

**Attachment A**

**Introduction**

Prior to the completion of the County’s annual audit, staff provides the Board of Supervisors with a preliminary unaudited year-end report. It is ordinary for there to be some adjustments between the two reports due to continued year-end reconciliations, quality control, or audit adjustments taking place between now and the completion of the audit. The County must submit its audit to the Auditor of Public Accounts by December 15<sup>th</sup> each year.

Following a discussion of the General Fund’s fund balance, a summary of notable changes in revenues and expenditures is included in this attachment.

**Projected Change in Fund Balance**

The General Fund maintains an unassigned fund balance, which is the accumulation of prior actual revenues minus actual expenditures. The General Fund’s fund balance is a “rainy day” reserve for unforeseen emergencies and a critical component of bond rating process. It is not an ongoing funding source and is not to be used to fund ongoing expenditures. Policies around the General Fund’s fund balance are included in the County’s Financial Management Policies.

At the end of FY 22, the General Fund’s unassigned fund balance was \$72.0 million. Based on the result of the preliminary actual revenues less anticipated preliminary expenditures during FY 23, as shown in the table on page 3, the General Fund’s fund balance is projected to increase \$7.2 million to \$79.2 million. This increase reflects the planned use of a portion of this balance above the County’s fund balance policy requirements; along with other appropriated and obligated uses.

Of the projected \$79.2 million in unassigned fund balance at the end of FY 23:

- \$48.1 million is required to meet the County’s policy requirements for unassigned fund balance.

Policy	Amount
<b>Unassigned Fund Balance</b> <i>(10% of Operating Revenues, which is General Fund+School Fund - General Fund Transfer to School Fund)</i>	48,105,234

- \$9.6 million is required to meet the County’s adopted 2% Budget Stabilization Reserve policy change as adopted in the County’s Financial Management Policies.
- \$14.7 million is appropriated or obligated, primarily due to funding a) already appropriated in FY 24, b) under review to re-appropriate uncompleted projects or purchase orders from FY 23 to FY 24, and c) reserved at this time to meet anticipated fund balance policy requirements in FY 25 should General Fund revenues increase.
- \$3.0 million is recommended to be held for consideration as part of the FY 25 budget development process and after the audit is complete. In the prior three budgets, it has been typical for approximately \$3.0 million of one-time funding to be planned for one-time expenses in the upcoming budget.

**General Fund Revenue and Expenditure Preliminary Actuals**

Please note that this analysis is looking backwards at financial performance, not at projections for what could be ahead in FY 24 and FY 25. Many of the County’s major revenues collections lag from current activity. For example, real estate reassessments, which are one factor in real estate tax revenues, were as of January 1, 2022 and January 1, 2023 during FY 23 and do not yet reflect more recent market impacts. Additionally, Business, Professional, and Occupational License (BPOL) revenues are largely based on Calendar Year 2022 gross receipts and do not yet reflect more recent economic impacts. Staff



## Attachment A: General Fund Revenue and Expenditure Preliminary Actuals

Calendar Year 2022. For recent historical perspective of this variance, this year-to-year change in revenues is more than the historical trend, but returning closer to pre-pandemic variations, as shown in the following table:

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
BPOL Year-to-Year Change in Revenues	+3.0%	+1.9%	+2.6%	-(0.2%)	+9.2%	+5.7%

This trend in BPOL is based primarily on businesses' gross receipts in the prior Calendar Year (CY), and the decline in FY21 revenues was due to the pandemic recession during CY 20. The recovery in CY 21 translated to much stronger revenues in FY 22, as economic activity such as consumer spending and development activity increased during that time, and that trend has continued into FY 23.

- **Consumer-Driven Taxes** are projected to end the year at \$53.2 million, \$1.7 million or 3.4% above the revised budget. The primary reason for this is due to year-to-date trends in sales and transient occupancy taxes. These revenues exceeded projected increases in the revised budget due to continued strong growth at a slightly higher rate compared to recent history.
- **Other Local Revenues** are projected to end the year at \$15.1 million, \$1.7 million or 12.7% above the revised budget. This is primarily due to Community Development Department fees based on development activity and increased interest earnings on investments.
- **State Revenues** are projected to end the year at \$27.8 million, \$1.4 million or 4.9% below the revised budget. This is primarily due to revenues not received due to corresponding preliminary actual expenditures in the Department of Social Services and the Clerk of the Circuit Court.
- **Federal Revenues** are projected to be \$7.9 million, \$0.3 million or 3.9% below the revised budget. This is primarily due to revenues not received due to corresponding preliminary actual expenditures in the Department of Social Services.
- **Transfers** are projected to be \$3.7 million, \$0.1 million or 3.5% below the revised budget. This is primarily due to transfers not utilized due to corresponding preliminary actual expenditures for Water Resources and grant related programming.

### **General Fund Expenditures**

Preliminary General Fund actual expenditures total \$380,907,769 in FY 23. This amount is \$13.0 million or 3.3% below the revised budget. The difference between the revised budget and the preliminary actual revenues is primarily due to the following:

- \$8.5 million in operating costs for items that are anticipated to be re-appropriated from FY 23 to FY 24, pending review and approval.
- \$522,000 in unused reserves, primarily in the Reserve for Contingencies funding.
- \$1.7 million in departmental salary and benefit savings, primarily due to employee turnover and vacant positions.
- \$895,000 in Department of Social Services State and Federal Programs that are largely reimbursed by related revenue.
- \$807,000 in savings from community partner agencies and other one-time programmatic savings.
- \$560,000 in other miscellaneous departmental savings.