Special Service District Discussion

September 28, 2023
Commission Workshop

History of the Special Service District (SSD)

The SSD was established in 1974 by the Board of Commissioners.

In 1970 there were 24,102 residents in the unincorporated county vs. 91,722 in 2020.

A separate millage rate was established to cover the cost of services provided in the SSD.

Taxes and revenues collected in the district cannot be used for services provided outside of the district.

The district is governed by the County Board of Commissioners. It does not have the same rights as a municipality.

Why are we here?

Some commissioners have asked whether the County can modify the SSD Fund and/or decrease its millage rate.

Chatham County is one of the few counties in Georgia with a separate fund for its unincorporated area.

SSD Budget

In 2023 the SSD budget was \$47.5 million.

 Included \$3.8 million indirect cost allocation (IDC) paid to the General Fund for administrative services provided.

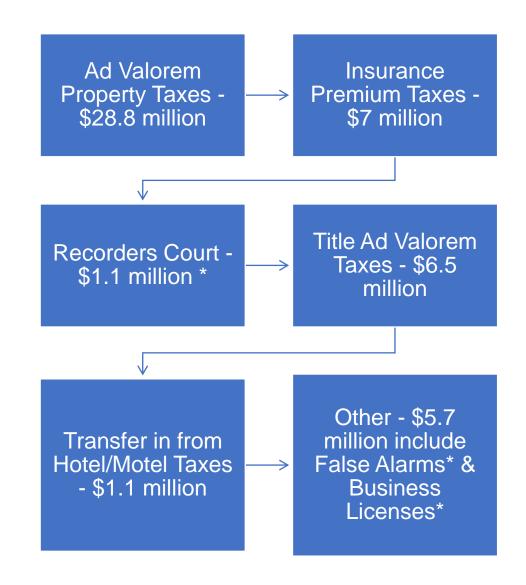
The 2024 SSD budget is \$50.2 million.

- The indirect cost allocation of \$3.5 million was eliminated to make up for the lack of the fund's participation in municipal revenue sources such as LOST and franchise fees.
 - This cost was absorbed in the general fund through the digest growth.

The current SSD Fund reserve is \$15 million.

The current mill rate is 4.502

SSD FY24 Revenues



SSD Expenditures pay for Services

Building Safety and Regulatory Services	
Business Licenses*	\$970,808
Code enforcement	
Crimestoppers	\$20,000
Engineering	\$1,790,517
False Alarms*	\$98,875
Metropolitan Planning Commission - SAGIS -Historic Preservation	\$1,839,033
• Police	\$20,404,653
• Public Works	\$11,205,305
• Recorders Court*	\$1,520,686
• Traffic Lights	\$323,000
 Transfers Out to other funds 	\$11,843,587

* Self supporting revenue sources

Other Funds Supported by SSD

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Revenue Evaluation

- Certain functions of the SSD generate sufficient fees to cover their costs. (Business Licenses, False Alarms, Recorders Court)
- Insurance Premium taxes have some statutory limitations on use related to public safety services.
- Some revenues are not specific to any individual department such as property taxes, TAVT, hotel/motel and other taxes.
- Other departments provide services only in the unincorporated area and will require a specific funding source.
 - Law Enforcement CCPD, Crimestoppers
 - Fire Services
 - Public Works

Property Tax Digest

Chatham County, GA					
Tax Digest Information - June 30, 2023 (\$ millions)					
	Cou	County-Wide		Unincorporated	
Gross Digest Value	\$	25,859	\$	10,506	
Less Exemptions	\$	6,957	\$	4,099	
Net Digest Value	\$	18,901	\$	6,407	
Net Property Tax Levied	\$	198.8	\$	28.8	
Tax Rate		10.518		4.502	
Value of one mill	\$	18.9	\$	6.4	
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What are the options for the future of the SSD?

- 9-1:Keep the SSD as is, stabilizing costs and rolling back the millage rate as the unincorporated area changes.
- 9-2:Transfer funds from the General Fund to the SSD Fund annually to pay for SSD service costs.
 - Move property taxes created by digest growth from the General Fund to SSD.
 - Budget for and transfer these funds each year to pay for recurring services.
- 9.3: Move department revenues and expenses from the SSD Fund to the General Fund over a period of several years. Leave only direct services in the SSD such as Police or Fire ("Public Safety Fund").
- 9.4: Increase the homestead exemption on residential property owners in the SSD.

9-1: Pros and Cons – No Changes

Pros

- Maintains comparability year over year
- General Fund retains digest growth
- SSD Fund remains intact

- Perception of "business as usual"
- Digest growth has historically been low

9.2: Pros and Cons – Transfer GF Growth to SSD

Pros

- Over time would reduce SSD Fund's Property Tax rate
- Multi-year implementation period

- General Fund tax revenues are transferred to SSD to pay for unincorporated area services
- Diverts revenue from General Fund services
- Creates a dependency by SSD on the General Fund (parent/child)
- Amount of transfer would be calculated each year during budget
- Does not eliminate the SSD
- Imposes taxes on citizens who do not directly receive those services

9.3: Pros and Cons – Move SSD Expenditures to General Fund

Pros

- Stabilizes service levels and costs as annexations occur
- Reduces or eliminates SSD Millage Rate and SSD Fund

- Evaluate which services move to the General Fund – All? A Portion?
- Develop an implementation plan to lower SSD millage and increase GF millage rate
- Cities may push back on use of General Fund taxes for SSD operations
- Imposes taxes on citizens who do not directly receive those services
- Impact of SPLOST "SSD" distribution

9.4: Pros and Cons – Increase Homestead Exemption for residential property owners in SSD

Pros

- Reduce taxes for unincorporated residents with a homestead exemption over time
- Compensate for inequitable treatment of municipal revenues

- Shifts the tax burden to nonresidential taxpayers
- Millage increase would be required to offset service costs
- Requires approval via referendum
- Requires coordination with Tax
 Commissioner & Board of Assessors

Upcoming Obligations of the General Fund

By transferring revenue to the SSD or, conversely, transferring expenditures to the General Fund, other obligations of the General Fund must be considered:

- Operating costs of the Trial Court Building
- Construction and operations of the EOC/ E911 building.
- Potential Debt service payments on the recreation facility (\$5.5 \$6 million annually)
- Hutchinson Island improvements
- Child & Adolescent Treatment Facility (Gateway)
- Claims and judgements awards
- Renovation of the current court building and administration building
- Expiration of ARPA funding for Court backlog positions
- Renovations for the new clinic/employee Wellness Center
- Operations of the Botanical Gardens