 33,273	23.09%	100.00%

**General Fund**  
**Intergovernmental**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 406,382	\$ 678,255	\$ 275,160	\$ 219,917	\$ 177,350
(percentage change over prior years)		66.90%	-59.43%	-20.08%	-19.36%
Intergovernmental Reimbursements	\$ 383,429	\$ 394,755	\$ 207,160	\$ 175,217	\$ 169,350
(percentage change over prior years)		2.95%	-47.52%	-15.42%	-3.35%
Grants	\$ 22,953	\$ 283,500	\$ 68,000	\$ 44,700	\$ 8,000
(percentage change over prior years)		1135.13%	-76.01%	-34.26%	-82.10%

Total Intergovernmental Revenue





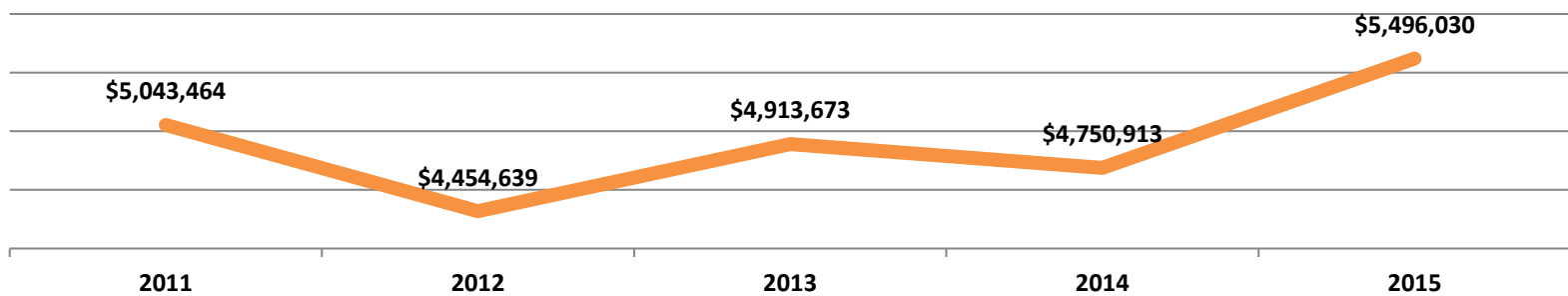
**Revenue Status Report - General Fund**  
**As of September 30, 2014**  
(Unaudited)

**General Fund**  
**Charges for Services**

	Budget	Rolling Twelve Month Actual	Projection	Projected Over (Under) Budget	% Variance	% Weighted on Category
Total Charges for Services Revenues	\$ 5,490,667	\$ 5,546,220	\$ 5,496,030	\$ 5,363	0.10%	100.00%
<b>By Category</b>						
Indirect Cost Allocations	5,256,467	5,327,130	5,256,470	3	0.00%	0.06%
Returned Check Fees		160	210	210	100.00%	3.92%
Election Qualifying Fees	2,000		940	(1,060)	-53.00%	19.77%
Business Occupation Tax						
Administration Fee	25,000	28,260	25,750	750	3.00%	13.98%
Business List Reports			30	30	100.00%	0.56%
Data Processing Fees	15,000	14,000	15,240	240	1.60%	4.48%
Credit Card Fees		20	1,790	1,790	100.00%	33.38%
Fire Inspections	200		100	(100)	-50.00%	1.86%
Cemetery Fees	155,000	128,170	149,160	(5,840)	-3.77%	108.89%
Pool Service Fees	5,250	2,610	3,560	(1,690)	-32.19%	31.51%
Sale of Recycled Materials						
Pavilion Rental	7,000	6,630	7,160	160	2.29%	2.98%
Plan Review Fees	20,000	29,770	28,920	8,920	44.60%	166.32%
Reimbursement Fees		7,310	2,950	2,950	100.00%	55.01%
Demolition Recovery Fees	4,000	1,180	2,950	(1,050)	-26.25%	19.58%
Customer Service Fee						
Zoning Application Fees	750	980	800	50	6.67%	0.93%
Total Charges for Services Revenues	\$ 5,490,667	\$ 5,546,220	<u>\$ 5,496,030</u>	\$ 5,363	0.10%	100.00%

**General Fund**  
**Charges for Services**

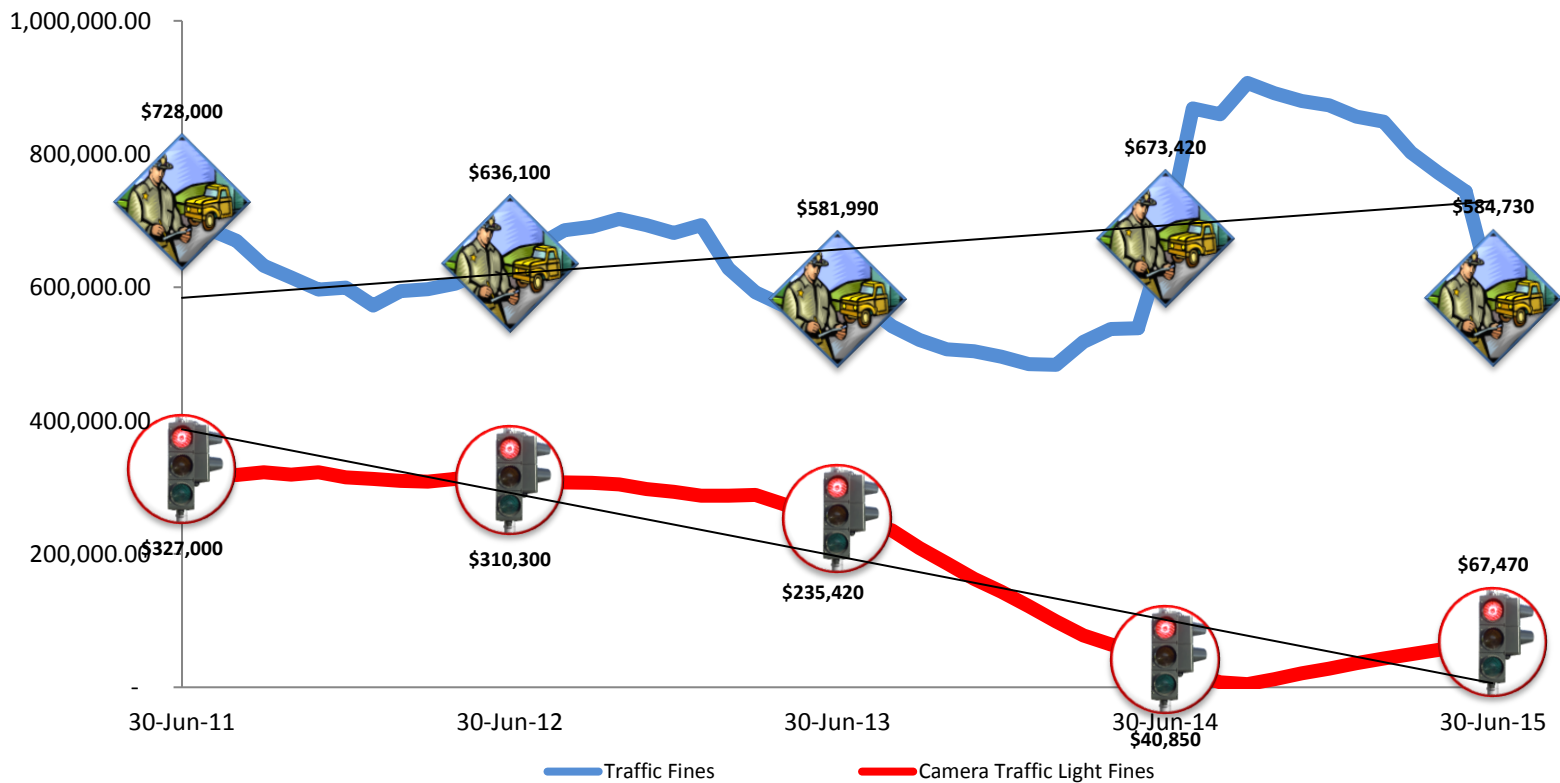
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Charges for Services Revenue	\$ 5,043,464	\$ 4,454,639	\$ 4,913,673	\$ 4,750,913	\$ 5,496,030
(percentage change over prior years)		-11.68%	10.30%	-3.31%	15.68%
Indirect Cost Allocations	\$ 4,743,332	\$ 4,178,087	\$ 4,673,000	\$ 4,437,900	\$ 5,614,410
(percentage change over prior years)		-11.92%	11.85%	-5.03%	26.51%
Charges for Services	\$ 300,132	\$ 276,552	\$ 240,673	\$ 313,013	(118,380)
(percentage change over prior years)		-7.86%	-12.97%	30.06%	-137.82%



**General Fund**  
**Fines and Forfeitures**

	Budget	Rolling Twelve Month Actual	Projection	Projected Over (Under) Budget	% Variance	% Weighted on Category
Total Fines and Forfeitures Revenue	\$ 662,000	\$ 928,600	\$ 671,140	\$ 9,140	1.38%	100.00%
<b>By Category</b>						
Police Revenue	10,000	14,410	16,750	6,750	67.50%	73.85%
Traffic Fines	550,000	906,890	584,730	34,730	6.31%	379.98%
Camera Traffic Light Fines	100,000	4,690	67,470	(32,530)	-32.53%	355.91%
Code Violations						
Seat Belt Fines						
Ordinance Fines	2,000	2,610	2,190	190	9.50%	2.08%
Total Fines and Forfeitures Revenue*	\$ 662,000	\$ 928,600	\$ 671,140	\$ 9,140	1.38%	100.00%

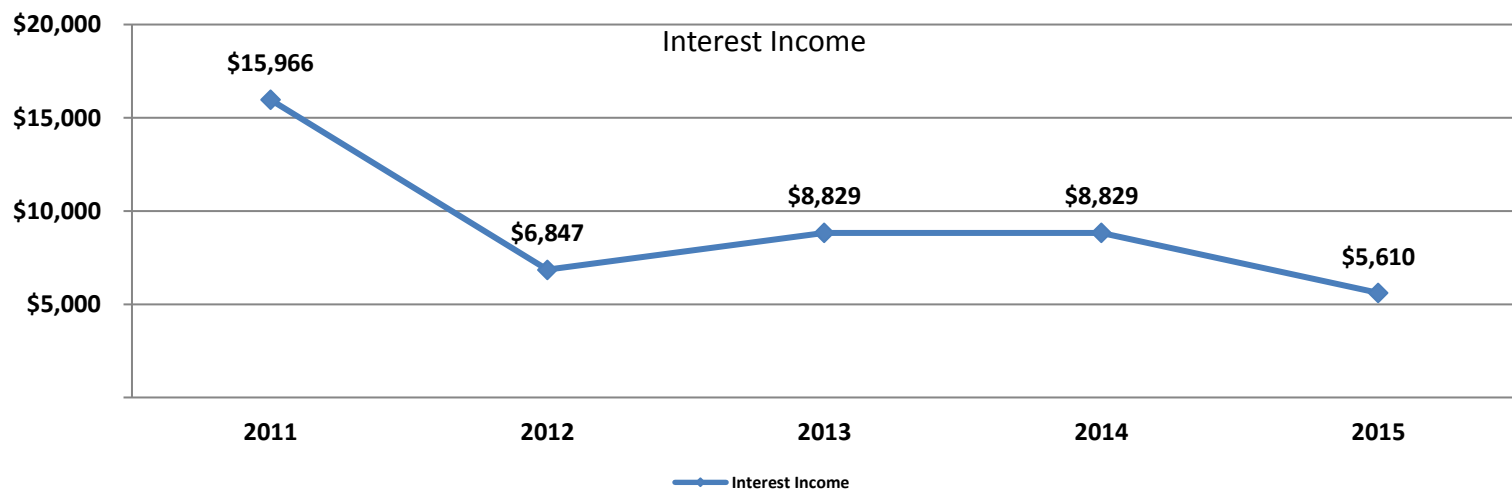
\*\*\* Seat Belt Fines --- beginning July 1, 2011 seat belt fines were combined with traffic fines.



General Fund Other Revenues							
	Budget	Rolling Twelve Month Actual	Projection	Projected Over (Under) Budget	% Variance	% Weighted on Category	
Other Revenues							
Investment Income	\$ 6,500	\$ 9,310	<u>\$ 5,610</u>	\$ (890)	-13.69%	2.30%	
Rents, Royalties and Other							
Rents	201,600	173,130	185,250	(16,350)	-8.11%	42.29%	
Insurance Claims		29,060	18,360	18,360	100.00%	47.49%	
Miscellaneous Revenue		2,010	350	350	100.00%	0.91%	
GMA Safety Grant		4,590					
Contributions and Donations		17,080	<u>1,510</u>	1,510	100.00%	3.91%	
Sub-total Rents, Royalties and Other	201,600	225,870	<u>205,470</u>	3,870	1.92%	10.01%	
Proceeds and Other Financing Sources							
Proceeds of GMA Leases							
Proceeds of Sales of Fixed Assets	23,000	2,740	23,000		0.00%		
Sub-total Proceeds and Other Financing Sources	23,000	2,740	<u>23,000</u>		0.00%		
Transfers:							
Transfer from Confiscated Assets Fund							
Transfer from Hotel Motel Tax Fund	25,704	28,230	28,310	2,606	10.14%	6.74%	
Transfer from Police Tech Fund							
Transfer from Court Tech Fund							
Transfer from Cemetery Fund							
Transfer from Water/Wastewater Fund	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000		0.00%	0.00%	
Transfer from Electric Fund	7,950,981	6,200,000	7,950,000	(981)	-0.01%	2.54%	
Transfer from Welcome Center Fund		19,040	17,030	17,030	100.00%	44.05%	
Transfer from Solid Waste Fund	234,143		234,140	(3)	0.00%	0.01%	
Transfer from Airport Fund							
Transfer from Storm Water Fund							
Transfer from Golf Course							
Transfer from Motor Pool							
Transfer from GBTA		19,040	17,030	17,030	100.00%	44.05%	
Sub-total Transfers from Other Funds	10,010,828	8,066,310	<u>10,046,510</u>	35,682	0.36%	92.29%	
Total Other Revenues	\$ 10,241,928	\$ 8,304,230	\$ 10,280,590	\$ 38,662	0.38%	100.00%	

**General Fund  
Other Revenues**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Interest Income</b>	\$ 15,966	\$ 6,847	\$ 8,829	\$ 8,829	\$ 5,610
<i>(percentage change over prior years)</i>		-57.12%	28.95%	0.00%	-36.46%
<b>Rental Income</b>	\$ 191,521	\$ 195,969	\$ 196,689	\$ 193,874	\$ 185,250
<i>(percentage change over prior years)</i>		2.32%	0.37%	-1.43%	-4.45%
<b>Donations and Contributions</b>	\$ 883		\$ 454		\$ 1,510
<i>(percentage change over prior years)</i>		-100.00%	0.00%	-100.00%	0.00%
<b>Other Revenues</b>	\$ 14,884	\$ 28,680	\$ 4,957	\$ 16,871	\$ 41,710
<i>(percentage change over prior years)</i>		92.69%	-82.72%	240.35%	147.23%



*“ Fortune favors the audacious. ”*

--Desiderius Erasmus,  
Dutch social critic and scholar

This page intentionally left blank.



