

The General Fund, the governmental general operating fund of the County, accounts for all current financial transactions and resources not required by law, accounting standards, or administrative action to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund Revenues section includes revenue projections, schedules and graphs. This section contains an analysis of each category of revenues with a description, history, and variables used in the revenues projections.



Aquia Episcopal Church, built between 1751 and 1757, this renowned house of worship is one of the oldest colonial churches still actively used in America today.

The General Fund Revenues section includes the following:

- Revenue projections
- Property tax analysis
- Personal property tax analysis
- Personal property tax rates and effective rates
- Other local taxes
- Intergovernmental revenues
- Other local revenues

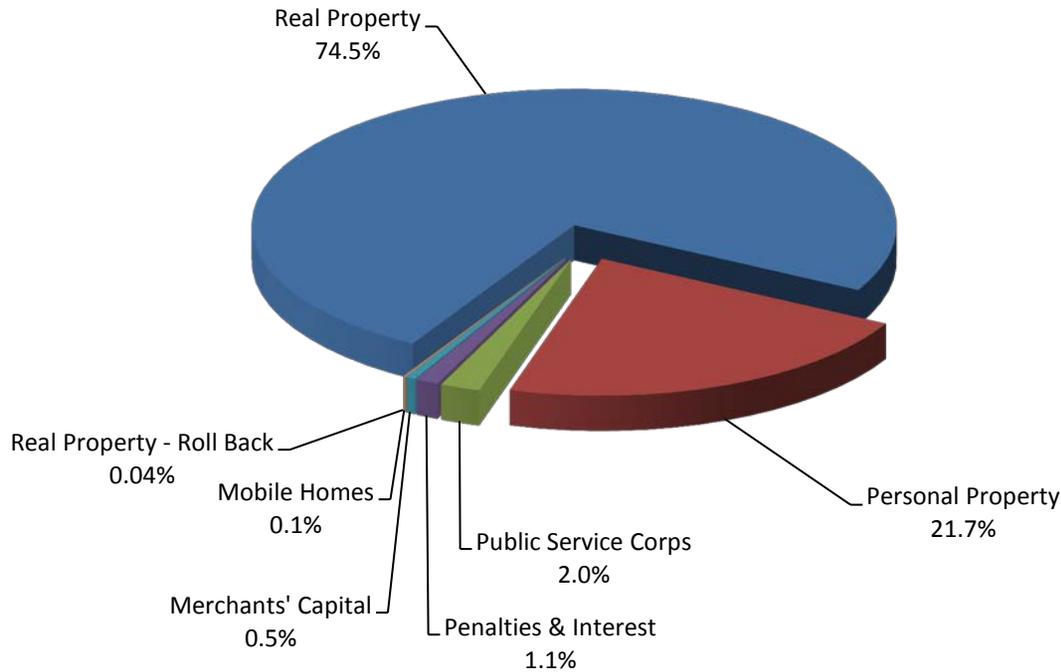
# Revenue Projection

Stafford County FY17 Adopted Budget

	FY2015 Actual	FY2016 Adopted Budget	FY2017 Adopted Budget	Changes '16 to '17	
<b>Property Taxes</b>					
Real Property	\$146,424,056	\$149,740,536	\$154,250,174	\$4,509,638	3.0%
Personal Property	44,175,051	43,647,200	45,613,435	1,966,235	4.5%
Public Service Corps	4,051,345	4,009,000	4,129,175	120,175	3.0%
Penalties & Interest	2,055,896	2,267,000	2,056,000	(211,000)	-9.3%
Merchants' Capital	1,012,003	982,000	1,012,000	30,000	3.1%
Mobile Homes	162,710	175,000	163,000	(12,000)	-6.9%
Real Property - Roll Back	184,534	80,000	80,000	0	0.0%
Machinery & Tools	413	0	0	0	0.0%
<b>Total Property Taxes</b>	<b>\$198,066,008</b>	<b>\$200,900,736</b>	<b>\$207,303,784</b>	<b>\$6,403,048</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Other Revenue</b>					
Service Charges & Other	\$10,188,768	\$6,865,006	\$7,308,890	\$443,884	6.5%
Ambulance Cost Recovery	2,505,305	2,400,000	2,500,000	100,000	4.2%
Local Sales & Use Taxes	12,376,768	12,150,000	12,700,000	550,000	4.5%
Utility Consumers' Taxes	10,471,149	10,455,292	10,317,957	(137,335)	-1.3%
State/Fed - Social Services	4,480,268	5,079,365	5,237,803	158,438	3.1%
Local Meals Tax	7,102,018	6,884,000	7,525,000	641,000	9.3%
State Shared Expenses	6,056,458	6,114,958	6,343,425	228,467	3.7%
Code Administrative	3,398,842	2,627,865	2,977,619	349,754	13.3%
Motor Vehicle Licenses	2,019,185	2,345,000	2,400,000	55,000	2.3%
Childrens Services Act	2,030,531	2,349,988	2,376,378	26,390	1.1%
Recordation Taxes	2,967,546	2,841,000	3,025,000	184,000	6.5%
Other State Sources	1,634,015	1,293,674	1,435,427	141,753	11.0%
Planning Fees	1,943,905	1,897,500	1,877,500	(20,000)	-1.1%
2% Transient Occupancy Tax	616,888	500,000	618,000	118,000	23.6%
Use of Money & Property	448,301	464,001	618,276	154,275	33.2%
Other Financing Sources	136,271	60,700	340,700	280,000	461.3%
Bank Stock Taxes	419,962	300,000	400,000	100,000	33.3%
Federal Revenue	297,805	5,800	5,400	(400)	-6.9%
<b>Total Other Revenue</b>	<b>\$69,093,985</b>	<b>\$64,634,149</b>	<b>\$68,007,375</b>	<b>\$3,373,226</b>	<b>5.2%</b>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$267,159,993</b>	<b>\$265,534,885</b>	<b>\$275,311,159</b>	<b>\$9,776,274</b>	<b>3.7%</b>

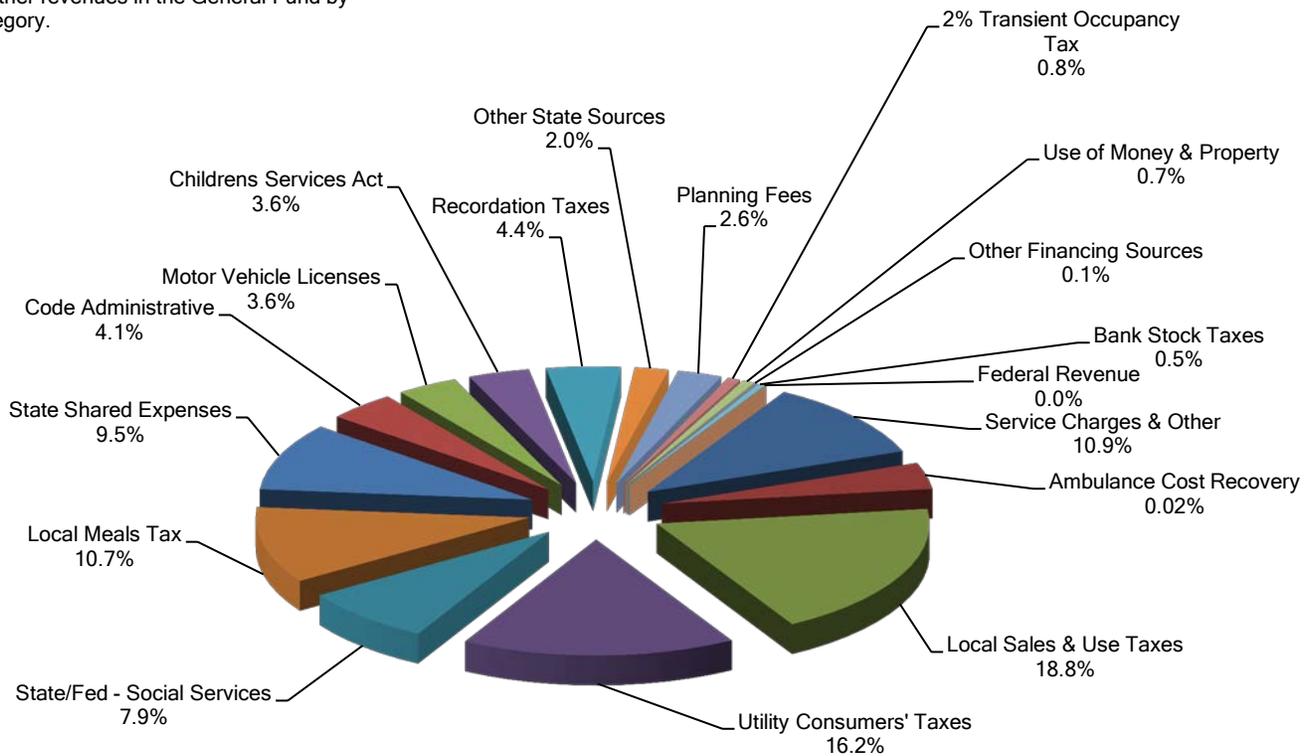
## Property Taxes

This graph depicts the percentage allocation of property taxes by category.



## Other Revenues

This graph depicts the percentage allocation of other revenues in the General Fund by category.



# Fund Balance Analysis

Stafford County FY17 Adopted Budget

This schedule indicates the allocation of the general fund balance at June 30, 2015 and the budgeted estimate for the end of FY2016. Maintaining an adequate general fund balance is an essential element of financial strength and stability. Adequate fund balance ensures maximum flexibility, and is available to be used for:

- Funding for emergency repairs
- Self-insurance to help offset any extraordinary costs
- A cash reserve to help stabilize monthly cash flow requirements
- A source of funding for capital projects to reduce reliance on debt
- A cash reserve to be combined with other temporary cash balances to promote higher interest rates for all short-term investments
- A cushion to help provide long-term financial stability

As part of its strategy to enhance the County's bond rating, the Board of Supervisors has established these goals for fund balance:

- The County shall maintain an unassigned fund balance that is not less than 12% of annual general fund revenues, not including transfers, reserves, and grants.
- Any amount in excess of the minimum unassigned fund balance will be assigned to these reserves, according to the following hierarchy and formulas:
  1. Revenue Stabilization Reserve (RSR): minimum of ½ of 1% of General Fund revenues, with a goal of 2% by 2018.
  2. Capital Projects Reserve of \$1,500,000 will be used to reduce reliance on debt, to provide cash flow for capital projects, and to pay down high interest debt when advantageous.
  3. Stafford Opportunity Fund Reserve: \$500,000
- Any remaining monies available after the reserve minimums are fully funded will go to the Capital Projects Reserve.
- Schools capital project reserve of \$1,500,000 will be used to reduce reliance on debt, to provide cash flow for capital projects, and to pay down high interest debt when advantageous. Funds above the minimum level may be added to the reserve from unspent school funds.

As of June 30, 2015, all reserves were fully funded.

## FY2016

Beginning Fund Balance	\$66,143,355
➤ Revenue Stabilization Reserve	1,324,641
➤ Stafford Opportunity Fund	500,000
➤ Capital Projects Reserve	2,602,282
➤ Schools' Capital Project Reserve	1,500,000
➤ Other reservations	27,306,449
➤ Unassigned	\$32,909,983

## FY2017

The County expects that all reserves will be fully funded at the end of FY2016 and FY2017. It is assumed that the year-end unassigned fund balance and revenue stabilization reserve will be calculated on the greater of the current year's or upcoming year's revenues.

# Fund Balance Analysis

Stafford County FY17 Adopted Budget

	<u>FY2014 Actual</u>	<u>FY2015 Actual</u>	<u>FY2016 Adopted</u>	<u>FY2017 Adopted</u>
<b>Fund balance, beginning of year</b>	\$57,104,969	\$61,622,671	\$66,143,355	\$66,143,355
Revenues	258,083,183	262,925,629	264,098,387	274,393,078
Other Financing Sources	6,890,097	4,234,366	1,436,498	918,081
Total revenues & other financing sources	\$264,973,280	\$267,159,995	\$265,534,885	\$275,311,159
Total funding sources	\$264,973,280	\$267,159,995	\$265,534,885	\$275,311,159
Local School Operating/Capital transfer	(110,881,728)	(104,202,323)	(113,254,828)	(113,200,804)
Debt Service - General Gov't & Schools	(35,013,818)	(41,190,429)	(42,952,198)	(45,011,954)
Expenditures	<u>(114,560,032)</u>	<u>(117,246,559)</u>	<u>(109,327,859)</u>	<u>(117,098,401)</u>
Total expenditures & transfer	(\$260,455,578)	(\$262,639,311)	(\$265,534,885)	(\$275,311,159)
<b>Fund balance, end of year</b>	<u>\$61,622,671</u>	<u>\$66,143,355</u>	<u>\$66,143,355</u>	<u>\$66,143,355</u>
<b>Fund Balance Allocation</b>				
<b>Non-spendable</b>	\$326,168	\$220,609	\$220,609	\$220,609
<b>Restricted</b>	1,218,846	3,306,455	3,306,455	3,306,455
<b>Committed:</b>	8,624,311	5,164,702	6,399,702	6,399,702
<b>Assigned</b>	20,483,362	24,541,606	23,289,589	23,289,589
<b>Unassigned</b>	30,969,984	32,909,983	32,927,000	32,927,000
% of revenues	12.0%	12.5%	12.5%	12.0%
Target Unassigned Fund Balance <sup>(1)</sup>	30,969,982	32,909,983	32,927,000	32,927,000
Variance above (below)	0	0	0	0
<b>Fund balance, end of year</b>	<u>\$61,622,671</u>	<u>\$66,143,355</u>	<u>\$66,143,355</u>	<u>\$66,143,355</u>

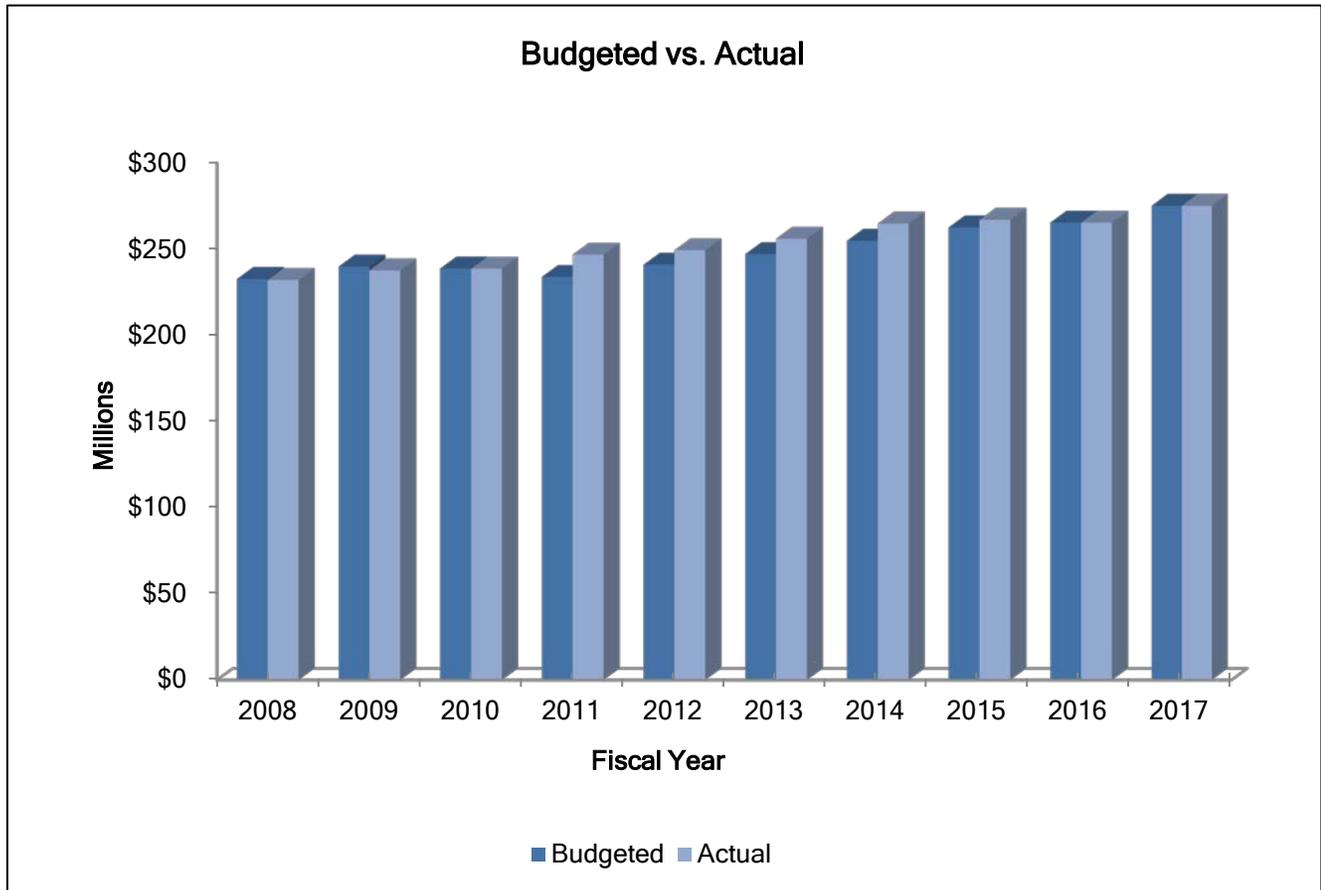
<sup>(1)</sup> Assumes undesignated fund balance and revenue stabilization reserve will be calculated based on the greater of the current year's or next year's revenues.

# Ten-Year Revenue Analysis

The chart to the right illustrates the historical change year over year, as well as the variances between budgeted revenues and actual revenues.

Fiscal Year	Budgeted Revenues	vs.	Actual Revenues	Prior Year % Change
2008	232,879,330		232,348,424	8.0%
2009	240,068,894		237,902,403	2.4%
2010	238,985,663		238,872,052	0.4%
2011	234,149,653		247,028,581	3.4%
2012	241,174,370		249,558,058	1.0%
2013	247,291,942		256,235,437	2.7%
2014	255,015,445		264,973,284	3.4%
2015	262,739,908		267,159,993	0.8%
2016	265,534,885		265,534,885 *	-0.6%
2017	275,311,159		275,311,159 *	3.7%
<b>Average</b>				<b>2.5%</b>

\*Budget



# General Fund Revenue Analysis

Stafford County FY17 Adopted Budget

General Property Taxes	FY2015 Actual	FY2016 Adopted	FY2017 Proposed	Changes '16 Adopted to '17 Adopted	
Real Property	\$146,424,056	\$149,740,536	\$154,250,174	\$4,509,638	3.0%
Roll Back	184,534	80,000	80,000	0	0.0%
Public Service Corps	4,051,345	4,009,000	4,129,175	120,175	3.0%
Personal Property	44,175,051	43,647,200	45,613,435	1,966,235	4.5%
Merchants Capital	1,012,003	982,000	1,012,000	30,000	3.1%
Mobile Homes	162,710	175,000	163,000	(12,000)	-6.9%
Machinery & Tools	413	0	0	0	0.0%
Penalties	1,253,336	1,439,000	1,253,000	(186,000)	-12.9%
Interest	802,560	828,000	803,000	(25,000)	-3.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$198,066,008</b>	<b>\$200,900,736</b>	<b>\$207,303,784</b>	<b>\$6,403,048</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

## Real Property

The real estate tax is the single largest revenue source for the County, and is expected to generate \$154.3 million in FY2017, approximately 56.0% of general fund revenues. Each penny on the tax rate yields approximately \$1.5 million in estimated collectible real estate tax revenues.

This tax is levied on the assessments of real property (land, buildings, and improvements) as determined by the Commissioner of the Revenue. The Commissioner of the Revenue conducts a general assessment every two years. The purpose of a reassessment is to distribute the tax burden fairly and equitably. The most recent reassessment was completed January 1, 2016. Taxable assessed value of real property grew to \$15.9 billion, an increase of 6.94%, reflecting the continuing recovery of market conditions.

Change in Assessed Value	
Agricultural	-1.41%
Residential	7.00%
Multifamily	24.82%
Commercial	5.74%
Total Increase	6.94%

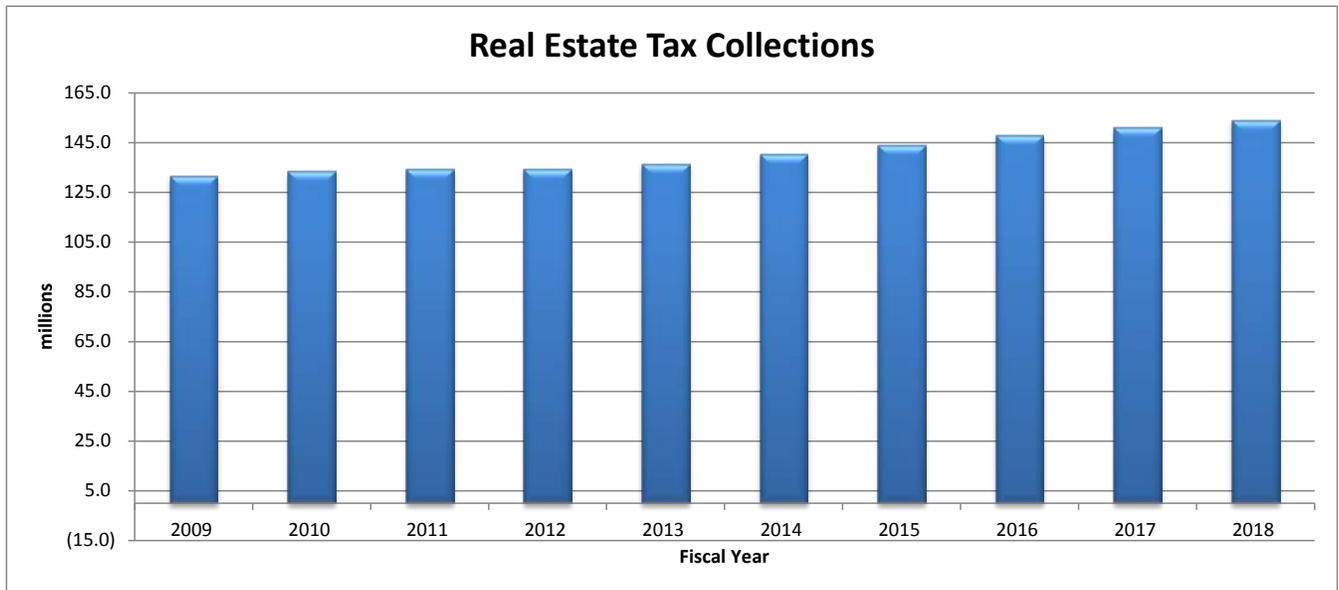
The real estate tax rate for 2016 is \$0.99. Taxes for real property are paid in two installments, due on December 5th and June 5th of each year.

The FY2017 real property revenue projection is based on the following assumptions:

- 2.0% growth in properties in the County over the next year
- \$0.99 real estate tax rate
- Collection rate of 98%

# General Fund Revenue Analysis

The following charts illustrate historical and projected assessed value of real estate and tax collections. The charts assume growth in assessed value of 2.0% in the upcoming year and 2.5% per year thereafter. It is assumed that the real estate tax rate remains level or the effective rate is adopted in assessment years.



# General Fund Revenue Analysis

Stafford County FY17 Adopted Budget

## Personal Property

Personal property includes vehicles, mobile homes, airplanes, boats, merchants' capital, machinery and tools, and motor carrier transportation.

In 2016, in keeping with the Board's priority to reduce the tax burden and support economic development, the Board reduced the personal property rate to \$6.50. This follows action in previous years that effectively eliminated the tax on airplanes, boats, machinery and tools and motor carrier transportation.

## Vehicles

Nationwide, vehicle sales continue to rebound from the lows seen during the recession. New car sales continue to be strong. At midyear, it appears that new car sales are healthy and the depreciation of used cars is at normal levels. The FY2017 projection assumes that this trend continues.

The personal property tax rate on vehicles is \$6.50 per \$100.00 of assessed value, which is established at forty percent (40%) of estimated fair market value. The effective rate would be stated as \$2.60 per \$100.00 of estimated fair market value.

The rate is \$0.0001 per \$100.00 of assessed value for one vehicle owned or operated by Fire and Rescue and Sheriff's deputy volunteers and disabled veterans.

There is a special personal property category for vehicles equipped for disabled individuals set at \$0.10 cents per \$100.00 of assessed value.

## Boats

In 2013, the personal property tax on boats was set at \$0.0001 per \$100.00 of assessed value, effectively eliminating this tax.

## Aircraft

In 2009, the Board reduced the personal property tax rate on aircraft to \$.0001 per \$100.00 of assessed value, effectively eliminating this tax.

## Machinery & Tools

Machinery & Tools are equipment used in manufacturing, mining, processing or reprocessing, radio or television broadcasting, cable television, dairy, dry cleaning or laundry business, and trucks used for hire that qualify as common carriers. In 2013, the Board adopted a tax rate of \$0.0001 for machinery and tools and motor carrier transportation, effectively eliminating these taxes.

## Merchants' Capital

Merchants' capital is defined as inventory of stock on hand; daily rental vehicles as defined in § 58.1-2401; and all other taxable personal property of any kind whatsoever, except money on hand and on deposit and except tangible personal property not offered for sale as merchandise, which tangible personal property shall be reported and assessed as such.

In 2016, the Board adopted a special category of Merchants' Capital for pharmaceutical wholesalers, setting the rate at \$0.0.

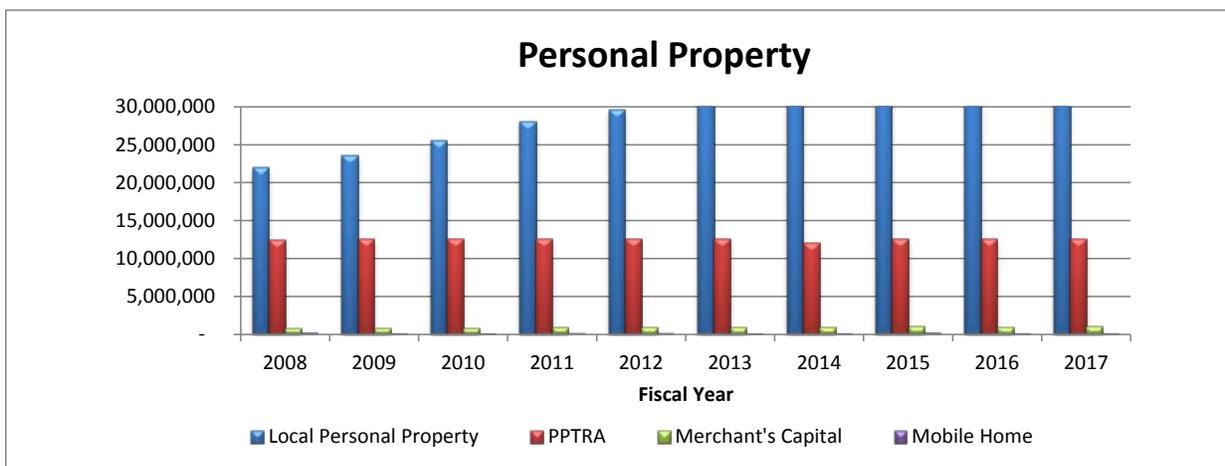
# General Fund Revenue Analysis

The following table lists the personal property tax rates for calendar year 2016:

Classification	Rate	Effective Rate
Tangible Personal Property		
Aircraft	\$0.0001	\$0.00
Boats or Watercraft	0.0001	0.00
Business Property	5.49	1.92
Camping Trailers & Recreational Vehicles	5.49	2.20
Computer Equipment	5.49	1.92
Disabled Veteran's Vehicle	0.0001	0.00
Motor Vehicles Specially Equipped for Disabled	0.10	0.04
Personal Property Volunteer F&R	0.0001	0.00
Personal Property Volunteer Sheriff	0.0001	0.00
All Other	6.50	2.60
Motor Carrier Transportation	0.0001	0.00
Machinery & Tools	0.0001	0.00
Merchants' Capital of Pharmaceutical Wholesalers	0.00	0.00
Merchants' Capital	0.50	0.20
Mobile Homes	0.99	0.99

## Personal Property Tax Relief Act

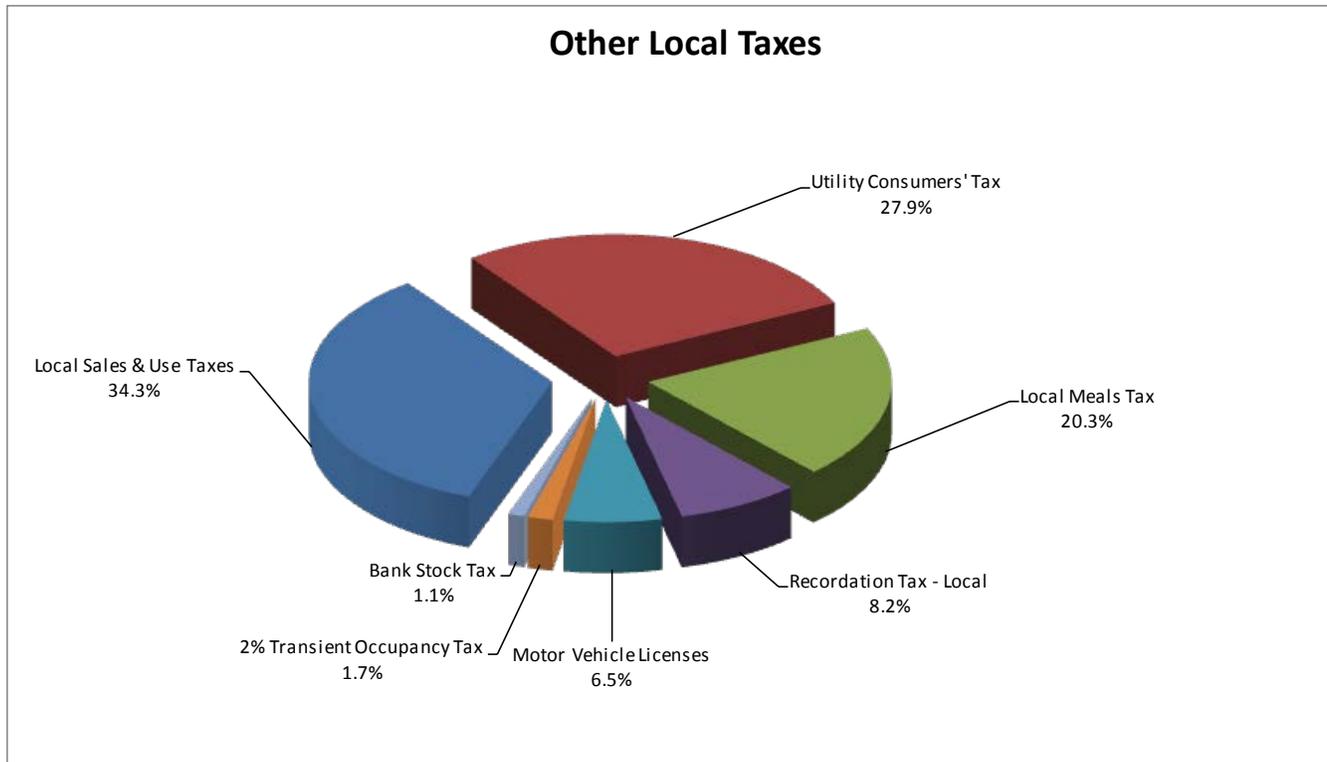
The General Assembly implemented the Personal Property Tax Relief Act (PPTRA) in 1998. Originally, under PPTRA, Virginia residents were to pay a decreasing percentage of personal property tax on qualifying vehicles until the entire tax was to be relieved in 2002. The program relieved the tax up to \$20,000 of a vehicle's assessed value; owners with vehicles assessed over \$20,000 pay 100% of the remainder of the tax. However, while the original intent was to give residents full relief in 2002 and provide the County with 100% state reimbursement for qualifying vehicles, the implementation was altered due to fiscal restraints at the state level. Since FY2006, each locality receives a flat, recurring revenue reimbursement for car taxes. The state reimbursement equates to Stafford's calendar year 2004 collection. Stafford expects to receive that same amount - \$12.5 million - from the state annually.



# General Fund Revenue Analysis

Stafford County FY17 Adopted Budget

Other Local Taxes	FY2015 Actual	FY2016 Adopted	FY2017 Adopted	Changes '16 Adopted to '17 Adopted	
Local Sales & Use Taxes	\$12,376,768	\$12,150,000	\$12,700,000	\$550,000	4.5%
Utility Consumers' Tax	10,471,149	10,455,292	10,317,957	(137,335)	-1.3%
Local Meals Tax	7,102,018	6,884,000	7,525,000	641,000	9.3%
Recordation Tax - Local	2,967,546	2,841,000	3,025,000	184,000	6.5%
Motor Vehicle Licenses	2,019,185	2,345,000	2,400,000	55,000	2.3%
2% Transient Occupancy Tax	616,888	500,000	618,000	118,000	23.6%
Bank Stock Tax	419,962	300,000	400,000	100,000	33.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35,973,516</b>	<b>\$35,475,292</b>	<b>\$36,985,957</b>	<b>\$1,510,665</b>	<b>4.3%</b>



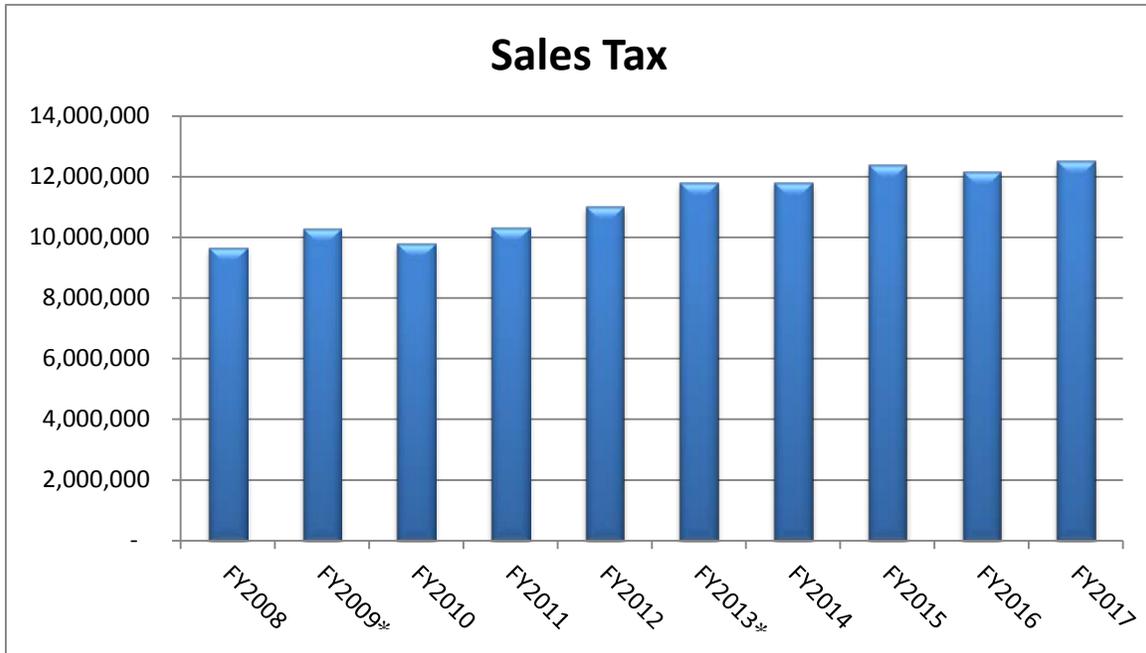
# General Fund Revenue Analysis

## Local Sales & Use Tax

The State collects and distributes the local option 1% Sales and Use Tax in accordance with §58.1-605 and §58.1-606 of the Code of Virginia. Actual distributions are made to the County based on the amount of sales tax collected in the County.

Sale tax revenue for the fiscal year (through December 2015) is 2.8% higher than the same period in FY2015. The FY2017 forecast recognizes that growth, but conservatively projects level revenues going forward.

This chart reflects the recent history of sales tax revenue:



\*FY2009 receipts reflect a one-time adjustment for prior year's receipts credited to City of Fredericksburg due to shared zip code. FY2013 receipts reflect a one-time adjustment of \$337k for a prior year adjustment.

# General Fund Revenue Analysis

Stafford County FY17 Adopted Budget

## Consumer Utilities Revenue

### Utility Consumer's Tax

The Utility Consumer's Tax is a tax levied by the County. It is collected by the utility companies and remitted to Stafford from residential, industrial, and commercial users of electric and gas services. This tax was amended in 2000 by Ordinance 000-78 to comply with changes in State law, which required local consumer utility tax rates to be consumption-based for electricity and gas utility service. The County's rates are:

#### Electric

- Residential: \$.0014955 per kilowatt hour (kWh), with a minimum of \$1.40 and maximum of \$3.00 per month.
- Commercial and industrial: \$.006434 per kWh, with a minimum of \$1.15 and a maximum of \$200.00 per month

#### Gas

- Residential: \$0.06 per 100 units of cubic feet (CCF), with a minimum tax of \$1.40 per month and a maximum of tax of \$3.00 per month
- Commercial and industrial: \$0.85 per CCF delivered with a minimum tax of \$2.29 per month and a maximum of tax of \$100.00 per month

### Communications Sales and Use Tax

The 2006 General Assembly reformed the Consumers' Utility Tax. Effective January 1, 2007 House Bill 568 replaced most of the previous state and local taxes and fees on communications services. The bill repealed the Consumers' Utility Tax on:

- Landline and wireless telephone service
- Local E911 tax on landline telephone service
- VA Relay Center assessment on landline telephone service
- The portion of local BPOL Tax on public service companies exceeding .05% currently billed to customers in some grandfather localities
- Local video programming excise tax on cable television service
- Local consumer's utility service tax on cable television service

The bill imposed new taxes and fees on:

- State Communications Sales and Use Tax
- State E911 Tax on landline telephone service
- Public Rights-of-Way use fee extended to cable television providers

The "State Communications Sales and Use Tax" applies to the following services:

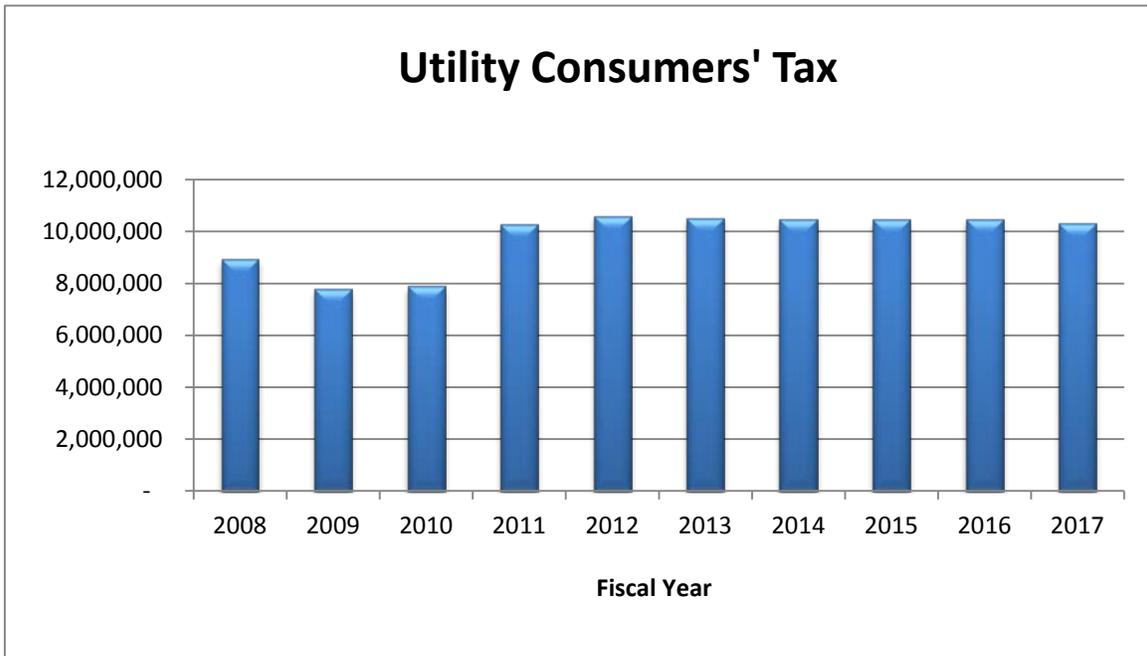
- Local exchange (local telephone calls)
- Inter-exchange (a new tax applied to long distance calls)
- Wireless (a new tax)
- Paging (a new tax)
- Cable and satellite television (the tax on satellite is a new tax)

Communications sales and use tax revenue is collected by the Virginia Department of Taxation and distributed to localities monthly, according to the percentage of telecommunications and cable television tax each locality received relative to the statewide total in FY2006.

In compliance with GASB 54, the County combined the E911 fund with the General Fund. The consumer utilities taxes that were previously shown in the E911 fund are largely responsible for the increase shown in FY2011.

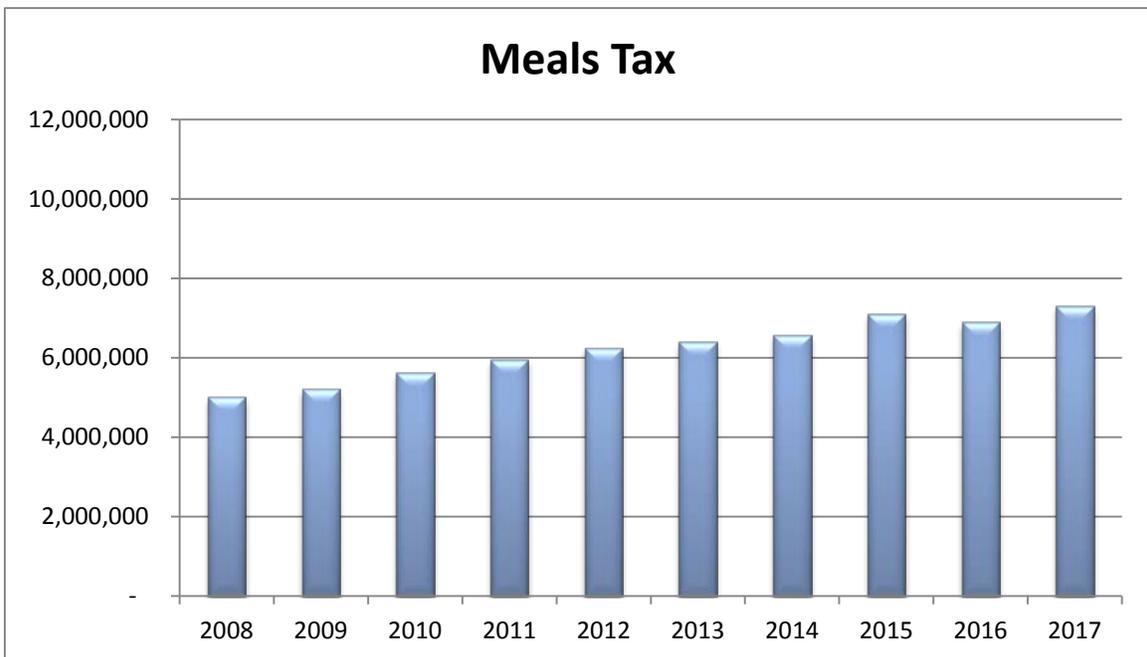
Revenues generated by these taxes has decreased slightly The FY2017 forecast reflects that trend.

# General Fund Revenue Analysis



### Local Meals Tax

A meals tax of 4% is a tax levied on the sale of all food and beverage sold for human consumption by a restaurant or caterer. The meals tax revenue is collected in accordance with section 58.1-3833, of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended. The revenues generated from this source have been designated to support the local share of school funding. Meals tax collections continue to show steady growth. Meals tax revenue in the current year (through December 2015) is 8.8% higher than the same period in FY2015. The FY2017 forecast recognizes that growth, but conservatively projects level revenues going forward.

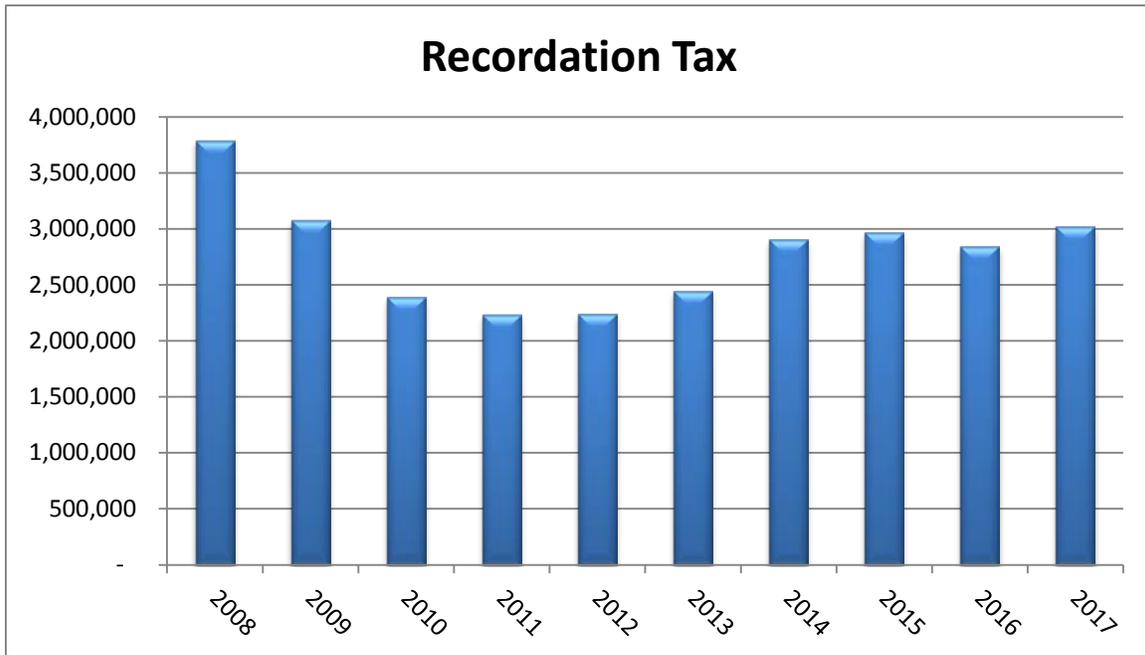


# General Fund Revenue Analysis

## Recordation Taxes

This tax is levied on the probate of every will or grant of administration (deeds, deeds of trust, mortgage, leases and contracts) by any court within the County. The tax is equal to one-third (1/3) of the amount of the state tax on each such probate of a will or grant of administration. These revenues are collected by the Clerk of the Circuit Court and paid monthly to the Treasurer. General Assembly action in 2004 increased the amount on each probate of a will or grant of administration from \$0.15 to \$0.25. Due to low interest rates and the continued growth in new construction in the County from FY2000 through FY2006, this revenue source dramatically increased, peaking in FY2006. Recordation revenues declined during the recession, due to the slowdown of both the real estate market and the crisis in the financial sector.

Activity began to increase in FY2012 and FY2013 with the resumption of building activity and continued low mortgage rate and continues to this time. The FY2017 forecast assumes a continuation of healthy, sustainable activity.



## Motor Vehicle Licenses

A license tax is charged on every motor vehicle, trailer or semi-truck normally garaged, stored or parked in Stafford. The costs of the licenses vary and are based on the type and weight of the vehicle. The fee for the license varies according to the type of item being registered; licenses for most passenger vehicles are \$23.00. The budget assumes \$2.4 million for this fee, consistent with recent history.

## Transient Occupancy Tax

Transient occupancy taxes are collected in accordance with Section 58.1-3819 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended. It is a tax on hotels/motels not to exceed 5% of the amount charged for the occupancy of any room or space occupied for a period of less than 30 days. Revenues collected from that portion of the tax over two percent are designated to promote tourism, travel or business that generates tourism or travel in the locality. Revenues designated to tourism are shown in the Tourism Fund (under "Other Funds").

## Bank Stock Taxes

Bank Stock Tax revenues are collected in accordance with Section 58.1-1210 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended. These revenues are collected from a tax levied on shareholders by the State at the rate of \$1.00 per one hundred dollar (\$100.00) value of stock and distributed 80% to Stafford and 20% to the State.

# General Fund Revenue Analysis

Stafford County FY17 Adopted Budget

<u>Service Charges &amp; Other</u>	<u>FY2015 Actual</u>	<u>FY2016 Adopted</u>	<u>FY2017 Adopted</u>	<u>Changes '16 Adopted to '17 Adopted</u>	
<b>Permit Fees &amp; Licenses</b>					
Code Administration Fees	3,398,842	2,627,865	2,977,619	349,754	13.3%
Planning & Zoning Fees	1,774,104	1,707,500	1,877,500	170,000	10.0%
Animal Licenses & Charges	92,469	95,700	90,185	(5,515)	-5.8%
Well & Septic Fees	38,800	35,000	38,000	3,000	8.6%
<b>Charges for Services</b>					
Ambulance Fees	2,505,305	2,400,000	2,500,000	100,000	
Fines & Forfeitures	1,459,966	1,299,800	1,287,854	(11,946)	-0.9%
Parks & Recreation	2,085,216	2,027,995	2,220,790	192,795	9.5%
Miscellaneous Revenue	6,695,945	3,596,511	3,672,061	75,550	2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,050,647</b>	<b>13,790,371</b>	<b>14,664,009</b>	<b>873,638</b>	<b>6.3%</b>

## Permits & Licenses

The revenues generated in this category are those collected for permits, fees, and licenses along with several other miscellaneous revenues. The majority of revenue in this category is related to development. Building permit revenues are estimated based upon projections of new households as well as commercial and industrial establishments. The County has followed a policy of charging user fees to cover the cost of providing services related to special interests. Departments of Public Works and Planning & Zoning continually review and revise fees to capture the costs associated with the processing of development applications.

## Ambulance Fees

The United States Census Bureau estimates that 89% of Virginians have health insurance coverage. In some areas of the Commonwealth, more than 90% of the local population is covered by health insurance that will pay for ambulance transportation if billed for necessary emergency transports. As such, the third-party billing (cost recovery) concept has gained favor in numerous Virginia localities and throughout the U.S. as they recognize this untapped resource. Implementation of a comprehensive cost recovery program for ambulance service and transportation has resulted in additional funding to enhance ambulance services and staffing as the County strives to improve response time and address our greatest response deficits.

The FY2007 budget included ambulance cost recovery fees for the first time. Ambulance fees are designated to the Fire and Rescue department to be used to address the growing needs of our system and our community. The County outsources fee collection.

Fees have been set using the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid customary rates for our region. The "loaded mile" rate is established to cover the cost of the vehicle maintenance and fuel usage, both to and from emergency calls. The fees are evaluated annually to maximize cost recovery and adhere to Medicare's national fee schedule. The Board approved an increase to the rates in December, 2013.

The current approved rates are:

Basic Life Support	\$ 505.00
Advanced Life Support - 1	\$ 656.50
Advanced Life Support - 2	\$ 808.00
Loaded Mile	\$ 12.12

# General Fund Revenue Analysis

Stafford County FY17 Adopted Budget

## Fines and Forfeitures

These revenue sources are collected by the courts and are designated to deter behavior contrary to the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Stafford. Court fines and forfeitures are related to the costs of holding court and processing court records and papers. Traffic fines include such local violations as driving while intoxicated (DWI) and speeding, as well as non-moving violations such as defective equipment.

## Parks and Recreation Fees

Parks and recreation fees include charges for gymnastic, aquatic, recreation programs, admission fees and field and property rentals. These fees are budgeted at \$2.2 million in the adopted budget.

# General Fund Revenue Analysis

Stafford County FY17 Adopted Budget

Intergovernmental	FY2015 Actual	FY2016 Adopted	FY2017 Adopted	Changes '17 Adopted to '16 Adopted	
State - Shared Expenses					
Clerk of the Circuit Court	\$636,774	\$595,455	\$611,700	\$16,245	2.7%
Commissioner of the Revenue	248,178	257,385	257,500	115	0.0%
Commonwealth's Attorney	1,044,451	1,104,373	1,086,269	(18,104)	-1.6%
Registrar	50,946	49,240	75,000	25,760	52.3%
Sheriff	3,830,578	3,865,341	4,056,456	191,115	4.9%
Treasurer	245,531	243,164	256,500	13,336	5.5%
State & Federal - Social Services	4,480,268	5,079,365	5,237,803	158,438	3.1%
State -Childrens Services Act	2,030,531	2,349,988	2,376,378	26,390	1.1%
State Categorical Aid:					
State Reimbursement	608,227	433,376	470,510	37,134	8.6%
State Fire Program Fund	408,567	387,308	408,727	21,419	5.5%
Emergency Medical Service	110,143	110,190	110,190	0	0.0%
State - Non Categorical Aid	507,078	362,800	446,000	83,200	22.9%
Federal	297,805	5,800	5,400	(400)	-6.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,499,077</b>	<b>\$14,843,785</b>	<b>\$15,398,433</b>	<b>\$554,648</b>	<b>3.7%</b>

## State Shared Expenses

The County receives partial reimbursement for the expenses of Sheriff, Commonwealth's Attorney, and Clerk of the Circuit Court, Treasurer, and the Commissioner of the Revenue from the State Compensation Board. The Compensation Board reimburses part of the costs of salaries, benefits, office expenses, and equipment.

## State & Federal - Social Services

This revenue is the total amount of State and Federal revenue received to fund Social Services. The Director of Social Services projects this revenue each year using estimates received from State and Federal agencies.

## State - Comprehensive Services Act

Mandated services under the Comprehensive Services Act are partially reimbursed by the state. Due to maximizing the use of community based services and collaborating in partnership with all of the mandated agencies within the CSA system, the CSA operating budget has recently achieved a reduction in overall expenditures. This budget assumes that we will continue to collaborate with the Schools and other agencies, enabling us to serve an increasing number of these children in the local environment, at a reduced cost.

## State Categorical Aid

These revenues are designated for specific purposes in Stafford. Recipient departments and agencies project these revenues based upon the latest information available from State agencies.

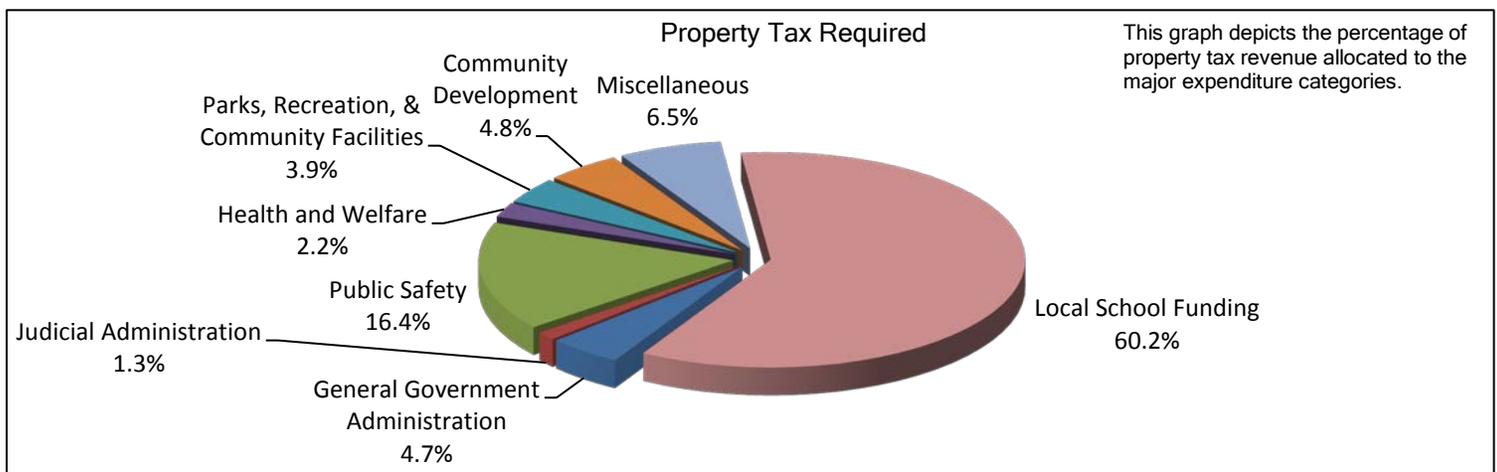
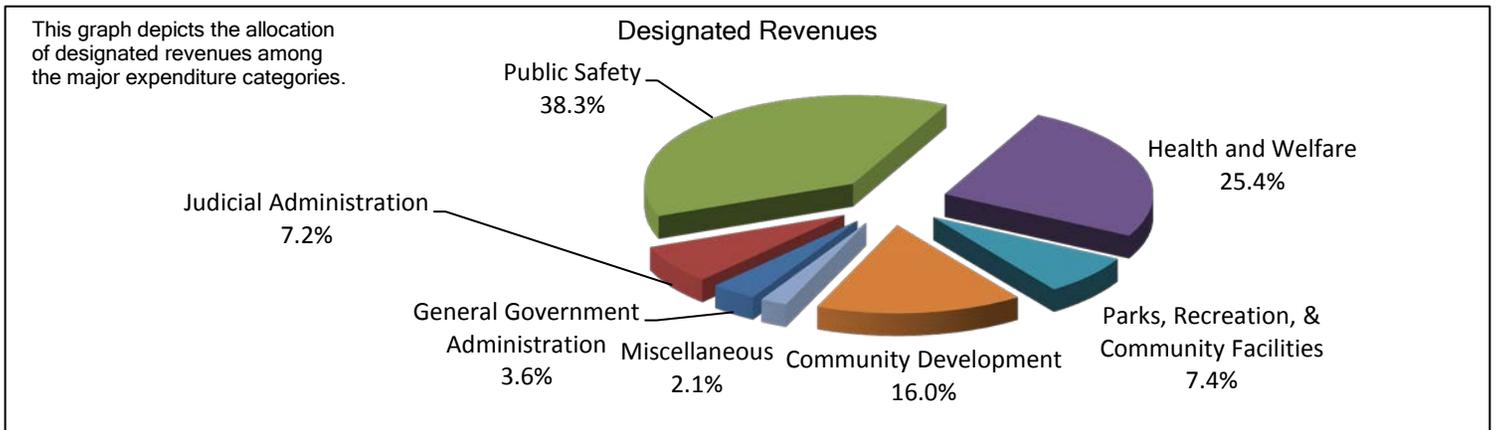
## State Non-Categorical Aid

These revenues are collected by the Commonwealth and shared with the County. The budget includes projected revenues from rolling stock tax, motor vehicle carrier tax, mobile home titling tax, and auto rental tax. Ratios, rate and distribution formulas are subject to change each year by the General Assembly.

# Current Service Costs Property Taxes

Stafford County FY17 Adopted Budget

Service Type	Service Costs	FY2017 Revenues		Property Tax Required	
		Designated	Undesignated	Total	Per Capita
General Government Administration	\$12,582,925	\$1,083,600	\$1,721,195	\$9,778,130	\$67.62
Judicial Administration	5,557,421	2,171,279	760,189	2,625,953	18.16
Public Safety	52,813,284	11,632,888	7,224,229	33,956,167	234.81
Health and Welfare	14,159,163	7,705,405	1,936,805	4,516,953	31.23
Parks, Recreation, & Community Facilities	11,903,342	2,256,790	1,628,236	8,018,316	55.45
Community Development	17,217,358	4,868,119	2,355,130	9,994,109	69.11
Miscellaneous	16,514,103	630,000	2,258,933	13,625,170	94.22
Local School Funding	144,563,563	0	19,774,577	124,788,986	862.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$275,311,159</b>	<b>\$30,348,081</b>	<b>\$37,659,294</b>	<b>\$207,303,784</b>	<b>\$1,433.52</b>



# Assessed Value Of Real Property

Stafford County geographically represents 277 square miles or 177,280 acres of land. The Federal government occupies 20%, which is not taxable property of Stafford.

The Commissioner of the Revenue reassesses all real property every two years. The most recent reassessment was completed January 1, 2016. The reassessment, reflecting the continuing recovery of market conditions, resulted in an increase of 6.94% in the overall assessed value of real property in Stafford County. The value of residential properties increased by 7%; the value of commercial properties increased by 5.74%. It is assumed that assessed value will grow by 2% in the upcoming year.

## Real Property vs. Population

This graph depicts the change in the assessed value of taxable real property, as compared with population.

