SUPPLEMENT dated May 14, 2024
to
OFFICIAL STATEMENT dated May 7, 2024

relating to

$250,000,000
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
General Obligation Bonds,
Taxable Series 2024

The purpose of this Supplement dated May 14, 2024 (this "Supplement") relating to the Augusta, Georgia General Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2024 (the "Bonds") is to supplement certain information set forth on the inside cover page of the Official Statement dated May 7, 2024 relating to the Bonds (the "Official Statement").

The Official Statement must be read in conjunction with this Supplement as a single document. This Supplement is intended to update the CUSIP numbers of the Bonds contained on the inside cover page of the Official Statement. The revised inside cover page of the Official Statement containing the corrected CUSIP numbers is attached as Exhibit A to this Supplement and the original inside cover page is superseded by the cover page attached to this Supplement. No other changes were made to the inside cover page of the Official Statement. This Supplement is to be affixed to the Official Statement and the Official Statement is not to be circulated or duplicated without this Supplement.

Capitalized terms used in this Supplement and not otherwise defined in the body of this Supplement will have the meanings assigned to such terms in the Official Statement.

This Supplement is submitted in connection with the sale of the Bonds referred to herein and may not be reproduced or used, as a whole or in part, for any other purpose, and may only be used in conjunction with the Official Statement. Any statements in this Supplement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. This Supplement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the Authority and the purchasers or holders of any of the Bonds. Attached is a copy of the original Official Statement.

MATURITIES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES, YIELDS, PRICES, AND CUSIP NOS.

Maturity (October 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	Price	CUSIP†
2025	$ 7,405,000	6.000%	5.064%	101.221%	051159FC0
2026	7,850,000	6.000	4.914	102.399	051159FD8
2027	8,320,000	6.000	4.705	103.991	051159FE6
2028	8,820,000	5.750	4.550	104.706	051159FF3
2029	9,350,000	5.500	4.600	104.237	051159FG1
2030	9,910,000	5.500	4.638	104.704	051159FH9
2031	10,505,000	5.500	4.688	105.007	051159FJ5
2032	11,135,000	5.500	4.737	105.218	051159FK2
2033	11,805,000	4.790	4.790	100.000	051159FL0
2034	12,510,000	4.840	4.840	100.000	051159FM8
2035	13,260,000	4.940	4.940	100.000	051159FN6
2036	14,060,000	4.990	4.990	100.000	051159FP1
2037	14,900,000	5.040	5.045	99.945	051159FQ9
2038	15,795,000	5.090	5.095	99.943	051159FR7
2039	16,745,000	5.120	5.120	100.000	051159FS5
2040	17,745,000	5.000	5.160	98.239	051159FT3
2041	18,810,000	5.000	5.200	97.724	051159FU0
2042	19,940,000	5.050	5.190	98.348	051159FV8
2043	21,135,000	5.100	5.200	98.782	051159FW6

† The CUSIP numbers are provided for convenience only. The Consolidated Government takes no responsibility for the accuracy of the CUSIP numbers.

NEW ISSUE **RATINGS**
(Book-Entry Only) **Moody's: Aa2**
Standard & Poor's: AA
See "MISCELLANEOUS – Ratings" herein.

*Interest on the Bonds is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes and therefore is not exempt from federal or State of Georgia income taxation. See **"LEGAL MATTERS – Tax Matters"** herein.*

$250,000,000
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
General Obligation Bonds,
Taxable Series 2024

Dated: Date of Issuance **Due: October 1, as shown on the inside cover**

The General Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2024 (the "Bonds") are being issued by Augusta, Georgia (the "Consolidated Government"), for the purpose of financing a portion of the costs of acquiring, constructing, renovating, improving, equipping and installing a successor facility to the existing multi-use coliseum and civic center type facility, generally consisting of a new arena, a renovated William B. Bell Auditorium, exhibition space, meeting rooms, and other facilities, as further described herein. See **"PLAN OF FINANCING"** herein.

Interest on the Bonds is payable semiannually on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing on October 1, 2024. All Bonds bear interest from their date of issuance. See **"INTRODUCTION – Description of the Bonds"** herein.

The Bonds will be issued as fully registered bonds, registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), to which payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest will be made. Purchasers will acquire beneficial interests in the Bonds in book-entry form only. DTC will remit such payments to its participants who will be responsible for remittance to beneficial owners. See **"INTRODUCTION – Description of the Bonds"** herein.

The Bonds are general obligations of the Consolidated Government and are payable, as to both principal and interest, (1) first from the separate account in which are placed the proceeds received by the Consolidated Government from a special 0.5 percent sales and use tax for the funding of coliseum capital outlay projects authorized to be imposed pursuant to an election in the Consolidated Government held on November 7, 2023, and (2) second from the general funds of the Consolidated Government, including ad valorem taxes that may be levied, without limitation as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property located within the territorial limits of the Consolidated Government. For more complete and detailed information, see **"THE BONDS – Security and Sources of Payment for the Bonds," "THE SALES TAX,"** and **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT AD VALOREM TAXATION"** herein.

The Bonds are subject to optional redemption prior to maturity as described herein. See **"THE BONDS – Redemption"** herein.

This cover page contains certain information for quick reference only. It is *not* a summary of this Official Statement. Investors must read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to making an informed investment decision.

The Bonds are offered when, as, and if issued by the Consolidated Government, subject to prior sale and to withdrawal or modification of the offer without notice, and are subject to the approving opinion of Butler Snow LLP, Atlanta, Georgia, Bond Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed on for the Consolidated Government by its special counsel, Plunkett, Hamilton, Manton & Graves, LLP, Augusta, Georgia, and for the Consolidated Government by its disclosure counsel, Murray Barnes Finister LLP, Atlanta, Georgia. Davenport & Company LLC, Atlanta, Georgia, has been employed as Financial Advisor to the Consolidated Government in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The Bonds are expected to be available for delivery in book-entry form only through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York on or about May 16, 2024.

Dated: May 7, 2024

MATURITIES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES, YIELDS, PRICES, AND CUSIP NOS.

Maturity (October 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	Price	CUSIP†
2025	$ 7,405,000	6.000%	5.064%	101.221%	51159FC0
2026	7,850,000	6.000	4.914	102.399	51159FD8
2027	8,320,000	6.000	4.705	103.991	51159FE6
2028	8,820,000	5.750	4.550	104.706	51159FF3
2029	9,350,000	5.500	4.600	104.237	51159FG1
2030	9,910,000	5.500	4.638	104.704	51159FH9
2031	10,505,000	5.500	4.688	105.007	51159FJ5
2032	11,135,000	5.500	4.737	105.218	51159FK2
2033	11,805,000	4.790	4.790	100.000	51159FL0
2034	12,510,000	4.840	4.840	100.000	51159FM8
2035	13,260,000	4.940	4.940	100.000	51159FN6
2036	14,060,000	4.990	4.990	100.000	51159FP1
2037	14,900,000	5.040	5.045	99.945	51159FQ9
2038	15,795,000	5.090	5.095	99.943	51159FR7
2039	16,745,000	5.120	5.120	100.000	51159FS5
2040	17,745,000	5.000	5.160	98.239	51159FT3
2041	18,810,000	5.000	5.200	97.724	51159FU0
2042	19,940,000	5.050	5.190	98.348	51159FV8
2043	21,135,000	5.100	5.200	98.782	51159FW6

This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation, or sale.

No dealer, broker, salesman, or other person has been authorized by the Consolidated Government to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such other information or representations should not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Consolidated Government. Except where otherwise indicated, all information contained in this Official Statement has been provided by the Consolidated Government. The information set forth herein has been obtained by the Consolidated Government from sources that are believed to be reliable but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness by the Consolidated Government. The information contained herein is subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall under any circumstances create an implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Consolidated Government or the other matters described herein since the date hereof or the earlier dates set forth herein as of which certain information contained herein is given.

Neither the United States Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the Bonds or reviewed or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this Official Statement. Any representation to the contrary may be a criminal offense.

The order and placement of information in this Official Statement, including the appendices, are not an indication of relevance, materiality, or relative importance, and this Official Statement, including the appendices, must be read in its entirety. The captions and headings in this Official Statement are for convenience only and in no way define, limit, or describe the scope or intent, or affect the meaning or construction, of any provision or section in this Official Statement.

THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS BEING PROVIDED TO PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS EITHER IN BOUND PRINTED FORM ("ORIGINAL BOUND FORMAT") OR IN ELECTRONIC FORMAT ON THE FOLLOWING WEBSITE: www.finpressllc.com. THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT MAY BE RELIED UPON ONLY IF IT IS IN ITS ORIGINAL BOUND FORMAT, OR IF IT IS PRINTED OR SAVED IN FULL DIRECTLY FROM THE AFOREMENTIONED WEBSITE OR THE FOLLOWING WEBSITE: www.emma.msrb.org.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Augusta-Richmond County Commission

Garnett L. Johnson, *Mayor*
Brandon Garrett, *Mayor Pro Tempore*
Sean Frantom
Wayne Guilfoyle
Jordan Johnson
Tony Lewis
Alvin Mason
Catherine Smith McKnight
Stacy Pulliam
Francine Scott
Bobby Williams

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Takiyah Douse, *Interim Administrator*
Donna B. Williams, *Finance Director*
Lena J. Bonner, *Clerk of Commission*
Wayne Brown, *General Counsel*

SPECIAL SERVICES

Auditors

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC
Macon, Georgia

Special Counsel

Plunkett, Hamilton, Manton & Graves, LLP
Augusta, Georgia

Bond Counsel

Butler Snow LLP
Atlanta, Georgia

Disclosure Counsel

Murray Barnes Finister LLP
Atlanta, Georgia

Financial Advisor

Davenport & Company LLC
Atlanta, Georgia

TABLE OF CONTENTS

$250,000,000
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
General Obligation Bonds,
Taxable Series 2024

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Official Statement, which includes the cover page, the inside cover page and the Appendices hereto, is to furnish certain information in connection with the sale by Augusta, Georgia of $250,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2024 (the "Bonds").

This Introduction is not a summary of this Official Statement and is intended only for quick reference. It is only a brief description of and guide to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, more complete and detailed information contained in the entire Official Statement, including the cover page, the inside cover page and the Appendices, and the documents summarized or described herein. Potential investors should fully review the entire Official Statement. The offering of the Bonds to potential investors is made only by means of the entire Official Statement, including the Appendices hereto. No person is authorized to detach this Introduction from the Official Statement or to otherwise use it without the entire Official Statement, including the Appendices hereto.

The Consolidated Government

Augusta, Georgia (the "Consolidated Government"), the issuer of the Bonds, is a political subdivision of the State of Georgia, created on January 1, 1996 pursuant to Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia that authorized the consolidation of the municipal corporation known as "The City Council of Augusta" (the "City") and the political subdivision known as "Richmond County, Georgia" (the "County"). The Consolidated Government is located in the central eastern portion of the State of Georgia bordering the South Carolina state line, approximately 155 miles east of Atlanta, Georgia and 75 miles southwest of Columbia, South Carolina. Two incorporated municipalities, the City of Blythe and the City of Hephzibah, are within the geographic boundaries of the Consolidated Government. For more complete information, see **"THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT"** herein.

Security and Sources of Payment for the Bonds

The Bonds are general obligations of the Consolidated Government and are payable, as to both principal and interest, (1) first from the separate account in which are placed the proceeds received by the Consolidated Government from a special 0.5 percent sales and use tax for the funding of coliseum capital outlay projects authorized to be imposed pursuant to an election in the Consolidated Government held on November 7, 2023 (the "Sales Tax"), and (2) second from the general funds of the Consolidated Government, including ad valorem taxes that may be levied, without limitation as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property located within the territorial limits of the Consolidated Government. For more complete and detailed information, see **"THE BONDS – Security and Sources of Payment for the Bonds," "THE SALES TAX,"** and **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT AD VALOREM TAXATION"** herein.

Purpose of the Bonds

The proceeds of the Bonds, net of underwriter's discount and other issuance costs, will be used for the purpose of funding the acquisition, construction, renovation, improvement and equipping of a successor facility to the existing multi-use coliseum and civic center type facility, generally consisting of a new arena, a renovated William B. Bell Auditorium, exhibition space, meeting rooms, and other facilities located at Telfair and Seventh Streets in downtown Augusta, Georgia. For more complete information, see **"PLAN OF FINANCING"** herein.

Description of the Bonds

Redemption. The Bonds maturing on and after October 1, 2033 are redeemable at the option of the Consolidated Government, not earlier than October 1, 2032, at par as described in this Official Statement. For more complete information, see **"THE BONDS – Redemption"** herein.

Denominations. The Bonds are issuable in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof.

Book-Entry Bonds. Each of the Bonds will be issued as fully registered bonds in the denomination of one bond per aggregate principal amount of the stated maturity thereof, and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, an automated depository for securities and clearing house for securities transactions, which will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds purchased. Purchases of beneficial interests in the Bonds will be made in book-entry only form (without certificates), in authorized denominations, and, under certain circumstances as more fully described in this Official Statement, such beneficial interests are exchangeable for one or more fully registered bonds of like principal amount and maturity in authorized denominations. For more complete information, see **"THE BONDS – Book-Entry Only System"** herein.

Payments. So long as DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., is the registered owner of the Bonds, payments of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be made directly to Cede & Co., which will remit such payments to the DTC participants, which will in turn remit such payments to the beneficial owners of the Bonds.

For a more complete description of the Bonds, see **"THE BONDS"** herein.

Tax Treatment

Interest on the Bonds is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes and therefore is not exempt from federal or State of Georgia income taxation. For a more complete description of the tax consequences incident to the ownership of the Bonds, see the caption **"LEGAL MATTERS – Tax Matters"** herein.

Bond Registrar and Paying Agent

U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, Atlanta, Georgia, will act as Bond Registrar and as Paying Agent for the Bonds. The corporate office of the Paying Agent is located at 2 Concourse Parkway, Suite 800, Atlanta, Georgia 30328-5588.

Professionals Involved in the Offering

Certain legal matters pertaining to the Consolidated Government and its authorization and issuance of the Bonds are subject to the approving opinion of Butler Snow LLP, Atlanta, Georgia, Bond Counsel. Copies of such opinion will be available at the time of delivery of the Bonds, and a copy of the proposed form of such opinion is attached hereto as Appendix C. Certain legal matters will be passed on for the Consolidated Government by its special counsel, Plunkett, Hamilton, Manton & Graves, LLP, Augusta, Georgia, and for the Consolidated Government by its disclosure counsel, Murray Barnes Finister LLP, Atlanta, Georgia. Davenport & Company LLC, Atlanta, Georgia, has been employed as Financial Advisor to the Consolidated Government in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The basic financial statements of the Consolidated Government as of December 31, 2022 and for the year then ended, attached hereto as Appendix A, have been audited by Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC, Macon, Georgia, independent certified public accountants, to the extent and for the period indicated in its report thereon which appears in Appendix A hereto. See **"MISCELLANEOUS – Financial Advisor** and **– Independent Auditors"** herein.

Authority for Issuance

The Bonds are being issued in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Georgia and pursuant to the authority granted by the laws of the State of Georgia and a resolution of the Augusta-Richmond County Commission authorizing the issuance of the Bonds adopted on May 7, 2024 (the "Bond Resolution"). The issuance of the Bonds was approved by a majority vote of voters in Richmond County voting in an election held on November 7, 2023. For more complete information, see **"THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance"** herein.

Offering and Delivery of the Bonds

The Bonds are offered when, as, and if issued by the Consolidated Government, subject to prior sale and to withdrawal or modification of the offer without notice. The Bonds are expected to be available for delivery in book-entry form only through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York on or about May 16, 2024.

Continuing Disclosure

The Consolidated Government has covenanted in the Bond Resolution and a Continuing Disclosure Certificate (the "Disclosure Certificate") for the benefit of the beneficial owners of the Bonds to provide certain financial information and operating data relating to the Consolidated Government (the "Annual Report") by not later than the last day of the ninth month after the end of each fiscal year (currently September 30), commencing with fiscal year 2023, and to provide notices of the occurrence of certain enumerated events ("Event Notices"). The Annual Report will be filed by the Consolidated Government with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB") in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB (which, as of the date hereof, is the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system of the MSRB). The notices of certain events will be filed by the Consolidated Government with the MSRB in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB (which, as of the date hereof, is EMMA). The form of the Disclosure Certificate will be in substantially the form attached to this Official Statement as Appendix B. The Consolidated Government has engaged Digital Assurance Certification, LLC as dissemination agent. These covenants have been made in order to assist the underwriter in complying with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5).

The Consolidated Government has previously entered into several continuing disclosure certificates (the "Prior Disclosure Certificates") similar to the Disclosure Certificate in connection with the issuance of other obligations of the Consolidated Government. The Consolidated Government has materially complied with the terms of these Prior Disclosure Certificates for the last five fiscal years except as described below.

In June 1998, the Consolidated Government entered into a lease pool agreement with Georgia Municipal Association, Inc., as further described in **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT DEBT STRUCTURE – Summary of Consolidated Government Debt By Category"** herein. The lease pool was funded through the issuance of Georgia Local Government 1998A Grantor Trust Certificates of Participation (the "COPS"), and the Consolidated Government executed a Disclosure Certificate in connection with the issuance of the COPS (the "COPS Disclosure Certificate"). Pursuant to the COPS Disclosure Certificate, the Consolidated Government agreed to provide its audited financial statements, ad valorem tax digest, and population not later than June 1 after the end of each fiscal year. Although this information was included in the audited financial statements and annual reports that the Consolidated Government filed on EMMA in each of the last five fiscal years in connection with its other Prior Disclosure Certificates, the filings were between 41 and 224 days late with respect to the June 1 deadline and in some cases were not linked to the CUSIPs for the COPS. For each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2022, the Consolidated Government filed a Notice of Failure to File relating to these filings before the June 1 deadline. In addition, the Notice of Failure to File, dated May 30, 2023, relating to fiscal year 2022 states that the information required by the COPS Disclosure Certificate for fiscal years ended 2017 through 2021 has now been filed. The fiscal year 2022 annual report related to the COPS was filed on January 11, 2024. Because the Consolidated Government's audited financial statements are not available by June 1 after the end of each fiscal year, the Consolidated Government will not be able to strictly comply with the terms of the COPS Disclosure Certificate. However, the Consolidated Government intends to file the required information as soon as its audited financial statements are available.

The Consolidated Government executed several Prior Disclosure Certificates in connection with general obligation bonds, water and sewerage system revenue bonds, and airport revenue bonds that it has previously issued and in connection with revenue bonds previously issued by the Solid Waste Management Authority of Augusta, the Augusta Urban Redevelopment Agency, and the Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority (collectively the "Prior Bonds"). The Prior Disclosure Certificate for each series of Prior Bonds requires the Consolidated Government to file an annual report after the end of each fiscal year by the deadline specified in such Prior Disclosure Certificate, which deadline in each case falls on a day between July 14 and July 31.

The Consolidated Government filed its fiscal year 2019 audited financial statements on December 31, 2020, which filing was between 153 and 171 days late depending on the deadline in the Prior Disclosure Certificate for the related series of Prior Bonds. In addition, the Consolidated Government filed its fiscal year 2019 operating data for each such Prior Disclosure Certificate on a timely basis, but certain required operating data was not included in the original filings and were subsequently updated with the remaining required operating data on February 4, 2021, which filing was between 188 and 206 days late depending on the deadline in the Prior Disclosure Certificate for the related series of Prior Bonds.

The Consolidated Government filed its fiscal year 2020 audited financial statements on July 27, 2021, which filing was 13 days late for the Prior Disclosure Certificate relating to the Prior Bonds issued by the Solid Waste Management Authority of Augusta. All instances of late filings for fiscal years 2019 and 2020 were due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which delayed the delivery of the Consolidated Government's audited financial statements for these fiscal years and the availability of certain of the required operating data.

The Consolidated Government filed its fiscal year 2022 audited financial statements on January 11, 2024 with respect to its general obligation bonds and bonds of the Solid Waste Management Authority of Augusta and the Augusta Urban Redevelopment Agency, which filing was between 164 and 182 days late depending on the deadline in the Prior Disclosure Certificate for the related series of such Prior Bonds. The Consolidated Government filed the fiscal year 2022 audited financial statements and operating data related to its airport revenue bonds on March 4, 2024, which filing was 217 days late. The Consolidated Government filed the fiscal year 2022 audited financial statements related to its water and sewer bonds on March 4, 2024, which filing was 219 days late. For the fiscal year 2022 late filings, the Consolidated Government issued a Notice of Failure to File on July 14, 2023, on or before the deadline in the Prior Disclosure Certificates, which notice stated that the failure was due to a disruption in computer services due to the detection of unauthorized access to the Consolidated Government's computer systems. The Consolidated Government filed substantially all of its fiscal year 2022 operating data for each Prior Disclosure Certificate (except operating data related to the airport revenue bonds) on a timely basis, but certain required operating data was not included in the original filings and were subsequently updated with the remaining required operating data on either January 11, 2024 or March 4, 2024, when the related audits were filed (and so between 164 and 219 days late). See "**CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Risk Management** – *Cybersecurity*" herein.

Other Information

This Official Statement speaks only as of its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change without notice.

This Official Statement contains forecasts, projections, and estimates that are based on current expectations but are not intended as representations of fact or guarantees of results. If and when included in this Official Statement, the words "expects," "forecasts," "projects," "intends," "anticipates," "estimates," and analogous expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements as defined in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and any such statements inherently are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Official Statement. The Consolidated Government disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in the Consolidated Government's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

This Official Statement and the Appendices hereto contain brief descriptions of, among other matters, the Consolidated Government, the Bonds, and the security and sources of payment for the Bonds. Such descriptions and information do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive. The summaries of various constitutional provisions, statutes, the Bond Resolution, the Disclosure Certificate, and other documents are intended as summaries only and are qualified in their entirety by reference to such documents and laws, and references herein to the Bonds are qualified in their entirety to the form thereof included in the Bond Resolution. Copies of the Bond Resolution, the Disclosure Certificate, and other documents and information are available, upon request and upon payment to the Consolidated Government of a charge for copying, mailing, and handling, from Donna B. Williams, Finance Director, Augusta, Georgia, 535 Telfair Street, Suite 800, Augusta, Georgia 30901, telephone (706) 821-2429. During the period of the offering of the Bonds copies of such documents are available, upon request and upon payment to the Financial Advisor of a charge for copying, mailing, and handling, from Davenport & Company LLC, 515 East Crossville Road, Suite 380, Roswell, Georgia 30075, telephone: (404) 922-7301.

The Bonds have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and the Bond Resolution has not been qualified under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, in reliance on exemptions contained in such Acts.

PLAN OF FINANCING

Estimated Sources and Applications of Funds

The sources and applications of funds in connection with the issuance of the Bonds and certain other monies allocable to the Project are estimated below.

Estimated Sources of Funds:	
Par Amount of Bonds	$250,000,000.00
Net Original Issue Premium	1,650,556.20
Estimated Interest Earnings During Construction[(1)]	17,018,002.00
Proceeds of Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority Revenue Bonds[(2)]	23,000,000.00
SPLOST Collections[(3)]	8,961,000.00
Total Sources of Funds	$300,629,558.20
Estimated Applications of Funds:	
The Project	$299,049,558.20
Costs of Issuance[(4)]	955,000.00
Underwriting Discount	625,000.00
Total Applications of Funds	$300,629,558.20

(1) Based on estimated earnings on the unexpended construction funds at investment rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.00% over a period of 30 months.

(2) Represents the portion of the proceeds of two series of Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority Revenue Bonds issued in 2021 (the "Coliseum Authority Project Bonds") used to finance certain pre-construction and construction costs of the Project.

(3) Represents the portion of the proceeds of the Consolidated Government's 1% special purpose local option sales tax ("SPLOST") used to fund improvements to the William B. Bell Auditorium component of the Project.

(4) Includes legal and accounting fees, initial Bond Registrar's and Paying Agent's fees, Financial Advisor's fees, printing costs, validation court costs, and other costs of issuance.

Coliseum Project

The Coliseum Authority currently operates an approximately 2,800 seat auditorium known as the "Bell Auditorium," an approximately 8,000-seat arena that opened in 1980 known as the "James Brown Arena," exhibition space, meeting rooms, and associated parking facilities (the "Existing Entertainment Complex").

In early 2021, the Coliseum Authority released conceptual plans for a new multi-use coliseum and civic center type facility (the "New Coliseum") to be constructed on the site of the existing James Brown Arena. The plans for the New Coliseum include demolishing the existing James Brown Arena and replacing it with a new 10,500-seat arena, renovating the existing Bell Auditorium, and constructing a connector between the two facilities, with additional meeting rooms and exhibition space.

Pursuant to an election in Richmond County held on November 7, 2023, the voters approved the imposition of the Sales Tax and, in conjunction therewith, the issuance of the Bonds. The proceeds of the Bonds, including investment earnings thereon, SPLOST collections and proceeds of the Coliseum Authority Project Bonds have and will be used to acquire, construct, renovate, improve and equip buildings, structures, and facilities as a successor facility to the existing multi-use coliseum and civic center type facility, to consist of a new arena, a renovated William B. Bell Auditorium, exhibition space, meeting rooms, and other facilities located at Telfair and Seventh Streets in downtown Augusta (collectively, the "Project"). The proceeds of the Coliseum Authority Project Bonds are being used primarily for renovation costs of the William B. Bell Auditorium, which renovation is substantially complete, and pre-construction costs of the Project. The Coliseum Authority Project Bonds are payable from SPLOST collections and hotel-motel taxes. The Consolidated Government expects that these sources of funds will be sufficient to provide funding for the Project.

Because of the Coliseum Authority's experience and knowledge in operating the Existing Entertainment Complex, the Consolidated Government has engaged the Coliseum Authority under a New Arena Intergovernmental Agreement (the "Coliseum Agreement") to develop, design, construct and equip the Project and operate the Project in the future for the citizens of the Consolidated Government. The Coliseum Authority expects to engage a third-party manager to operate the Project, as is the case with the Existing Entertainment Complex.

The Coliseum Authority, pursuant to the Coliseum Agreement, has solicited and received bids for the general contractor for the construction of the Project (excluding renovation of Bell Auditorium), which the Coliseum Authority is currently evaluating. The Coliseum Authority has engaged Nations Group, Charlotte, North Carolina, as construction manager. It is expected that construction of the remainder of the Project will begin in summer 2024 and the construction period is expected to be 30 to 36 months,

The proceeds of the Bonds will be held by the Consolidated Government and used to pay costs of the Project and the costs of issuing the Bonds. Prior to the expenditure of such proceeds, such moneys may be invested, all as more fully set forth herein under **"THE BONDS – Disbursement and Investment of Bond Proceeds and Other Moneys."**

THE BONDS

Description

The Bonds, as initially issued, will be dated as of their date of issuance and delivery and will bear interest at the rates specified on the inside cover page of this Official Statement, computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, payable semiannually on each April 1 and October 1, commencing October 1, 2024. Interest on the Bonds is payable by check or draft mailed to the registered owner of record as of the March 15 or September 15 immediately preceding the applicable interest payment date, at such owner's address as it appears on the registration books of the Consolidated Government maintained by the Bond Registrar, or at such other address as is furnished in writing by such registered owner to the Bond Registrar. The Bonds will mature on the dates and in the amounts set forth on the inside cover page of this Official Statement. The principal of the Bonds will be payable upon the presentation and surrender of the Bonds at the principal corporate trust office of U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, Atlanta, Georgia, as Paying Agent.

The Bonds are issuable only as fully registered bonds, without coupons, in the denomination of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchases of beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds will be made in book-entry form, and purchasers will not receive certificates representing interests in the Bonds so purchased. If the book-entry system is discontinued, Bonds will be delivered as described in the Bond Resolution, and beneficial owners will become the registered owners of the Bonds. See "**THE BONDS – Book-Entry Only System**" herein.

Redemption

Optional Redemption. The Bonds maturing on and after October 1, 2033 are redeemable at the option of the Consolidated Government in whole or in part at any time, not earlier than October 1, 2032, in the order of maturities selected by the Consolidated Government (less than all of such Bonds of a single maturity to be selected by lot in a manner determined by the Bond Registrar), from any monies available therefor at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Bonds to be redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date, all in the manner provided in the Bond Resolution.

Notice of Redemption. Notice of any redemption of the Bonds, identifying the Bonds (or any portion of the respective principal sums thereof) to be redeemed, will be given by first-class mail, postage prepaid, not less than thirty (30) days and not more than sixty (60) days prior to the redemption date to all registered owners of the Bonds to be redeemed (in whole or in part). Failure to give appropriate notice of any redemption by mail or any defect in the notice will not affect the validity of the proceedings for the redemption of any Bond.

If at the time of mailing of notice of redemption there have not been deposited with the Paying Agent moneys sufficient to redeem all Bonds called for redemption, such notice will state that it is conditional upon the deposit of the redemption moneys with the Paying Agent not later than the opening of business on the date established for redemption, and such notice will be of no effect unless such moneys are so deposited.

Security and Sources of Payment for the Bonds

The Bonds will constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the Consolidated Government, and the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be payable (1) first from the separate account in which are placed the proceeds received by the Consolidated Government from the Sales Tax, and (2) second from the general funds of the Consolidated Government, including ad valorem taxes levied, without limitation as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property within the Consolidated Government, including real and personal property, privately owned utilities, certain motor vehicles, and mobile homes.

Prior to the issuance of the Bonds, the Augusta-Richmond County Commission, as required by law, will levy an ad valorem tax on all taxable property within the Consolidated Government in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same become due and payable.

See **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT DEBT STRUCTURE"** herein for a discussion of the Consolidated Government's outstanding debt and legal ability to incur future indebtedness. See **"THE SALES TAX"** and **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT AD VALOREM TAXATION"** herein for a discussion of the Sales Tax and Consolidated Government ad valorem taxation.

Enforcement of Remedies

The realization of value from the pledge of the taxing power of the Consolidated Government to the payment of the Bonds upon any default will depend upon the exercise of various remedies specified by Georgia law. These remedies may require judicial actions, which are often subject to discretion and delay and which may be difficult to pursue. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to the Bonds may be limited by state and federal laws, rulings, and decisions affecting remedies and by bankruptcy, insolvency, or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted.

Section 36-80-5 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated provides that no political subdivision created under the Constitution or laws of the State of Georgia shall be authorized to file a petition for relief from payment of its debts as they mature or a petition for composition of its debts under any federal statute providing for such relief or composition or otherwise to take advantage of any federal statute providing for the adjustment of debts of political subdivisions and public agencies and instrumentalities. Section 36-80-5 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated also provides that no chief executive, mayor, board of commissioners, or other governmental officer, governing body, or organization shall be empowered to cause or authorize the filing by or on behalf of any political subdivision created under the Constitution or laws of the State of Georgia of any petition for relief from payment of its debts as they mature or a petition for composition of its debts under any federal statute providing for such relief or composition or otherwise to take advantage of any federal statute providing for the adjustment of debts of political subdivisions and public agencies and instrumentalities. Section 36-80-5 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated does not constitute a statutory covenant with the owners of any Bonds and may be amended or repealed at any time without the consent of any owners of the Bonds.

Book-Entry Only System

The Depository Trust Company (**"DTC"**), New York, New York, or its successor, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully registered Bond will be issued for each maturity, in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, payments of the principal and redemption premium of and interest due on the Bonds will be payable directly to DTC.

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation **("DTCC"**). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which arc registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly **("Indirect Participants"**). DTC has a Standard & Poor's rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond (a "Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co., or such other DTC nominee, do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within a maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such maturity to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MML Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Paying Agent as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal, premium, and interest payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Consolidated Government or the Paying Agent, on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Paying Agent, or the Consolidated Government, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, premium, and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Consolidated Government or the Paying Agent, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Consolidated Government or the Paying Agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, Bonds are required to be printed and delivered.

The Consolidated Government may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Bonds will be printed and delivered.

The information concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system set forth above has been obtained from sources that the Consolidated Government believes to be reliable, but the Consolidated Government takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

SO LONG AS CEDE & CO., AS NOMINEE FOR DTC, IS THE SOLE BONDHOLDER, THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT SHALL TREAT CEDE & CO. AS THE ONLY BONDHOLDER FOR ALL PURPOSES, INCLUDING RECEIPT OF ALL PRINCIPAL AND PREMIUM OF AND INTEREST ON THE BONDS, RECEIPT OF NOTICES, VOTING, AND REQUESTING OR DIRECTING THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT AND THE PAYING AGENT TO TAKE OR NOT TO TAKE, OR CONSENTING TO, CERTAIN ACTIONS. THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT HAS NO RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO THE DIRECT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS WITH RESPECT TO (A) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (B) THE PAYMENT BY ANY DIRECT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT DUE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AND PREMIUM OF AND INTEREST ON THE BONDS; (C) THE DELIVERY OR TIMELINESS OF DELIVERY BY ANY DIRECT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WHICH IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED UNDER THE TERMS OF THE BOND RESOLUTION TO BE GIVEN TO BONDHOLDERS; OR (D) OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC OR CEDE & CO. AS BONDHOLDER.

Beneficial Owners of the Bonds may experience some delay in their receipt of distributions of principal and interest on the Bonds since such distributions will be forwarded by the Paying Agent to DTC and DTC will credit such distributions to the accounts of Direct Participants which will thereafter credit them to the accounts of Beneficial Owners either directly or indirectly through Indirect Participants.

Issuance of the Bonds in book-entry form may reduce the liquidity of the Bonds in the secondary trading market since investors may be unwilling to purchase Bonds for which they cannot obtain physical certificates. In addition, since transactions in the Bonds can be effected only through DTC, Direct Participants, Indirect Participants, and certain banks, the ability of a Beneficial Owner to pledge Bonds to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system, or otherwise to take action in respect of such Bonds, may be limited due to lack of a physical certificate. Beneficial Owners will not be recognized by the Paying Agent as registered owners for purposes of the Bond Ordinance, and Beneficial Owners will be permitted to exercise the rights of registered owners only indirectly through DTC and the Direct or Indirect Participants.

Authority for Issuance

Paragraph I(a) of Section V of Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Georgia provides (1) that no political subdivision may incur any new debt without the assent of a majority of the qualified voters of such political subdivision voting in an election held for that purpose as provided by law and (2) that the debt incurred by any political subdivision may never exceed 10 percent of the assessed value of all taxable property within such political subdivision. Paragraph VI of Section V of Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Georgia requires a political subdivision, at or before the time of incurring bonded indebtedness, to provide for the assessment and collection of an annual tax sufficient in amount to pay the principal of and interest on the debt within 30 years from its incurrence.

The Bonds were authorized to be issued pursuant to an election in Richmond County held on November 7, 2023, called under a resolution adopted by the Augusta-Richmond County Commission on June 29, 2023, and are being issued pursuant to the authority granted by (i) Part 1 of Article 3 of Chapter 8 of Title 48 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (**"O.C.G.A."**), codified at O.C.G.A. § 48-8-145 – § 48-8-157, (ii) Article 1 of Chapter 82 of Title 36 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, and (iii) a resolution adopted by the Augusta-Richmond County Commission on May 7, 2024. The resolution calling the election and the notice of the election stipulated an interest rate for the Bonds not exceeding 6.00% per annum. The canvass of the election showed 10,658 "Yes" votes and 5,475 "No" votes, an approximately 66% approval by those who voted in the election.

Disbursement and Investment of Bond Proceeds and Other Moneys

The proceeds of the sale of the Bonds will be held by and under the control of the Consolidated Government and will be disbursed by the Consolidated Government, pursuant to the terms of the Bond Resolution and the Coliseum Agreement, to pay the costs of issuing the Bonds and to pay the costs of the Project described in **"PLAN OF FINANCING – Coliseum Project"** herein.

Section 36-82-7 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated provides that the proceeds of the Bonds may be invested and reinvested by the governing authority of the Consolidated Government in the following investments, and no others:

(1) the local government investment pool created in Chapter 83 of Title 36 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated;

(2) bonds or obligations of the Consolidated Government or bonds or obligations of the State of Georgia or other counties, municipal corporations, and political subdivisions of the State of Georgia;

(3) bonds or other obligations of the United States or of subsidiary corporations of the United States government which are fully guaranteed by such government;

(4) obligations of and obligations guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the United States government, including those issued by the Federal Land Bank, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Bank for Cooperatives, and any other such agency or instrumentality now or hereafter in existence; provided, however, that all such obligations must have a current credit rating from a nationally recognized rating service of at least one of the three highest rating categories available and have a nationally recognized market;

(5) bonds or other obligations issued by any public housing agency or municipal corporation in the United States, which such bonds or obligations are fully secured as to the payment of both principal and interest by a pledge of annual contributions under an annual contributions contract or contracts with the United States government, or project notes issued by any public housing agency, urban renewal agency, or municipal corporation in the United States which are fully secured as to payment of both principal and interest by a requisition, loan, or payment agreement with the United States government;

(6) securities of or other interests in any no-load, open-end management type investment company or investment trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as from time to time amended, or any common trust fund maintained by any bank or trust company which holds such proceeds as trustee or by an affiliate thereof so long as:

    (A) the portfolio of such investment company or investment trust or common trust fund is limited to the obligations described in clause (3) and (4) above and repurchase agreements fully collateralized by any such obligations,

(B) such investment company or investment trust or common trust fund takes delivery of such collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian,

(C) such investment company or investment trust or common trust fund is managed so as to maintain its shares at a constant net asset value, and

(D) securities of or other interests in such investment company or investment trust or common trust fund are purchased and redeemed only through the use of national or state banks having corporate trust powers and located within the State of Georgia;

(7) interest-bearing time deposits, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, rate guarantee agreements, or other similar banking arrangements with a bank or trust company having capital and surplus aggregating at least $50 million or with any government bond dealer reporting to, trading with, and recognized as a primary dealer by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York having capital aggregating at least $50 million or with any corporation which is subject to registration with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System pursuant to the requirements of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, provided that each such interest-bearing time deposit, repurchase agreement, reverse repurchase agreement, rate guarantee agreement, or other similar banking arrangement must permit the moneys so placed to be available for use at the time provided with respect to the investment or reinvestment of such moneys; and

(8) certificates of deposit of national or state banks located within the State of Georgia which have deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and certificates of deposit of federal savings and loan associations and state building and loan or savings and loan associations located within the State of Georgia which have deposits insured by the Savings Association Insurance Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Georgia Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation, including the certificates of deposit of any bank, savings and loan association, or building and loan association acting as depository, custodian, or trustee for any such bond proceeds.

The portion of the certificates of deposit described in clause (8) above in excess of the amount insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Savings Association Insurance Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or the Georgia Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation, if any, must be secured by deposit, with the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Georgia, or with any national or state bank or federal savings and loan association or state building and loan or savings and loan association located within the State of Georgia or with a trust office within the State of Georgia, of one or more of the following securities in an aggregate principal amount equal at least to the amount of such excess: direct and general obligations of the State of Georgia or other states or of any county or municipal corporation in the State of Georgia, obligations of the United States or subsidiary corporations described in clause (3) above, obligations of the agencies and instrumentalities of the United States government described in clause (4) above, or bonds, obligations, or project notes of public housing agencies, urban renewal agencies, or municipalities described in clause (5) above.

In addition, Section 36-83-4(a)(1) of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated authorizes the governing authority of the Consolidated Government, or the financial officer of the Consolidated Government to whom investment authority is delegated, to invest and reinvest any money subject to its control and jurisdiction in:

(1) obligations of the State of Georgia or of other states;

(2) obligations issued by the United States government;

(3) obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the United States government or a United States government agency;

(4) obligations of any corporation of the United States government;

(5) prime bankers' acceptances;

(6) the local government investment pool established by Section 36-83-8 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated;

(7) repurchase agreements; and

(8) obligations of other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia.

Paragraph VI of Section V of Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Georgia requires the proceeds of the tax assessed and collected to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds, together with any other moneys collected for this purpose, to be placed in a sinking fund to be used exclusively for paying the principal of and interest on the Bonds and to be held and kept separate and apart from all other revenues collected by the Consolidated Government.

Section 36-80-3 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated provides that the governing body of the Consolidated Government, or the financial officer of the Consolidated Government to whom investment authority is delegated pursuant to Section 36-80-4 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, may invest and reinvest money subject to its control and jurisdiction in:

(1) obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities;

(2) bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State of Georgia and of its agencies and instrumentalities; and

(3) certificates of deposit of banks which have deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; provided, however, that portion of such certificates of deposit in excess of the amount insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation must be secured by direct obligations of the State of Georgia or the United States which are of a par value equal to that portion of such certificates of deposit which would be uninsured.

Section 45-8-14 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated provides that the Augusta-Richmond County Commission shall designate one or more solvent banks, insured federal savings and loan associations, or insured state chartered building and loan associations as depositories of moneys belonging to the school funds of the Consolidated Government. Section 45-8-12 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated prohibits the Consolidated Government from having on deposit at any one time in any depository for a time longer than ten days a sum of money which has not been secured by a surety bond, by federal deposit insurance, or by pledged securities, with a market value of not less than 110 percent of the public funds being secured after the deduction of the amount of deposit insurance. Section 45-8-11 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated allows the Director of Finance of the Consolidated Government, in his or her discretion, to waive the requirement for security in the case of operating funds placed in demand deposit checking accounts.

The Consolidated Government presently deposits its general funds with Bank of America, N.A., Augusta, Georgia, and plans to deposit the proceeds of the sale of the Bonds with U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association. The Consolidated Government may, in its discretion, but subject to the provisions of Georgia law described in the above paragraph, deposit these funds with other financial institutions.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Principal and Interest Requirements

Set forth below are the principal and interest payment requirements with respect to the Bonds for the years shown below. For purposes of calculating the principal payable in any year, the relevant maturity or mandatory redemption amount is used.

Year Ending December 31	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service Requirements
2024	$ —	$ 4,883,852.25	$ 4,883,852.25
2025	7,405,000	13,023,606.00	20,428,606.00
2026	7,850,000	12,579,306.00	20,429,306.00
2027	8,320,000	12,108,306.00	20,428,306.00
2028	8,820,000	11,609,106.00	20,429,106.00
2029	9,350,000	11,101,956.00	20,451,956.00
2030	9,910,000	10,587,706.00	20,497,706.00
2031	10,505,000	10,042,656.00	20,547,656.00
2032	11,135,000	9,464,881.00	20,599,881.00
2033	11,805,000	8,852,456.00	20,657,456.00
2034	12,510,000	8,286,996.50	20,796,996.50
2035	13,260,000	7,681,512.50	20,941,512.50
2036	14,060,000	7,026,468.50	21,086,468.50
2037	14,900,000	6,324,874.50	21,224,874.50
2038	15,795,000	5,573,914.50	21,368,914.50
2039	16,745,000	4,769,949.00	21,514,949.00
2040	17,745,000	3,912,605.00	21,657,605.00
2041	18,810,000	3,025,355.00	21,835,355.00
2042	19,940,000	2,084,855.00	22,024,855.00
2043	21,135,000	1,077,885.00	22,212,885.00
TOTAL	$250,000,000	$154,018,246.75	$404,018,246.75

THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

Introduction

The consolidated government of Augusta-Richmond County is a political subdivision created and existing under the laws of the State of Georgia and presently has as its formal or legal name "Augusta, Georgia." The Consolidated Government was created on January 1, 1996 pursuant to Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia (collectively the "Consolidation Act") that authorized the consolidation of the municipal corporation known as "The City Council of Augusta" and the political subdivision known as "Richmond County, Georgia." The Consolidation Act and the consolidation of the City and the County were separately approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the City and the County at an election held on June 20, 1995. On January 1, 1996, the Consolidated Government became a consolidated city-county government, with territorial limits covering all of what was formerly Richmond County. This geographic area is hereinafter referred to as "Richmond County." The Cities of Blythe and Hephzibah, small communities with populations of approximately 672 and 3,869, respectively, still hold their own municipal charters within the consolidated territory. The relationship between the Consolidated Government and the Cities of Blythe and Hephzibah is similar to that of counties to municipalities located within the territorial limits of such counties.

The Consolidated Government, as a consolidated city-county government, has all of the governmental and corporate powers of both municipal corporations and counties under Georgia law. Under the terms of the Consolidation Act, the Augusta-Richmond County Commission may exercise and is subject to all of the rights, powers, duties, and obligations previously applicable to the governing authorities of the City and the County. Consolidation is intended to result in the removal of duplicate services formerly rendered by the City and County governments. As a result of consolidation, the Consolidated Government provides, under one management, public services throughout its territorial limits, which services would have been provided separately by the City and the County.

The City was originally chartered in 1789 by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, making it Georgia's second oldest city. As a city, the Consolidated Government would rank as the third largest by population in the State of Georgia. The Consolidated Government is located in the central eastern portion of the State of Georgia on the south bank of the Savannah River, which is the Georgia-South Carolina state boundary, approximately 155 miles east of Atlanta, Georgia and 75 miles southwest of Columbia, South Carolina. Richmond County has a land area of approximately 325 square miles. At its highest point, Richmond County is situated at 520 feet above sea level. Richmond County is located on the Fall Line, which is the natural division of the Piedmont Plateau and the Coastal Plain of Georgia. Its physical features include rolling slopes in the north, transitioning to more level terrain in the south.

Consolidated Government Administration and Officials

The form of government of the Consolidated Government is the municipal form of government. Under the Consolidation Act, the governing authority of the Consolidated Government is a board of commissioners designated as the Augusta-Richmond County Commission (the "Commission"). The Commission consists of a Mayor and 10 commissioners. The members of the Commission serve terms of office of four years and until a successor is elected and qualified. All members of the Commission are full voting members, except for the Mayor, who has the right to vote only to make or break a tie vote on any matter. Under the terms of the Consolidation Act, seven members of the Commission constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, and an affirmative vote of at least six members is required for the Commission to take action.

For the purpose of electing members of the Commission, Richmond County is divided into 10 commission districts. Each commissioner is elected by the voters residing within such commissioner's commission district. Commission district 9 encompasses all of commission districts 1, 2, 4, and 5. Commission district 10 encompasses all of commission districts 3, 6, 7, and 8. No person will be eligible to serve as a commissioner unless he or she: (1) has been a resident of the commission district from which elected for a period of one year immediately prior to the date of the election, (2) continues to reside within the commission district from which elected during his or her term of office, (3) is a registered and qualified elector of Richmond County, and (4) meets the qualification standards required for members of the Georgia House of Representatives. No person who has served two consecutive full four-year terms of office as commissioner will again be eligible to hold office as commissioner until after the expiration of four years from the conclusion of that person's last term of office as commissioner.

The Mayor is the chief executive officer of the Consolidated Government and is elected on a county-wide basis by the voters of the entire county. No person will be eligible to serve as Mayor unless he or she (1) has been a resident of Richmond County for a period of one year immediately prior to the date of the election, (2) continues to reside within Richmond County during his or her term of office, (3) is a registered and qualified elector of Richmond County, and (4) meets the qualification standards required for members of the Georgia House of Representatives. No person who has served two consecutive full four-year terms of office as Mayor will again be eligible to hold office as Mayor until after the expiration of four years from the conclusion of that person's last term of office as Mayor. Under the Consolidation Act, the Mayor presides at all meetings of the Commission, but has no power to veto ordinances, resolutions, or other actions of the Commission.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Information concerning the current Mayor and commissioners is set forth below:

Name and Office Held	Expiration of Term	Principal Occupation
Garnett L. Johnson, *Mayor*	December 31, 2026	Full-Time Mayor
Jordan Johnson, *District 1*	December 31, 2024	Nonprofit Executive Director
Stacy Pulliam, *District 2*	December 31, 2026	Business Owner
Catherine Smith McKnight, *District 3*	December 31, 2024	School Development Director
Alvin Mason, *District 4*	December 31, 2026	Procurement Officer
Bobby Williams, *District 5*	December 31, 2024	Retired
Tony Lewis, *District 6*	December 31, 2026	Business Owner
Sean Frantom, *District 7*	December 31, 2024	Sales Manager
Brandon Garrett, *District 8, Mayor Pro Tempore*	December 31, 2026	Sales Manager
Francine Scott, *District 9*	December 31, 2024	Retired
Wayne Guilfoyle, *District 10*	December 31, 2026	Business Owner

The daily operation of the Consolidated Government is directed by an Administrator, who is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Commission. The Administrator is the administrative officer and head of the administrative branch of the Consolidated Government, responsible to the Commission for the proper administration of all affairs of the Consolidated Government.

Takiyah Douse has been the Interim Administrator of the Consolidated Government since February 2022. She has been employed by the Consolidated Government since 2008, holding several leadership positions, including Director of the Central Services Department. Ms. Douse earned a bachelor's degree in Business Management and Finance from Paine College, earned a master’s degree in Business Administration from Troy State University, and conducted Post-Baccalaureate Accounting Studies at the James M. Hull College of Business at Augusta University. She is also a recent graduate of the Carl Vinson Institute of Government – University of Georgia Certified Public Manager program.

Donna Williams, *C.G.F.M,* has served as the Director of Finance of the Consolidated Government since November 2007. She has been employed by the County and the Consolidated Government for approximately 44 years and served as the Assistant Director of Finance from 1984 until she assumed the position of Interim Director of Finance on March 1, 2006 and the position of Director of Finance on November 8, 2007. Ms. Williams earned a Certified Governmental Financial Manager certificate in 1997 and received a B.B.A. degree in Accounting from Augusta University in 1979.

Consolidated Government Services

The Consolidated Government provides several services. The Consolidated Government provides police protection services to residents of the Consolidated Government, the cost of which is financed by General Fund revenues. The Consolidated Government provides fire protection services to most of the residents of the Consolidated Government, the cost of which is financed by a special ad valorem property tax. The Consolidated Government also provides planning and zoning, library, recreational, cultural, ambulance, transit, building permits and code enforcement, animal control, animal shelter, jail, court, and other general governmental services to its residents, the cost of which is financed by General Fund revenues. The Consolidated Government acquires, constructs, and maintains roads, bridges, infrastructure, and other public facilities, the cost of which is financed by General Fund revenues, a special ad valorem property tax for capital expenditures, and special one percent sales and use tax proceeds. The Consolidated Government provides enhanced municipal services within the area consisting of the former City, designated as the “Urban Services District.” These enhanced services include fire protection, garbage collection, and street light maintenance, the cost of which is financed by a special ad valorem property tax and other revenues generated within the Urban Services District. The Consolidated Government provides water and sewer services to a portion of its residents, the cost of which is financed primarily by charges to the Consolidated Government’s water and sewer customers. The Consolidated Government operates a commercial airport and a general aviation airport, the cost of which is financed primarily by revenues generated at the airports.

Consolidated Government Facilities

The Consolidated Government maintains more than 1,063 miles of roads. The Consolidated Government's sheriff's department, a full-service sheriff's office, has 20 facility locations, a training facility, 615 authorized sworn and certified officers, 526 active vehicles, and one jail and maintains a 24-hour uniformed patrol. The Consolidated Government's fire department has 19 fire stations, 120 vehicles, 27 pumpers ranging from 1,250 to 1,500 gallons per minute, three 1,500 gallon tankers, nine aerial apparatus, two air supply vehicles, one hazardous material vehicle, and 248 firefighters. The Consolidated Government's fire department has an Insurance Services Office (ISO) #1 rating. The Consolidated Government's fire department is also a licensed emergency medical services first response organization and has 12 emergency response vehicles. The Consolidated Government owns and operates six libraries.

The Consolidated Government's recreation and parks department maintains numerous recreational facilities, including 60 public parks and other facility locations containing approximately 1,500 acres.

The Consolidated Government owns the Augusta Convention Center, which consists of a trade, exhibit, and event center and a related parking deck. The convention center is an approximately 110,000 square foot facility located in downtown Augusta. The convention center is operated and managed by a private manager pursuant to a contract with the Consolidated Government.

The Consolidated Government's utilities department operates a water supply, treatment, and distribution system serving approximately 65,046 water accounts as of December 31, 2023. The average daily consumption of water from the Consolidated Government's water system for the year ended December 31, 2023 was 32.2 million gallons per day. The Consolidated Government also operates a sanitary sewer collection and treatment system serving approximately 53,632 accounts as of December 31, 2023. The average daily use of the Consolidated Government's sewer system for the year ended December 31, 2023 was 40.0 million gallons per day.

The Consolidated Government owns two airports: the Augusta Regional Airport at Bush Field ("Augusta Regional") and Daniel Field Airport ("Daniel Field"). Augusta Regional is operated and managed by the Augusta Aviation Commission and Daniel Field is operated and managed by the General Aviation Commission. Each aviation commission is an agency of the Consolidated Government. Augusta Regional is a regional commercial service, non-hub airport located approximately seven miles south of downtown Augusta. Augusta Regional presently consists of approximately 1,315 acres of land, a primary all-weather runway, a crosswind runway, a weather service station, an air traffic control tower, a main terminal building completed in 2008, six aircraft gates utilized for passenger loading, public parking facilities consisting of approximately 1,590 parking spaces on surface lots around the terminal building, general aviation facilities, and approximately 180,000 square feet of other buildings rented to businesses involved in aeronautical activities. Delta Air Lines and American Airlines presently provide scheduled service to and from Augusta Regional. Daniel Field is a general aviation airport with fixed base operations and is located approximately five miles east of downtown Augusta. Daniel Field presently consists of approximately 152 acres of land, two asphalt runways with parallel taxiways, a general aviation terminal building, public and private aircraft parking, vehicle parking, and a fixed base operations facility providing general aviation services.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Demographic Information

The following information is provided to give prospective investors an overview of the general demographic conditions in Richmond County. These statistics have not been adjusted to reflect economic trends and are not to be relied upon as a representation or guarantee of the Consolidated Government.

Population. The following table presents the population of Richmond County for the census years 1990 through 2020 and an estimate for the year 2023 (the most recent information available).

Year	Population
1990	189,719
2000	199,775
2010	200,549
2020	206,607
2023	205,414

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020 U.S. Census; U.S. Census Bureau 2023 QuickFacts.

Population by Age; Median Age. The estimated median age of Richmond County for the calendar year 2022 (the most recent information available) was 35.0 years. The following table presents the estimated population by age for Richmond County for the calendar year 2022 (the most recent information available).

Under 19 Years	20 to 54 Years	55 to 74 Years	75 Years and Over
25.7%	47.0%	21.4%	5.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.

Population by Race. The following table presents estimated population by race for Richmond County for the calendar year 2022 (the most recent information available).

White(1)	Black or African American(1)	American Indian and Alaska Native(1)	Asian(1)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander(1)	Other(1)	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino(2)
33.0%	55.1%	0.7%	1.7%	0.1%	2.3%	7.1%	5.5%

(1) Includes persons reporting only one race.
(2) Includes persons of any race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Level of Education. The following table presents the estimated level of educational attainment of the population 25 years and over for Richmond County for the calendar year 2022 (the most recent information available).

Less than 9th grade	4.1%
9th to 12 grade, no diploma	8.5
High school graduate (including equivalency)	30.1
Some college, no degree	20.9
Associate degree	11.1
Bachelor's degree	15.9
Graduate or Professional degree	9.4
	100.0%
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.4%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.

Commuting Characteristics. The following table presents the estimated percentages of Richmond County's population over the age of 16 employed at jobs located within Richmond County, those employed at jobs located outside of Richmond County and those employed at jobs outside the State for the calendar year 2022 (the most recent information available).

Inside Richmond County	74.3%
Outside Richmond County	17.8
Outside the State	7.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.

Economic Information

The following information is provided to give prospective investors an overview of the general economic condition in Richmond County. These statistics have not been adjusted to reflect economic trends and are not to be relied upon as a representation or guarantee of the Consolidated Government.

Per Capita Personal Income. The following table reflects the per capita personal income for Richmond County, the State and the United States for the calendar years 2018 through 2022 (the most recent information available).

Year	Richmond County	State	United States
2018	$36,387	$46,626	$53,309
2019	37,625	48,535	55,547
2020	41,139	51,469	59,153
2021	43,706	56,184	64,430
2022	42,289	56,589	65,470

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Poverty Levels. The following table reflects an estimate of the percentage of all people in Richmond County, the State and the United States with incomes lower than the poverty level for calendar year 2022 (the most recent information available).

County	State	United States
17.0%	12.7%	12.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.

Median Home Values. The following table reflects the median home value of owner-occupied housing for Richmond County, the State and the United States for calendar years 2018 through 2022 (the most recent information available).

Year	County	State	United States
2018	$104,700	$166,800	$204,900
2019	108,000	176,000	217,500
2020	115,300	190,200	229,800
2021	123,400	206,700	244,900
2022	142,100	245,900	281,900

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2018-2022 5-Year Estimates.

Household Income Distribution. The median household income for the calendar year 2022 was estimated to be $49,915 and the mean income for the calendar year 2022 was estimated to be $74,286. The following table reflects the estimated income distribution of all households in Richmond County for the calendar year 2022 (the most recent information available).

Income	Percent of Population
Less than $10,000	9.4%
$10,000 to $14,999	4.7
$15,000 to $24,999	11.8
$25,000 to $34,999	10.7
$35,000 to $49,999	13.4
$50,000 to $74,999	16.6
$75,000 to $99,999	11.9
$100,000 to $149,999	11.6
$150,000 to $199,999	4.2
$200,000 or more	5.6
	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Summary of Richmond County Construction Activity.

Activity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
New Residential Construction Permits Issued	2,109	3,381	2,394	2,624	2,720
New Commercial Construction Permits Issued	705	507	1,039	481	518
Certificates of Occupancy Issued	432	461	576	586	497
Letters of Completion(1)	309	218	233	254	383
Inspections Completed	24,671	27,903	27,267	14,976	29,676
Demolition Permits Issued	232	285	397	272	247

(1) A letter of completion is issued upon completion of a renovation of a building that already had a Certificate of Occupancy.

Source: Augusta Planning and Development Department. Numbers for the cities of Hephzibah and Blythe are not included.

Banking Deposits. The following table contains the number of banking institutions and the total banking deposits (in thousands of dollars) on deposit in Richmond County at all FDIC-insured institutions located within Richmond County for the last five fiscal years ended June 30.

Year	Institutions	Deposits
2019	12	$3,480,991
2020	13	3,838,051
2021	14	4,369,809
2022	14	4,916,582
2023	14	4,407,826

Source: Federal Depository Insurance Corporation.

Labor Statistics. The following table contains labor statistics for Richmond County, the State and the United States for the past five calendar years and for February 2024.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024(1)
County Labor Force	85,558	84,317	83,932	82,682	82,954	83,442
County Unemployment Rate	4.7%	7.6%	5.3%	4.2%	4.6%	4.3%
State Unemployment Rate	3.6	6.5	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.1
United States Unemployment Rate	3.7	8.1	5.3	3.6	3.6	4.2

(1) The information for Richmond County is preliminary.

Source: Georgia Department of Labor.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Principal Employers. Set forth below are the largest employers located in Richmond County. The type of business and the approximate number of employees are shown in the table. There can be no assurance that any employer listed below will continue to operate or will continue employment at the level stated. No independent investigation has been made of, and no representation can be made as to, the stability or financial condition of the companies listed below.

Employer	Type of Business	Number of Employees
U.S. Army Center of Excellence and Fort Eisenhower	Government/Military	29,252
Augusta University	Government/Higher Education	6,775
National Security Agency	Federal Government	6,000
Augusta University Hospital	Healthcare	5,341
Richmond County Schools	Government/K-12 Education	4,398
Piedmont Augusta Hospital	Healthcare	3,000
VA Medical Center	Government/Healthcare	2,082
Doctor's Hospital	Healthcare	1,837
Automatic Data Processing	Customer Service	1,542
East Central Regional Hospital	Government/Healthcare	1,400
EZGO Textron	Golf Car/Utility Vehicles	1,350
Graphic Packaging International LLC(1)	Bleached Paperboard	963
Ferrara USA	Cookies and Crackers	900
FPL Food, LLC	Beef Products	660

(1) Graphic Packaging sold its Augusta facility to Clearwater Paper Corporation effective May 1, 2024.
Source: Augusta Economic Development Authority.

In addition to the employers listed above, the Savannah River Site, which is a nuclear reservation owned and operated by the U.S. Department of Energy, is a major regional employer with approximately 12,700 employees. The Savannah River Site occupies approximately 310 square miles adjacent to the Savannah River acres in south-central South Carolina and is approximately 25 miles southeast of Richmond County.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Industry Mix. The following table sets forth an estimate of the industry mix and the monthly average number of employees employed in the indicated industry within Richmond County for the third quarter of 2023 (the most current information available) based on the Quarterly Census of Wages and Employment Program conducted by the Georgia Department of Labor. The estimates include persons employed in the indicated industry within Richmond County regardless of where they reside (and thus reflect a total labor force greater than Richmond County's total labor force). The table does not provide information with respect to all industries and firms doing business within Richmond County.

INDUSTRY(1)	Average Number of Establishments	Average Monthly Employment
Goods-Producing	506	11,586
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	7	37
Mining	3	72
Construction	342	3,049
Manufacturing	154	8,428
Service-Providing	4,092	68,048
Utilities	8	225
Wholesale Trade	196	2,574
Retail Trade	765	10,035
Transportation and Warehousing	123	2,775
Information	60	1,053
Finance and Insurance	215	1,710
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	229	1,395
Professional Scientific & Technical Svc	542	4,535
Management of Companies and Enterprises	22	158
Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt, Remediation	286	8,067
Education Services	49	940
Health Care and Social Assistance	688	19,881
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	58	1,377
Accommodation and Food Services	510	10,242
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	341	3,081
Unclassified – industry not assigned	546	249
Total – Private Sector	5,144	79,883
Federal Government	50	8,064
State Government	38	7,516
Local Government	68	7,072
Total – Government	156	22,652
ALL INDUSTRIES(2)	5,300	102,534

(1) These data use the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) categories (as opposed to Standing Industrial Classification (SIC) categories).
(2) Figures may not sum accurately due to rounding. All figures are third quarter of 2023.
Source: Georgia Department of Labor.

Recent Economic Activity

Augusta is a place of notable economic development in Georgia and is at the forefront of the cyber security industry and continues to draw investment in advanced manufacturing and sustainable industries. Augusta continues to attract quality economic development because of its proximity to I-20 and its proximity to Atlanta and Charlotte and the major international ports in Savannah and Charleston, as well as aggressive tax incentives offered by the

Consolidated Government, an educated workforce, affordable cost of living and exceptional healthcare. Certain recent economic developments are described below**.**

In 2021, PureCycle Technologies, a producer of ultra-pure recycled resin that can be used to create like-new recycled products from plastic waste, broke ground on an estimated $400 million new 200-acre location in the Augusta Corporate Park ("PCT Phase 1"). PCT Phase 1 is expected to include one production line, with a goal of creating at least 82 full-time jobs. Grading work is expected to begin in the summer 2024 with operations of PCT Phase 1 to begin by the end of 2026. The new plant is designed to accommodate eight production lines and, if all lines become operational, to eventually produce approximately 1 billion pounds of recycled plastic annually.

In July 2022, Denkai America, a subsidiary of Nippon Denkai, a leading manufacturer of copper foil used in electronics such as circuit boards and EV batteries, announced plans to build its North American headquarters including manufacturing facility in the Augusta Corporate Park, and broke ground in September 2022. Denkai will initially invest $150 million in this project with an ultimate expected investment of over $400 million, which initial phase is expected to be fully operational by December 2024. The initial investment is expected to create approximately 100 jobs. At full build-out (projected to occur in five years), the Augusta site is expected to produce over 31,500 tons of copper foil annually.

In November 2021, Aurubis Richmond LLC, a multi-metal recycler, announced plans to build its secondary smelter in the United States in Augusta Corporate Park, and broke ground in June 2022. Aurubis is expected to initially invest approximately $340 million (Phase 1 of the facility) with a total investment estimated at over $850 million. Phase 1 of the facility will be fully operational in August 2024 and will have the capacity to process approximately 90,000 tons annually of complex recycling materials, including printed circuit boards, copper cables and other recyclable materials containing metals.

Existing corporate citizens are also expanding operations in Augusta. In April 2024, Syensqo Battery Materials officially broke ground on a new battery-grade PVDF (polyvinylidene fluoride) facility, with an expected investment of approximately $850 million and the addition of 110 jobs at an average salary in excess of $115,000 per year. In addition, StandardAero, located at the Augusta Regional Airport, is expected, in August 2024, to begin construction on an additional 80,000 square feet of hangar space for their operation, with an expected investment of $33 million and the expected addition of 90 jobs. PQ Corporation, a worldwide producer of silicate products, will commence an expansion in May 2024 of their existing facility to expand capacity by 150%. Total investment in the expansion is expected to exceed $50 million and create 12 new jobs.

Augusta's prominence in the cyber security industry is highlighted by the U.S. Army's Cyber Command housed at Fort Eisenhower. U.S. Army Cyber Command integrates and conducts cyberspace operations, electromagnetic warfare, and information operations, with the goal of ensuring decision dominance and freedom of action for friendly forces in and through the cyber domain and the information dimension. Overall, Fort Eisenhower has an estimated $2.4 billion annual local economic impact, with approximately $426 million in local contracts awarded annually. The cyber security workforce is enhanced by the Georgia Cyber Center, a $100 million public/private partnership that works with colleges, universities and state, local and federal governments to train current and future cyber security professionals. In addition to training, the Georgia Cyber Center fosters entrepreneurship by serving as a hub for technology startups and leasing space to industries that support Georgia's cyber security ecosystem. The Georgia Cyber Center opened in 2018 and receives funding, in part, from fortune 500 companies and major cyber security consulting firms.

The information under this heading was provided by the Augusta Economic Development Authority, and contains forward-looking statements, including but not limited to statements about potential investments, job creation and production capabilities. No assurances can be given that the economic activity described above will occur or be as described, and involves a number of risks, uncertainties or other assumptions that may cause the economic activity described herein to be materially different than that expressed in these forward-looking statements.

Employees, Employee Relations, and Labor Organizations

The Consolidated Government has 2,907 authorized positions in all departments of government as of December 31, 2023. No employees of the Consolidated Government are represented by labor organizations or are covered by collective bargaining agreements, and the Consolidated Government is not aware of any union organizing efforts at the present time. The Interim Administrator of the Consolidated Government believes that employee relations are good.

CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT DEBT STRUCTURE

Summary of Consolidated Government Debt By Category

Set forth below is information concerning debt of the Consolidated Government as of December 31, 2023, except as noted below. The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Government's financial statements included as Appendix A hereto.

Category of Debt	Amount Authorized but Unissued	Amount Outstanding (less Sinking Fund Installments Paid)	Amount to be Outstanding Upon Issuance of Bonds
General Obligation Bonds[1]	$250,000,000	$ 25,625,000	$275,625,000
Intergovernmental Contracts[2]			
Solid Waste Management Authority of Augusta (securing its Revenue Bonds)	0	4,060,000	4,060,000
Augusta Urban Redevelopment Agency (securing its Revenue Bonds)	0	47,785,000	47,785,000
Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority (securing its Revenue Bonds)	0	31,330,000	31,330,000
Revenue Bonds[3]			
Water and Sewerage System	0	386,235,000	386,235,000
Augusta Regional Airport	0	7,680,000	7,680,000
Notes[4]	0	8,439,343	8,439,343
Capital Leases[5]	0	37,683,000	37,683,000
Total	$250,000,000	$548,837,343	$798,837,343

(1) General obligations of the Consolidated Government to which its full faith and credit and taxing power are pledged.

(2) General obligations of the Consolidated Government to which its full faith and credit and taxing power are pledged. Each of these obligations is represented by one or more intergovernmental contracts with the named public entity pledged to the payment of one or more series of revenue bonds issued by such public entity. The Consolidated Government's obligation to levy an ad valorem tax to make payments to each public entity pursuant to the related intergovernmental contract is subject to the legal limit described in **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT AD VALOREM TAXATION – Annual Tax Levy and Limitation on Annual Tax Levy"** herein. These obligations do not constitute debt of the Consolidated Government for purposes of the constitutional debt limit described in **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT DEBT STRUCTURE – Limitations on Consolidated Government Debt"** herein and do not count against the Consolidated Government's debt limitation.

(3) Limited obligations of the Consolidated Government and payable solely from revenues derived from the named enterprise owned and operated by the Consolidated Government. These obligations do not constitute debt of the Consolidated Government for purposes of the constitutional debt limit described in **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT DEBT STRUCTURE – Limitations on Consolidated Government Debt"** herein and do not count against the Consolidated Government's debt limitation.

(4) General obligations of the Consolidated Government to which its full faith and credit and taxing power are pledged. These obligations are represented by two notes payable to the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority. Although the intent of the Consolidated Government is to pay these obligations from revenues of the Consolidated Government's water and sewer system, these obligations constitute general obligations of the Consolidated Government to which its full faith and credit and taxing power are pledged. These obligations do not constitute debt of the Consolidated Government for purposes of the constitutional debt limit described in **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT DEBT STRUCTURE – Limitations on Consolidated Government Debt"** herein and do not count against the Consolidated Government's debt limitation.

(5) The financial obligations of the Consolidated Government under the capital leases do not constitute general obligations of the Consolidated Government to which its faith and credit or taxing power are pledged, but are subject to and dependent upon lawful appropriations of general revenues being made by the Commission to pay the payments due in each fiscal year under the instruments. The Consolidated Government's obligations under the instruments are from year to year only and do not constitute a mandatory payment obligation of the Consolidated Government in any fiscal year in which funds are not appropriated by the Consolidated Government to pay the payments due in such fiscal year. The Consolidated Government's obligations under the instruments do not constitute debt of the Consolidated Government for purposes of the constitutional debt limit described in **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT DEBT STRUCTURE – Limitations on Consolidated Government Debt"** herein and do not count against the Consolidated Government's debt limitation. Amount shown includes (1) a capital lease obligation in the principal amount of $16,888,000 through the lease pool program of the Georgia Municipal Association, as further described below, and (2) an energy performance contract constituting a capital lease obligation in the principal amount of $20,795,000 (balance as of April 1, 2024).

In June 1998, the Consolidated Government entered into a lease pool agreement (the "GMA Lease") with Georgia Municipal Association, Inc. ("GMA"). The lease pool was funded through the issuance of $150,126,000 principal amount of Georgia Local Government 1998A Grantor Trust Certificates of Participation bearing interest at 4.75% (the "COPS"). The Consolidated Government's share of the lease pool proceeds totaled $16,888,000. The principal is due on June 1, 2028 and interest is paid semi-annually. The GMA Lease requires the Consolidated Government to make lease payments into an account to fund the principal and interest requirements of its allocable share of the COPS. In connection with entering into the GMA Lease, the Consolidated Government entered into an interest rate swap agreement (the "Swap Agreement") under which the Consolidated Government is required to pay semi-annually a floating rate of interest based on The Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association™ Municipal Swap Index (the "SIFMA Index") plus 31 basis points, and the counterparty to the Swap Agreement is required to pay the Consolidated Government a semi-annual payment based on a rate equal to the fixed rate on the COPS (4.75%) times a notional amount specified in the Swap Agreement, but generally equal to the outstanding principal amount of the COPS allocable to the Consolidated Government less any reserves for the payment of such COPS. The notional amount of the Swap Agreement as of the date hereof is $16,888,000 and the Swap Agreement expires on June 1, 2028. The Consolidated Government's obligation to pay floating payments to the counterparty in any calendar year may not exceed a cap rate as determined under the Swap Agreement. Identical swap agreements were entered into with each municipality that participated in the COPS issue. MBIA Insurance Corporation (now National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation) issued its swap insurance policy guaranteeing payments by the COPs participants under their respective swap agreements, including the Consolidated Government's payments under its Swap Agreement. At December 31, 2022, the mark-to-market valuation of the Swap Agreement was $1,139,613, which is reported as an asset (deferred inflow of revenue) on the Consolidated Government's statement of net position. The Swap Agreement includes certain provisions under which it is subject to early termination, including certain events of default pursuant to which the parties thereunder may be required or allowed to establish an early termination date, and in the event of early termination, amounts may be due to the counterparty or the Consolidated Government depending on certain circumstances described in the Swap Agreement. See Note 7 of the basic financial statements of the Consolidated Government included as Appendix A for additional information.

Reference is made to Note 12 of the basic financial statements of the Consolidated Government included as Appendix A for a discussion of the commitments and contingencies of the Consolidated Government.

There has never been a default in payment of the principal of or interest on any general obligation bonds issued by the Consolidated Government.

Proposed Debt

The Consolidated Government expects to issue revenue bonds in 2024 to finance approximately $80 million in capital improvements to the water and sewer system and to refund for debt service savings certain outstanding water and sewer revenue bonds. These bonds will be payable solely from revenues derived from the water and sewer system.

The Consolidated Government expects to hold a referendum to renew the 1% Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (the "SPLOST") when the current SPLOST expires, and, as in the past, to authorize general obligation bonds to finance a portion of the capital projects authorized to be funded by proceeds of the SPLOST. If the SPLOST is authorized, these bonds will be payable first from the SPLOST, and second from the general funds of the Consolidated Government, including ad valorem taxes that may be levied, without limitation as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property located within the territorial limits of the Consolidated Government.

In addition, the Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority expects to issue bonds to refinance certain of its outstanding bonded indebtedness in 2024 or 2025, which debt will continue to be supported by an intergovernmental contract with the Consolidated Government.

The Consolidated Government has preliminarily authorized improvements to its jail complex in the amount of $37.5 million, but no construction plans or firm financing structure for such improvements have been determined at this time. It is expected that any bonds would be issued through the Augusta Urban Redevelopment Agency.

The Consolidated Government has no other present plans to incur additional debt in the next five years.

Debt Service Requirements

Set forth below are the debt service requirements of the Consolidated Government for all categories of debt upon the issuance of the Bonds (excluding the Bonds, which is set forth on page 13 of this Official Statement).

			Revenue Bonds				
Year Ending December 31	General Obligation	Intergovernmental Contracts	Water and Sewerage System	Augusta Regional Airport	Notes	Capital Leases[1]	Total Debt Service Requirements
2024	$11,800,000	$8,586,787	$34,383,663	$861,750	$1,084,205	$3,058,240	$59,774,645
2025	15,750,000	19,200,069	34,381,605	861,625	1,084,205	1,969,782	73,247,286
2026	—	8,123,353	34,384,120	850,500	1,084,205	1,998,382	46,440,560
2027	—	13,945,493	34,388,993	853,250	1,084,205	2,026,049	52,297,990
2028	—	6,112,055	34,383,190	849,625	1,084,205	18,945,620	61,374,695
2029	—	6,123,641	34,378,110	849,625	1,084,205	1,281,023	43,716,604
2030	—	6,122,908	33,017,055	848,125	1,084,205	1,315,509	42,387,802
2031	—	4,553,220	30,956,375	845,125	1,084,205	1,348,843	38,787,768
2032	—	4,553,027	30,238,125	845,500	593,698	1,380,916	37,611,266
2033	—	4,551,932	29,179,025	844,125	366,070	1,411,837	36,352,989
2034	—	4,547,190	27,292,850	845,875	—	1,451,441	34,137,356
2035	—	2,354,868	27,293,200	845,625	—	1,484,729	31,978,422
2036	—	2,355,886	27,293,500	—	—	1,521,591	31,170,977
2037	—	1,230,209	27,286,950	—	—	1,562,027	30,079,186
2038	—	840,587	27,291,975	—	—	1,600,927	29,733,489
2039	—	842,307	27,291,100	—	—	1,643,236	29,776,643
2040	—	843,778	15,547,525	—	—	1,683,955	18,075,258
2041	—	—	15,557,525	—	—	1,727,974	17,285,499
2042	—	—	16,265,025	—	—	—	16,265,025
Total	$27,550,000	$94,887,310	$540,809,911	$10,200,750	$9,633,408	$47,412,081	$730,493,460

(1) Includes the GMA Lease, described under the heading **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT DEBT STRUCTURE – Limitations on Consolidated Government Debt"** herein. Amounts shown assume an interest rate of 4.75% on the GMA Lease, which is the fixed rate that GMA pays on the COPS, without regard to the Swap Agreement.

Overlapping Debt

In addition to the Consolidated Government's debt obligations, property owners in Richmond County are responsible for any debt obligations of other taxing entities in the proportion to which the jurisdiction of the Consolidated Government overlaps such entities. Set forth below is the estimated overlapping general obligation debt and estimated overlapping property tax supported or guaranteed revenue debt of the Consolidated Government as of December 31, 2023. Although the Consolidated Government has attempted to obtain accurate information as to the outstanding overlapping debt, it does not warrant its completeness or accuracy, as there is no central reporting entity that has this information available, and the amounts are based on information supplied by others.

Name of Overlapping Entity	Amount of Authorized but Unissued Debt	Amount of Outstanding Debt (less Sinking Fund)	Percent of Outstanding Debt Chargeable to Property in the Richmond County[1]
Richmond County School District	$0	$126,050,000	100%

(1) The percentage of each overlapping entity's outstanding debt chargeable to property in Richmond County is calculated by dividing the gross assessed valuation of property in the Richmond County by the gross assessed valuation of property in the overlapping entity.

Debt Ratios

Set forth below is the property tax supported debt per capita of the Consolidated Government as of the end of each of the Consolidated Government's past five fiscal years.

Year Ended December 31	Direct Tax Supported Debt	Overlapping Tax Supported Debt	Overall Tax Supported Debt
2023	$570.75	$613.64	$1,184.39
2022	472.77	361.28	834.05
2021	498.37	484.82	983.19
2020	527.67	260.18	787.85
2019	607.49	399.79	1,007.28

Set forth below is the property tax supported debt of the Consolidated Government expressed as a percentage of total assessed value of taxable property within Richmond County as of the end of each of the Consolidated Government's past five fiscal years.

Year Ended December 31	Direct Tax Supported Debt	Overlapping Tax Supported Debt	Overall Tax Supported Debt
2023	1.34%	1.44%	2.78%
2022	1.37	1.05	2.42
2021	1.65	1.61	3.26
2020	1.81	0.89	2.70
2019	2.20	1.45	3.65

Set forth below is the property tax supported debt of the Consolidated Government expressed as a percentage of total estimated market value of taxable property within Richmond County as of the end of each of the Consolidated Government's past five fiscal years.

Year Ended December 31	Direct Tax Supported Debt	Overlapping Tax Supported Debt	Overall Tax Supported Debt
2023	0.54%	0.58%	1.12%
2022	0.55	0.42	0.97
2021	0.66	0.64	1.30
2020	0.72	0.36	1.08
2019	0.88	0.58	1.46

Set forth below is the property tax supported debt per capita of the Consolidated Government expressed as a percentage of per capita income as of the end of each of the Consolidated Government's past five fiscal years.

Year Ended December 31	Direct Tax Supported Debt	Overlapping Tax Supported Debt	Overall Tax Supported Debt
2023(1)	1.35%	1.45%	2.80%
2022	1.09	0.83	1.92
2021	1.15	1.12	2.26
2020	1.29	0.63	1.92
2019	1.60	1.05	2.65

(1) Calculation based on 2022 per capita income (the latest available information).

Debt History

Set forth below is information concerning the different categories of liabilities (excluding interfund payables and payables to component units) of the Consolidated Government outstanding as of December 31, 2018 through 2022.

Category of Liabilities	Amount Outstanding as of December 31				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Short-Term	$ 95,075,024	$ 91,978,186	$ 67,215,996	$103,762,056	$137,664,170
Long-Term	784,031,134	841,047,518	932,906,068	846,159,413	742,018,354
Total	$879,106,158	$933,025,704	$1,000,122,064	$949,921,469	$879,682,524

Limitations on Consolidated Government Debt

The Constitution of the State of Georgia provides that the Consolidated Government may not incur long-term obligations payable out of general property taxes without the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the Consolidated Government voting at an election called to approve the obligations. In addition, under the Constitution of the State of Georgia, the Consolidated Government may not incur long-term obligations payable out of general property taxes in excess of 10 percent of the assessed value of all taxable property within the Consolidated Government.

Short-term obligations (those payable within the same calendar year in which they are incurred), lease and installment purchase obligations subject to annual appropriation, and intergovernmental obligations (such as the Capital Leases and Intergovernmental Contracts described in **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT DEBT STRUCTURE – Summary of Consolidated Government Debt by Category"** herein) are not subject to the legal limitations described above. In addition, refunded obligations cease to count against the Consolidated Government's debt limitation upon being refunded. Georgia law provides, however, that no lease or installment purchase contract subject to annual appropriation may be delivered if the principal portion of such contract, when added to the amount of debt subject to the debt limitation described above, exceeds 10 percent of the assessed value of all taxable property within the Consolidated Government. Georgia law also provides that no lease or installment purchase contract subject to annual appropriation with respect to real property may be developed and executed or renewed, refinanced, or restructured if the lesser of either of the following is exceeded:

(1) the average annual payments on the aggregate of all such outstanding contracts exceed 7.5 percent of the governmental fund revenues of the Consolidated Government for the calendar year preceding the delivery of such contract plus any available special county one percent sales and use tax proceeds collected; or

(2) the outstanding principal balance on the aggregate of all such outstanding contracts exceeds $25 million.

As computed in the table below, based upon its 2023 assessed value and after issuance of the Bonds, the Consolidated Government could incur (upon necessary voter approval) approximately $568 million of long-term obligations payable out of general property taxes (or general obligation bonds).

Computation of Legal Debt Margin

Assessed Value of Taxable Property as of December 31, 2023	$8,433,952,079
Debt Limit (10% of Assessed Value)	$843,395,208
Amount of Debt Applicable to Debt Limit	275,625,000
Legal Debt Margin	$567,770,208

THE SALES TAX

Description

During the 2023 legislative session of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, there was approved and subsequently enacted O.C.G.A Section 48-8-145 though Section 48-8-157 (the “Sales Tax Act”), which authorizes a qualified consolidated government (as defined below) to impose within the special district in which the county special purpose local option sales tax authorized by O.C.G.A Section 48-8-110 though Section 48-8-124 is being levied a special sales and use tax (referred to herein as the “Sales Tax”) at the rate of 0.5% and for a limited period of time for the purpose of funding coliseum capital outlay projects and project costs (as defined below), conditioned upon approval by a majority of the voters of such special district voting in a referendum thereon. The resolution calling for the imposition of the tax must specify the aggregate maximum cost of the project or projects to be funded from the Sales Tax proceeds, the maximum amount of net proceeds to be raised by the Sales Tax (which must be equal to the maximum cost of the projects), and if debt is to be issued in conjunction with the Sales Tax, the principal amount of debt to be issued, not to exceed $250 million. The Sales Tax will cease to be imposed at the end of the calendar quarter during which the Revenue Commissioner of the State of Georgia (the “Revenue Commissioner”) determines that the Sales Tax raised revenues sufficient to provide to the qualified consolidated government net proceeds equal to or greater than the maximum amount specified to be raised by the Sales Tax. In no event can the Sales Tax be renewed or reauthorized.

Pursuant to the Sales Tax Act, a “coliseum capital outlay project” means any capital outlay project within the special district and consisting of the acquisition, renovation, improvement and equipping of buildings, structures and facilities as a successor facility to a multiuse coliseum or civic center type of facility, or a combination of such facilities, in operation on the same site for a minimum of 35 years and that includes among other facilities and arena originally constructed with a minimum of 5,000 permanent seats, such successor facility to be owned or operated or both either by the qualified consolidated government, one or more local authorities within the county, or any combination thereof. Pursuant to the Sales Tax Act, a “qualified consolidated government” means a consolidated government created by the consolidation of a county and one or more municipalities and within the geographic boundaries of the county in which the consolidated government exists there exist on the date of the referendum approving the Sales Tax two or more incorporated municipalities.

The Sales Tax was authorized to be imposed pursuant to an election in Richmond County held on November 7, 2023, called under a resolution adopted by the Commission on June 29, 2023. The canvass of the election showed 10,658 “Yes” votes and 5,475 “No” votes, an approximately 66% approval by those who voted in the election.

The resolution calling the election and the notice of the election authorized the imposition of the Sales Tax within the special district of Richmond County in order to raise $433,196,500 to fund coliseum capital outlay projects and related project costs (specifically consisting of the Project). The resolution calling the election and the notice of the election also authorized the issuance of $250,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of general obligation debt of the Consolidated Government in conjunction with the imposition of the Sales Tax for the purpose of providing funds to pay the costs of the Project.

The Sales Tax began to be imposed on April 1, 2024 and will cease to be imposed as of the end of the calendar quarter during which the Revenue Commissioner determines that the Sales Tax will have raised revenues equal to or greater than $433,196,500, which is the maximum amount of revenue to be raised by the Sales Tax specified in the resolution calling for the imposition of the Sales Tax.

The Revenue Commissioner remits monthly receipts of the Sales Tax, representing collections from the immediately preceding month, to the Consolidated Government.

Sales Subject to Taxation

The Sales Tax is imposed on the retail purchase, retail sale, rental, storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property and on services within Richmond County, subject to numerous exemptions, including sales to certain governmental entities and to certain non-profit organizations; professional, insurance, and personal service transactions; sales of certain agricultural products, sales to and by certain agricultural enterprises, sales of certain types of manufacturing equipment; the sale or use of certain types of industrial materials; and sales of prescription drugs, certain medical devices and equipment, and lottery tickets. Most online retail sales of tangible personal property delivered electronically or physically to a location within Richmond County for use or consumption within Richmond County are subject to the Sales Tax.

Sales Tax Collections

The Sales Tax is generally imposed on the purchaser of tangible personal property or services and will be generally collected by the seller of tangible personal property or services from the purchaser at the time of sale. Sellers of tangible personal property or services will be generally required to file tax returns with the Revenue Commissioner on or before the 20th day of each month, showing taxable sales during the preceding calendar month, and to remit the Sales Tax shown due on the return with the return. Sellers of tangible personal property or services will be allowed the following deductions from Sales Taxes timely remitted to the Revenue Commissioner: (1) 3 percent of the first $3,000 of Sales Tax reported due on each monthly return (other than Sales Tax on motor fuel), (2) 0.50 percent of Sales Tax in excess of $3,000 reported due on each monthly return (other than Sales Tax on motor fuel), and (3) 3 percent of Sales Tax on motor fuel reported due on each monthly return. When any seller fails to make any return or to pay the full amount of the Sales Tax, there will be imposed a penalty to be added to the Sales Tax in the amount of 5 percent or $5.00, whichever is greater, if the failure is for not more than 30 days and an additional 5 percent or $5.00, whichever is greater, for each additional 30 days or fraction of 30 days during which the failure continues. The penalty for any single violation will not exceed 25 percent or $25.00 in the aggregate, whichever is greater.

Permitted Uses

Georgia law provides that the Sales Tax shall be exclusively administered and collected by the Revenue Commissioner for the use and benefit of the Consolidated Government. The proceeds of the Sales Tax collected by the Revenue Commissioner must be disbursed to the Consolidated Government as soon as practicable after collection, after deducting one percent of the amount collected for the state treasury in order to defray the costs of administration.

Georgia law provides that the proceeds received by the Consolidated Government from the Sales Tax shall be used by the Consolidated Government exclusively for the purpose or purposes specified in the resolution calling for imposition of the Sales Tax. Such proceeds are required by Georgia law to be kept in a separate account from other funds of the Consolidated Government and may not in any manner be commingled with other funds of the Consolidated Government prior to expenditure. Georgia law provides that no part of the net proceeds from the Sales Tax received in any year may be used for capital outlay projects until all debt service requirements on the Bonds for that year have first been satisfied from the account in which the proceeds of the Sales Tax are placed.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Historical SPLOST and Pro Forma Historical Sales Tax Data

Set forth below are the collections of the historical county special purpose local option sales tax (known as SPLOST) of Richmond County for calendar years 2019 through 2023 and for the three months ended March 31, 2024. The SPLOST is levied at 1% on all retail sales, which retail sales are generally those to which the Sales Tax applies and described under **"Sales Subject to Taxation."** The Sales Tax, which commenced collection on April 1, 2024, is imposed at a rate of 0.5% on retail sales, or at 50% of the rate of the SPLOST, and the first distribution of Sales Tax will be received by Richmond County by the 30th of each month, commencing May 30, 2024. The SPLOST and the Sales Tax are collected and remitted generally under the same statutory framework. The table below is intended to provide a historical frame of reference for collection of SPLOST revenues on generally the same retail sales to which the Sales Tax applies. The column labeled Pro Forma Historical Sales Tax Collections indicates what Sales Tax Collections would have been at 50% of SPLOST collections, reflecting the Sales Tax rate, assuming the Sales Tax had been in effect in Richmond County during the same period.

Year Ended December 31	SPLOST Collections[(1)]	Pro Forma Historical Sales Tax Collections[(3)]
2019	$41,381,589	$20,690,795
2020	41,066,556	20,533,278
2021	45,779,200	22,889,600
2022	51,296,937	25,648,469
2023	54,627,927	27,313,964
2024[(2)]	13,705,289	6,852,644

(1) Net of deductions allowed to dealers and net of commission allowed to the Revenue Commissioner and audit adjustments. Amounts shown represent 100% of the SPLOST collections disbursed to the Consolidated Government, Blythe, and Hephzibah in the relevant year.

(2) Disbursements for the three months ended March 31, 2024.

(3) Estimated at 50% of SPLOST collections.

Source: State of Georgia Department of Revenue.

CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT AD VALOREM TAXATION

Introduction

An important source of revenue to fund the operations of the Consolidated Government is ad valorem property taxes. Ad valorem property taxes accounted for an annual average of approximately 36.3% of Consolidated Government General Fund revenues for the years ended December 31, 2019 to 2023, and are budgeted to account for approximately 36.2% of General Fund revenues for the year ending December 31, 2024. Ad valorem property taxes are levied annually in mills (one tenth of one percent) upon each dollar of assessed property value.

Property Subject to Taxation

Ad valorem property taxes are levied, based upon value, against real and personal property within the Consolidated Government. There are, however, certain classes of property that are exempt from taxation, including public property, religious property, charitable property, property of nonprofit hospitals, nonprofit homes for the aged, and nonprofit homes for the mentally handicapped, college and certain educational property, public library property, certain farm products, certain air and water pollution control property, and personal effects.

Cities and counties are not permitted under Georgia law to reduce or abate a company's property taxes. When a community wants to offer economic incentives to a company in order to create or retain jobs, the company's property is transferred to a development authority and leased back to the company, generally through a "bond-for-title" transaction. The development authority's fee ownership interest in the property becomes "public property" exempt from ad valorem taxation as described above. The company may or may not be taxed on the value of its leasehold interest. The Consolidated Government does not have control over the willingness of development authorities in Richmond County to accept title to property in order to provide economic incentives. Therefore, property could be removed from the Consolidated Government's digest without the Consolidated Government's consent.

In addition, the Consolidated Government allows exemptions from ad valorem taxation for (1) homesteads, or owner-occupied residences, of all persons, in the amount of $5,000 of assessed value (this exemption, however, is inapplicable to taxes levied to pay bonded indebtedness); (2) homesteads, or owner-occupied residences, of persons who are over age 65 and whose net income from all sources (including the spouse's income) does not exceed $10,000, in the amount of $10,000 of assessed value (this exemption, however, is limited to $4,000 of assessed value on taxes levied to pay bonded indebtedness); (3) homesteads, or owner-occupied residences, of disabled veterans and certain un-remarried surviving spouses or minor children of disabled veterans, in the amount not to exceed the greater of $32,500 or an amount determined under federal law (currently $109,986) of the assessed value of that homestead; (4) homesteads, or owner-occupied residences, of persons who are totally disabled with net income from all sources (including the spouse's income) not exceeding $20,000, for the full value of that homestead (this exemption, however, is inapplicable to taxes levied to pay bonded indebtedness); (5) homesteads, or owner-occupied residences, of persons who are totally disabled, in the amount of $10,000 of assessed value (this exemption, however, is inapplicable to taxes levied to pay bonded indebtedness); (6) homesteads, or owner-occupied residences, of un-remarried surviving spouses of peace officers or firefighters who were killed in the line of duty, for the full value of that homestead; and (7) inventory that qualifies for the "Level One Freeport Exemption" under Georgia law, which includes raw materials and goods in process of manufacture, finished goods produced in Georgia within the last 12 months, finished goods stored in Georgia within the last 12 months and destined for shipment out of Georgia, and certain stock in trade of a fulfillment center to be shipped to a purchaser at another location.

The Consolidated Government is also authorized by law to exempt from ad valorem taxation inventory that qualifies for the "Level Two Freeport Exemption," which includes any finished goods, wares, and merchandise of every character and kind constituting a business's inventory, which would not otherwise qualify for the Level One Freeport Exemption; however, the Level Two Freeport Exemption must be approved by the voters of the Consolidated Government in a local referendum before taking effect. If approved in such a referendum, the Consolidated Government may exempt 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, or 100% of business inventory from ad valorem taxation. The Consolidated Government has not to date held a local referendum to approve the Level Two Freeport Exemption within Richmond County.

Assessed Value

Assessed valuation, which represents the value upon which ad valorem property taxes are levied, is calculated as a percentage of fair market value. Georgia law requires taxable tangible property to be assessed, with certain exceptions, at 40 percent of its fair market value and to be taxed on a levy made by each tax jurisdiction according to 40 percent of the property's fair market value. Georgia law requires certain agricultural real property to be assessed for ad valorem property tax purposes at 75 percent of the value of which other real property is assessed, requires certain historical property to be valued at a lower fair market value for ad valorem property tax purposes, and requires certain agricultural, timber, and environmentally sensitive real property and certain single-family real property located in transitional developing areas to be valued at their "current use value" (as opposed to fair market value). Standing timber is assessed at 100% of its fair market value.

The chief appraiser of the Richmond County Board of Tax Assessors is required to submit a certified list of assessments for all taxable property, except motor vehicles and property owned by public utilities, within Richmond County to the Richmond County Board of Tax Assessors. The Richmond County Tax Commissioner is required to present the tax returns to the Board of Tax Assessors by April 11 of each year. The Board of Tax Assessors is required to complete its revision and assessment of returns and to forward the completed digest to the Tax Commissioner by June 1 of each year. The Tax Commissioner then has to forward the digest to the State of Georgia Revenue Commissioner for examination and approval. The State of Georgia Revenue Commissioner has the authority to examine the digest for the purpose of determining if the valuations of property are reasonably uniform and equalized between and within counties. Assessments may also be subject to review at various stages by the Richmond County Board of Equalization and by state courts.

The State of Georgia Motor Vehicle Tax Unit assesses the value of motor vehicles by make, model, and year by county and provides this information to each county tax office. The State of Georgia Property Tax Unit assesses the value of the property of public utilities and divides the assessment into two parts, assessed value of property and assessed value of franchise, and provides these amounts to the Consolidated Government, which bills these taxes to the utilities.

Annual Tax Levy and Limitation on Annual Tax Levy

The Consolidated Government determines a rate of levy for each fiscal year by computing a rate that, when levied upon the assessed value of taxable property within its territorial limits, will produce the necessary amount of property tax revenues. The Consolidated Government then levies its ad valorem property taxes.

In 1980, the voters of Richmond County approved a local amendment to the Constitution of the State of Georgia that prohibits any taxing jurisdiction in Richmond County from levying or collecting ad valorem taxes in any tax year at a mill rate higher than the ad valorem tax mill rate described below, unless the mill rate is approved by the voters. The maximum mill rate each such local taxing jurisdiction (including the Consolidated Government) may levy in any tax year without a referendum is determined as follows: (1) multiply the mill rate levied by the local taxing jurisdiction for the tax year beginning January 1, 1979, exclusive of any grants from the State of Georgia that may have been used to reduce the net millage rate for 1979, by 107%; (2) then multiply the mill rate determined in (1) above by a fraction the numerator of which is the net taxable digest for the local taxing jurisdiction for the tax year preceding the year the tax is to be levied rounded off to the nearest $10,000,000, and the denominator of which is the net taxable digest for the local taxing jurisdiction for the tax year in which the levy is to be made, rounded off to the nearest $10,000,000; (3) then, reduce the mill rate determined in (2) above by the mill rate that, if levied against the taxable property within the local taxing jurisdiction, would produce an amount of revenue equal to the amount of any proceeds received by the local taxing jurisdiction in the immediately preceding tax year from a local sales and use tax. The mill rate determined after the reduction provided for in (3) above is the maximum mill rate that may be levied in the applicable tax year by the local taxing jurisdiction except as described in the first sentence of this paragraph.

In the event the Consolidated Government desires to seek approval at a referendum for the levy in any tax year of a mill rate greater than the mill rate determined as described above, the Consolidated Government must hold not less than three public hearings on the proposed mill rate at different locations within the limits of the Consolidated Government prior to the date of the referendum. Notice of each such public hearing must be published in the legal organ of Richmond County for at least three consecutive weeks immediately preceding the week the meeting is to be held and must also be made as may otherwise be required by law.

The tax limitation described above excludes any expenditures made or caused to be made by the Consolidated Government as determined from time to time on a case by case basis for the following express purposes: (a) bonded indebtedness incurred as a result of a referendum by the voters approving such bonded indebtedness, and (b) any expenditure for the replacement of or provision for any direct loss suffered by the Consolidated Government as the result of any peril, catastrophe, or emergency that includes, but is not limited to, fire, lightning, wind, hail, water, storm, war, insurrection, riot, earthquake, nuclear occurrence, seizure, explosion, freezing, aircrafts, vehicles, or other similar catastrophe or acts of God; with the amount to be levied to cover such emergency not to exceed the actual cash outlay, considering all insurance payments from other sources to which the Consolidated Government may be entitled, which the Consolidated Government actually incurs as the result of said loss, including professional fees and other similar expenses required to place the Consolidated Government in the same position in which it would have been had such perils, catastrophe, or emergency not occurred; provided, however, the Consolidated Government declares by a two-thirds majority that the emergency does exist and the expenditures are in fact to be made as the result of the emergency. The General Assembly of the State of Georgia is permitted by local law, to authorize the levy of additional assessments to provide for capital improvements, judicial commands and precepts, or mandated programs not funded by state or federal funds.

Under Georgia law, there is no limitation on the annual rate of levy for the payment of principal of and interest on bonded indebtedness of the Consolidated Government, including the Bonds. Ad valorem property taxes received for the payment of debt service on general obligation bonds of the Consolidated Government are required by law to be held and accounted for separately from other funds of the Consolidated Government. See **"THE BONDS – Disbursement and Investment of Bond Proceeds and Other Moneys"** herein.

Property Tax Collections

The Consolidated Government bills and collects its own property taxes. Real and personal property taxes, except motor vehicle taxes, are normally levied in August of each year on the assessed value listed as of January 1. Taxes levied by the Consolidated Government in August are normally billed on September 15 and are normally payable on or before November 15. Motor vehicle taxes are levied, due, and collected on a staggered basis throughout the entire calendar year; however, as of March 1, 2013, only motor vehicles titled prior to March 1, 2013 are subject to ad valorem tax. For more information, see **"LEGAL MATTERS – Property Subject to Taxation"** herein.

Under Georgia law, taxes paid after the due date bear interest until paid at an annual rate equal to the bank prime loan rate, determined for each calendar year based on the first weekly posting of statistical release H.15 by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on or after January 1 of each calendar year, plus 3%, to accrue monthly. In addition, under Georgia law, a penalty of 5% applies for each period of 120 days that the taxes remain unpaid, subject to a maximum aggregate penalty not to exceed 20% of the principal amount of the tax originally due and certain other limited exceptions.

All taxes levied on real and personal property, together with interest thereon and penalties for late payment, constitute a perpetual lien on and against the property taxed arising after January 1 in the year in which taxed. The lien normally becomes enforceable on March 20 of the following year. Georgia law provides that taxes must be paid before any other debt, lien, or claim of any kind, except for certain claims against the estate of a decedent and except that the title and operation of a security deed is superior to the taxes assessed against the owner of property when the tax represents an assessment upon property of the owner other than the property specifically subject to the title and operation of the security deed.

Collection of delinquent real property taxes is enforceable by tax sale of such realty. Delinquent personal property taxes are similarly enforceable by seizure and sale of the taxpayer's personal property. There can be no assurance, however, that the value of property sold, in the event of a tax sale, will be sufficient to produce the amount required to pay in full the delinquent taxes, including any interest or penalties thereon.

When the last day for the payment of taxes has arrived, the tax collector may notify the taxpayer in writing of the fact that the taxes have not been paid and that, unless paid, an execution will be issued. At any time after 30 days from giving the notice described in the preceding sentence, the Clerk of the Consolidated Government may issue an execution for nonpayment of taxes to the Sheriff, or the Tax Commissioner, as ex-officio Sheriff. The Sheriff, or the Tax Commissioner, as ex-officio Sheriff, may then publish a notice of the sale in a local newspaper weekly for four weeks and give the taxpayer ten days written notice by registered or certified mail. A public sale of the property may then be made by the Sheriff, or the Tax Commissioner, as ex-officio Sheriff, at the Richmond County Courthouse on the first Tuesday of the month after the required notices are given.

State of Georgia Tax Reform

Prior to March 1, 2013, all motor vehicles within the Consolidated Government were subject to ad valorem property taxation. Tax reform legislation enacted in 2012 implemented a number of changes to Georgia's tax laws that impact local governments in Georgia, including the elimination of the ad valorem tax (and the state and local sales tax) on motor vehicles and the replacement of such taxes with one time state and local title fees whenever any motor vehicle changes ownership on or after March 1, 2013. For most motor vehicle purchases, the title fee currently equals 6.6% of the "fair market value" of the vehicle (less any trade-in value) payable by the purchaser upon acquiring the vehicle. The revenues from these fees are allocated among state and local governments by formula. As a result of this change in law, the assessed value of motor vehicles subject to ad valorem tax in the Consolidated Government has decreased, and the Consolidated Government expects the assessed value of motor vehicles to continue to decrease in future years as motor vehicles subject to ad valorem tax come out of service. For more information, see "**CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT AD VALOREM TAXATION – Historical Property Tax Data**" herein.

Historical Property Tax Data

Set forth below is information concerning the assessed (40% of fair market value) and estimated actual value of taxable property within the Consolidated Government for calendar years 2019 through 2023.

	Assessed Values									
Calendar Year	Real & Personal Property[(1)]	Public Utilities[(2)]	Motor Vehicles[(3)]	Mobile Homes	Gross Tax Digest	Bond Exemptions[(4)]	General Obligation Bond Tax Digest[(4)(5)]	Maintenance & Operation Exemptions	Maintenance & Operation Tax Digest[(6)]	Estimated Actual Value
2019	$5,323,010,008	$183,614,844	$73,295,970	$13,757,083	$5,593,677,905	$ —	$5,593,677,905	$700,276,059	$4,893,401,846	$13,984,194,763
2020	5,754,329,142	199,878,747	59,685,020	14,009,131	6,027,902,040	—	6,027,902,040	747,487,962	5,280,414,078	15,069,755,100
2021	5,920,864,362	210,288,219	49,989,750	15,341,498	6,196,483,829	217,006,798	5,979,477,031	781,612,411	5,414,871,418	15,491,209,573
2022	6,867,637,224	207,571,142	43,096,170	17,480,417	7,135,784,953	245,120,233	6,890,664,720	842,314,676	6,293,470,277	17,839,462,383
2023	8,454,059,918	231,810,952	43,093,690	18,968,798	8,747,933,358	313,981,279	8,433,952,079	927,915,815	7,820,017,543	21,869,833,395

(1) The State of Georgia requires all counties to assess real estate and personal property at the rate of at least 40% of estimated actual value, with the exception of timber, which is assessed at 100%.

(2) The State of Georgia Department of Revenue, Property Tax Division, assesses the value of the property of public utilities at the percentage of fair market value used by the Consolidated Government. The Property Tax Division then divides the assessment into two parts, assessed value of property and assessed value of franchise, and provides these figures to the Consolidated Government, which bills these taxes to the utilities with the amount of tax for each.

(3) As of March 1, 2013, only motor vehicles titled prior to March 1, 2013 are subject to ad valorem tax. Motor vehicles titled after that date are subject instead to a one-time state and local title fee. As a result of this change in law, the assessed value of motor vehicles subject to ad valorem tax decreased in each year shown, and the Consolidated Government expects the assessed value of motor vehicles to continue to decrease in future years as motor vehicles subject to ad valorem tax come out of service. For more information, see **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT AD VALOREM TAXATION – Property Subject to Taxation"** herein.

(4) Not reported in 2019 and 2020 because no taxes were levied for Consolidated Government general obligation bonds.

(5) Total assessed value, after deducting exemptions, for purposes of levying tax for Consolidated Government general obligation bonds.

(6) Total assessed value, after deducting exemptions, for purposes of levying tax for Consolidated Government maintenance and operation.

Sources: State of Georgia Department of Revenue, Property Tax Division; Richmond County Tax Commissioner.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Set forth below is information concerning the rate of levy of property taxes per $1,000 of assessed value, or millage rates, of the Consolidated Government and all overlapping governments that levied property taxes for calendar years 2019 through 2023.

	Consolidated Government								
Calendar Year	Maintenance & Operation[(1)]	Debt Service[(2)]	Capital Outlay[(1)]	Urban Services District ("USD")[(3)]	Fire District[(4)]	Blythe Fire District[(5)]	Richmond County School District	Inside USD Total	Outside USD Total[(5)]
2019	9.678	0.000	0.772	5.162	2.112	3.300	19.794	35.406	32.356
2020	9.045	0.000	0.722	4.845	1.967	3.299	18.419	33.031	30.153
2021	9.045	0.000	0.722	4.845	1.967	3.317	19.312	33.924	31.046
2022	7.986	0.000	0.637	4.307	1.733	2.226	17.650	30.580	28.006
2023	6.664	0.000	0.532	3.642	1.439	2.191	16.493	27.331	25.128

(1) Applies to entire territorial limits of Richmond County and is subject to legal limit described in **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT AD VALOREM TAXATION – Annual Tax Levy and Limitation on Annual Tax Levy"** herein.
(2) Applies to entire territorial limits of Richmond County.
(3) Applies to the area consisting of the former City, designated as the "Urban Services District," and is subject to legal limit described in **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT AD VALOREM TAXATION – Annual Tax Levy and Limitation on Annual Tax Levy"** herein.
(4) Applies to the area consisting of the former unincorporated area of Richmond County and is subject to legal limit described in **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT AD VALOREM TAXATION – Annual Tax Levy and Limitation on Annual Tax Levy"** herein.
(5) Applies only to the area consisting of the City of Blythe. In 2021, also includes Blythe maintenance and operation levy of 0.018 mills.
(6) Represents aggregate millage rate for area consisting of the former unincorporated area of Richmond County. Except as described in footnote (5), the Cities of Blythe and Hephzibah did not levy property taxes for the years shown.
Source: Richmond County Tax Commissioner.

Set forth below is information concerning property tax levies and collections of the Consolidated Government (for maintenance and operation) for calendar years 2019 through 2023.

		Tax Collections					
Calendar Year	Tax Levy	Current Year's Levy	Prior Years	Total	Percentage of Collection of Current Year's Levy to Tax Levy	Percentage of Total Tax Collections to Tax Levy	Delinquent Taxes Outstanding as of Year End[(1)]
2019	$47,358,343	$44,040,038	$4,145,576	$48,185,613	93.0%	101.8%	$1,872,905
2020	47,761,345	41,808,407	2,434,596	44,243,002	87.5	92.6	3,596,746
2021	48,827,540	43,812,854	4,825,871	48,638,724	89.7	99.6	4,916,822
2022	49,090,625	44,840,300	4,054,383	48,894,684	91.3	99.6	4,250,325
2023	47,411,787	43,436,035	4,291,440	47,727,475	91.6	100.7	3,975,752

(1) Represents delinquent taxes outstanding for the current year's levy and all prior years.
Source: Richmond County Tax Commissioner.

Set forth below is the estimated value of total tax executions (or fi fas) owned by the Consolidated Government (for maintenance and operation) for calendar years 2019 through 2023. The amounts set forth below are cumulative amounts from all preceding years.

Estimated Value as of December 31				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
$1,872,905	$3,596,746	$4,916,822	$4,250,325	$3,975,752

Source: Richmond County Tax Commissioner.

Delinquent property taxes of the Consolidated Government are written off when the statute of limitations for their collection (seven years) expires or if no property is found to levy upon, if earlier. The delinquent taxes written off are usually for personal property, which are more difficult to collect than taxes on real property.

Ten Largest Taxpayers

Set forth below are the ten largest taxpayers of the Consolidated Government for calendar year 2023. A determination of the largest taxpayers within the Consolidated Government can be made only by manually reviewing individual tax records. Therefore, it is possible that owners of several small parcels may have an aggregate assessment in excess of those set forth in the table below. Furthermore, the taxpayers shown in the table below may own additional parcels within the Consolidated Government. No independent investigation has been made of, and consequently no representation can be made as to, the financial condition of any of the taxpayers listed below or that such taxpayers will continue to maintain their status as major taxpayers in the Consolidated Government.

Taxpayer	Nature of Business	Maintenance & Operation Taxes Levied	Net Assessed Valuation	Percent of Net Tax Digest[1]
Georgia Power Company	Electric Utility	$ 990,105	$148,575,218	1.90%
Augusta National Inc.	Golf Course	901,745	135,315,892	1.73
Graphic Packaging International LLC[2][4]	Manufacturing	751,232	114,255,327	1.46
PCS Nitrogen Fertilizer	Fertilizer	528,059	79,240,536	1.01
Doctors Hospital of Augusta LLC[4]	Hospital	405,586	60,862,297	0.78
Berckman Residential Properties LLC	Real Estate	200,858	30,140,811	0.39
Union Agener[4]	Pharmaceutical	193,958	29,105,280	0.37
Syensqo Battery Materials[3]	Manufacturing	171,596	25,749,683	0.33
WSQ LLC	Real Estate	144,239	21,644,536	0.28
CS1031 at Riverwatch Apartments	Real Estate	139,355	20,911,558	0.27
Totals		$4,426,733	$665,801,138	8.52%

(1) Based on 2023 net maintenance and operation tax digest equal to $7,820,017,543.
(2) Graphic Packaging sold its Augusta facility to Clearwater Paper Corporation effective May 1, 2024.
(3) Formerly Solvay Specialty Products USA LLC.
(4) Receives tax incentives resulting in reduced property taxes through bond-for-title arrangements. See **"CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT AD VALOREM TAXATION – Property Subject to Taxation"** for a brief description of this incentive.

Source: Richmond County Tax Commissioner.

CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Accounting System and Policies

The accounting practices and policies of the Consolidated Government conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governments. The Consolidated Government's accounting system is organized and operated on a fund basis. The Consolidated Government's funds are segregated for the purpose of accounting for the operation of specific activities or attaining certain objectives. The Consolidated Government's primary fund is the General Fund, which contains all Consolidated Government revenues except those that are specifically allocated for other purposes. The Consolidated Government may appropriate money from the General Fund for all ordinary Consolidated Government expenses. The Richmond County Department of Health, the Augusta Downtown Development Authority, the Augusta Canal Authority, and the Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority are accounted for as discretely presented component units of the Consolidated Government. The Urban Redevelopment Agency of Augusta, the Augusta Port Authority, and Richmond County Public Facilities, Inc. are accounted for as blended component units of the Consolidated Government. The Consolidated Government also maintains several other funds to account for specific activities or to attain certain objectives.

The funds of the Consolidated Government are grouped into three broad categories:

(1) Governmental Funds – This category includes the General Fund, the Special Revenue Funds, the Capital Projects Funds, and the Debt Service Funds. The General Fund is the principal operating fund of the Consolidated Government and is used to account for all activities of the Consolidated Government not otherwise accounted for in a specified fund. The Consolidated Government has 29 Special Revenue Funds, which account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The Consolidated Government has nine Capital Projects Funds, which primarily account for collections of the SPLOST to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities. The Consolidated Government has three Debt Service Funds, which account for the accumulation of resources for the payment of principal and interest on general obligation bonds and other debt.

(2) Proprietary Funds – This category includes the Enterprise Funds and the Internal Service Funds. The Consolidated Government has seven Enterprise Funds, which are the Water and Sewer System Fund, the Augusta Regional Airport Fund, the Garbage Collection Fund, the Stormwater Utility Fund, the Waste Management Fund, the Transit Fund, and the Daniel Field Airport Fund. The Consolidated Government has seven Internal Service Funds, which account for operations that provide services to other departments or agencies of the Consolidated Government on a cost-reimbursement basis. The Enterprise Funds and the Internal Service Funds account for Consolidated Government operations that are designed to be self-supporting.

(3) Fiduciary Funds – This category includes the Pension Trust Funds and the Custodial Funds, which account for assets held by the Consolidated Government in a fiduciary capacity. The Consolidated Government has two Pension Trust Funds and five Custodial Funds.

Reference is made to Note 1 of the basic financial statements of the Consolidated Government included as Appendix A for a detailed discussion of the Consolidated Government's significant accounting policies.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

General Fund History

Fiscal Years 2018 to 2022 (Audited)

Set forth below is an historical, comparative summary of the revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance of the Consolidated Government's General Fund for fiscal years 2018 to 2022. Information in the following table has been extracted from audited financial statements of the Consolidated Government for the years ended December 31, 2018 to 2022. Although taken from audited financial statements, no representation is made that the information is comparable from year to year, or that the information as shown taken by itself presents fairly the financial condition of the Consolidated Government for the fiscal years shown. For more complete information, reference is made to the audited financial statements for fiscal years 2018 to 2022, copies of which are available from the Consolidated Government upon request.

Consolidated Government General Fund

	Years Ended December 31 (Audited)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues					
Property taxes	$ 54,655,601	$ 57,702,161	$ 57,202,322	$ 61,587,181	$ 61,917,268
Franchise taxes	23,558,110	24,378,046	24,011,831	21,855,820	22,714,013
Sales taxes	32,562,611	34,187,607	34,068,247	38,245,679	42,509,144
Other taxes	4,705,667	4,642,292	4,190,882	4,914,829	4,844,597
Licenses and permits	1,626,648	1,736,211	1,721,080	1,049,681	1,816,662
Intergovernmental	6,651,918	7,846,929	18,152,761	5,748,715	8,266,672
Charges for services	21,411,646	22,070,360	21,071,133	22,093,003	21,930,828
Fines and forfeitures	3,823,705	3,759,919	3,992,597	3,728,946	4,396,152
Interest and penalties	1,042,952	950,672	332,281	511,054	1,670,559
Other revenues	858,716	1,550,855	1,019,675	1,344,766	1,346,608
Total revenues	150,897,574	158,825,052	165,762,809	161,079,674	171,412,503
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government	36,605,216	35,604,097	46,777,919	38,248,939	43,220,406
Judicial	21,443,897	24,215,867	22,806,046	23,877,410	24,511,016
Public safety	62,801,879	68,468,309	64,580,219	73,996,506	77,718,670
Public works	4,950,667	5,516,556	5,635,259	5,679,050	6,368,836
Health and welfare	2,220,323	1,619,919	1,614,775	1,577,691	1,609,806
Culture and recreation	14,180,696	14,632,909	14,369,054	14,428,163	15,330,979
Housing and development	1,742,720	1,867,245	1,867,646	1,860,925	1,903,075
Total expenditures	143,945,398	151,924,902	157,650,918	159,668,684	170,662,788
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	6,952,176	6,900,150	8,111,891	1,410,990	749,715
Other financing sources (uses)					
Proceeds from sale of assets	531,592	229,830	460,890	433,070	367,333
Transfers in	2,516,838	2,581,595	2,596,602	7,254,785	9,908,194
Transfers out	(5,686,050)	(6,286,165)	(10,037,268)	(3,432,979)	(2,616,600)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,637,620)	(3,474,740)	(6,979,776)	4,254,876	7,658,927
Net change in fund balance	4,314,556	3,425,410	1,132,115	5,665,866	8,408,642
Fund balance, Beginning of Year	31,416,405	35,730,961	39,156,371	40,288,486	45,954,352
Fund balance, End of Year	$35,730,961	$39,156,371	$40,288,486	$45,954,352	$54,362,994

Fiscal Year 2023, Budget to Actual (Unaudited)

Set forth below is a summary of the revenues and expenditures, budget and actual (unaudited), of the Consolidated Government's General Fund for the year ended December 31, 2023. Information in the following table has been prepared by management on a modified accrual basis and the amounts are presented in different revenue and expenditure groupings and may differ from the results to be reported in the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 when such audited financial statements are finalized and issued. Accordingly, the amounts set forth below are not comparative to the historical, comparative summary of the revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance of the Consolidated Government's General Fund for the years ended December 31, 2018 to 2022 as presented above, which have been extracted from audited financial statements of the Consolidated Government for the years ended December 31, 2018 to 2022.

Consolidated Government General Fund for Year Ended December 31, 2023 (Unaudited)[(1)]

	Budget	Actual
Revenues		
Taxes	$133,542,720	$136,201,613
Licenses and permits	1,665,500	1,897,368
Intergovernmental revenue	18,807,290	12,603,376
Charges for services	22,481,630	22,350,275
Fines and forfeitures	4,682,630	3,648,237
Investment income	1,509,490	4,922,134
Contributions and donations	157,500	23,106
Miscellaneous revenue	2,155,690	2,001,227
Property sale	380,000	122,290
Fund balance appropriation	820,950	—
Total revenues	186,203,400	183,769,626
Expenditures		
Personal services and employee benefits	113,424,220	114,048,247
Purchased/contract services	33,803,680	28,734,599
Supplies	28,110,990	24,820,192
Capital outlay	1,926,150	504,751
Interfund/interdepartmental	8,722,780	8,317,946
Other costs	7,672,000	7,564,896
Cost reimbursement	(881,750)	(459,328)
Non-departmental	(878,970)	—
Total expenditures	191,899,100	183,531,303
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures from operations	(5,695,700)	238,323
Other financing sources (uses)		
Transfers in	12,628,250	11,598,395
Transfers out	(6,932,550)	(5,506,846)
Total other financing sources (uses)	5,695,700	6,091,549
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	$ —	$ 6,329,872

(1) Amounts shown exclude approximately 13 fund groups to be accounted for in the General Fund in the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 when such statements are finalized and issued. In the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, these 13 fund groups accounted for approximately 5% of each of total revenues and total expenditures in the General Fund.

Management Comments Concerning Material Trends in Revenues and Expenditures

For a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Consolidated Government for fiscal year 2022, see **"Management's Discussion and Analysis"** included in Appendix A to this Official Statement. The Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements of the Consolidated Government but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board that has not been audited by the Consolidated Government's auditor.

Budgetary Process

Georgia law requires each county and municipality to operate under an annual balanced budget adopted by resolution. A budget resolution is balanced when the sum of estimated net revenues and appropriated fund balances is equal to appropriations.

The Consolidated Government adopts annual appropriated budgets for its General Fund, its Special Revenue Funds, and its Debt Service Funds using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and which is consistent with the basis of accounting used in the Consolidated Government's General Fund financial statements. The Consolidated Government adopts project-length budgets for its Capital Project Funds. Annual budgets are adopted for the Consolidated Government's Proprietary and Fiduciary Funds; however, they are not legally required. The Consolidated Government prepares operating budgets for its Proprietary Funds for planning, control, cost allocation, and evaluation purposes.

In July of each year, information is transmitted to the various departments to enable them to prepare their operating budget requests for the next fiscal year. Approximately one month later, the budgetary requests are returned and are reviewed by the Administrator and the Director of Finance of the Consolidated Government. The Administrator then prepares a proposed line item operating budget and submits it to the Commission in October. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means for financing them. Public hearings are then conducted in the Consolidated Government to obtain taxpayer comments on the proposed budget. The budget is legally adopted no later than the third Thursday in the November prior to the beginning of the fiscal year to which it applies through adoption of a resolution by the Commission. Budget amendments must be authorized by the Commission through a budget revision.

Budgetary control (the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is maintained at the departmental level. The Consolidated Government maintains administrative budgetary control internally at an object of expenditure level within the department or function. The Administrator of the Consolidated Government is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts among accounts within a department's budget, except that transfers of budgeted amounts involving capital outlay or salaries require the approval of the Commission. Budget revisions that would alter the total expenditures of any department or fund require the approval of the Commission.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of moneys are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as a technique of accomplishing budgetary control in the General Fund, the Special Revenue Funds, the Debt Service Funds, and the Capital Project Funds. Encumbrances are recorded when purchase orders are issued, but are not considered expenditures until liabilities for payments are incurred. Encumbrances for outstanding purchase orders do not lapse at year end.

General Fund Budget

Set forth below is a summary of the Consolidated Government's adopted budget, as amended, for its General Fund for the year ending December 31, 2024. This budget is based upon certain assumptions and estimates of the Consolidated Government regarding future events, transactions, and circumstances. Realization of the results projected in this budget will depend upon implementation by management of the Consolidated Government of policies and procedures consistent with the assumptions. There can be no assurance that actual events will correspond with such assumptions, that uncontrollable factors will not affect such assumptions, or that the projected results will be achieved. Accordingly, the actual results achieved could materially vary from those projected in the budget set forth below.

General Fund Budget for Year Ending December 31, 2024[1]

Revenue	
Property Taxes	$53,283,710
Franchise Taxes	26,349,830
Sales Taxes	44,553,000
Other Taxes	15,827,600
Licenses and Permits	1,763,000
Intergovernmental Revenue	17,108,100
Charges for Services	23,284,630
Fines and Forfeitures	4,444,010
Investment Income	4,903,500
Contributions and Donations	141,000
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,759,000
Other Financing Sources	503,870
Total Revenue	193,921,250
Expenditures	
General Government	45,533,300
Judicial	31,419,970
Public Safety	85,288,630
Public Works	8,881,330
Health and Welfare	2,511,860
Culture and Recreation	21,409,150
Housing and Development	2,556,370
Non Departmental	(733,550)
Total Expenditures	196,867,060
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(2,945,810)
Other Financing	
Transfers In	23,685,720
Transfers Out	(20,145,040)
Property Sales	400,000
Total Other Financing Sources (uses)	3,940,680
Net change in Fund Balance	$994,870

[1] Budget is shown as original adopted budget, as amended through April 16, 2024.

Set forth below is an historical, comparative summary of the revenues and expenditures, budget and actual, of the Consolidated Government's General Fund for the years ended December 31, 2018 to 2022.

Consolidated Government General Fund[1]

	Years Ended December 31									
	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
Total revenues	$151,263,730	$150,897,574	$155,731,480	$158,825,052	$171,756,360	$165,762,809	$167,381,400	$161,079,674	$177,596,290	$171,412,503
Total expenditures	148,711,168	143,945,398	161,657,490	151,924,902	167,995,790	157,650,918	176,133,090	159,668,684	186,907,660	170,662,788
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	2,552,562	6,952,176	(5,926,010)	6,900,150	3,760,570	8,111,891	(8,751,690)	1,410,990	(9,311,370)	749,715
Other financing sources (uses)	(2,759,820)	(2,637,620)	4,176,640	(3,474,740)	(3,760,570)	(6,979,776)	5,509,690	4,254,876	8,964,380	7,658,927
Net change in fund balance	$(207,258)	$4,314,556	$(1,749,370)	$3,425,410	$ —	$1,132,115	$(3,242,000)	$5,665,866	$(346,990)	$8,408,642

(1) Each budget is shown as final adopted budget.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

The Consolidated Government has, with some exceptions, conformed to its General Fund budgets for the years ended December 31, 2018 to 2022. Set forth below is a summary of unfavorable variances between budgeted and actual amounts for the General Fund for the years ended December 31, 2018 to 2022.

General Fund Unfavorable Variances[(1)]

	Years Ended December 31				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues					
Property taxes	$ —	$ —	$(973,338)	$ —	$(3,983,732)
Franchise taxes	(1,304,990)		(602,339)	(1,440,200)	—
Sales taxes	—	—	(1,755,653)	—	—
Other taxes	—	(157,208)	(415,468)	—	—
Licenses and permits	(80,692)	(27,549)	(14,350)	(611,619)	—
Intergovernmental	(123,972)	—	—	(1,977,715)	(2,771,748)
Charges for services	—	—	(534,837)	(1,058,787)	—
Fines and forfeitures	(1,294,795)	(646,581)	(806,403)	(789,264)	—
Interest and penalties	—	(264,978)	(968,519)	(739,746)	—
Contribution revenue	—	—	—	—	(105,000)
Other revenues	(2,388,014)	—	(361,275)	(7,484,514)	(6,738,492)
Other financing sources (uses)					
Proceeds from sale of assets	(43,808)	(120,170)	—	—	—
Personnel budgetary appropriations	—	(8,081,040)	—	—	—
Transfers in	(402,262)	(1,095)	(78,358)	(789,925)	(2,099,976)
Transfers out	—	—	(3,251,738)	(502,699)	—
Net cumulative variance					
Favorable (unfavorable)	$4,521,814	$5,174,780	$1,132,115	$8,907,866	$8,755,632

(1) Variances shown are with final adopted budget.

The Consolidated Government undertakes periodic budget revisions in which the Consolidated Government's adopted budget is amended to reflect actual events that have occurred during the Consolidated Government's current fiscal year. The Consolidated Government expects to conform to its adopted budget, as amended, for its General Fund for fiscal year 2024.

Capital Improvements

The following table summarizes capital outlay for the Consolidated Government's governmental capital assets (excluding capital assets accounted for in the Enterprise Funds) for the past five fiscal years.

	Years Ended December 31				
Function and Activity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Land	$ 290,000	$ —	$ —	$ 58,228	$ —
Construction in Progress	63,936,075	72,511,676	36,684,111	25,661,896	18,176,225
Land and Site Improvements	45,134	170,393	285,000	53,000	313,806
Buildings	—	—	—	11,073,525	—
Building Improvements	161,612	444,551	2,575,331	764,426	732,862
Vehicles	6,963,381	5,786,779	4,470,264	1,953,160	2,656,110
Machinery and Equipment	1,948,203	1,208,288	523,813	418,508	1,200,192
IT – Hardware	154,518	464,262	1,486,899	153,888	89,489
IT – Software	144,629	159,064	177,791	75,499	201,203
Furniture and Fixtures	—	432,416	96,321	—	32,830
Infrastructure	—	—	—	—	154,658
Total	$73,643,552	$81,177,429	$46,299,530	$40,212,130	$23,557,375

The Consolidated Government presently does not have in effect a multi-year capital improvements plan, except for capital expenditures funded from SPLOST proceeds.

Sources of Tax Revenues

Set forth below are the Consolidated Government's General Fund tax revenues by source for the past five fiscal years.

Governmental Fund Tax Revenues By Source

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Sales Tax	Alcoholic Beverage Tax	Insurance Premium Tax	Hotel/Motel Tax	Franchise Tax	Excise Tax	Other Taxes[1]	Total
2018	$71,454,664	$106,491,038	$3,464,350	$14,036,609	$6,703,918	$23,558,110	$217,254	$1,085,038	$227,010,981
2019	75,280,758	98,710,665	3,413,223	14,910,763	6,181,872	24,378,046	596,870	1,230,151	224,702,348
2020	74,450,532	103,545,685	3,228,206	15,729,725	3,846,349	24,011,831	597,310	1,048,444	226,458,082
2021	80,058,403	105,002,661	3,702,666	16,244,986	5,652,415	21,855,820	481,760	1,373,582	234,372,293
2022	80,873,054	111,038,117	3,702,558	16,486,550	7,078,192	22,714,013	481,380	1,253,964	243,627,828

(1) Includes penalties and interest.

Pursuant to the Georgia Local Option Sales Tax Act, the former County instituted a one percent (1%) local sales and use tax effective April 1, 1976 ("LOST"), which is a source of revenue for the Consolidated Government. The Revenue Commissioner of the State of Georgia administers and collects the tax. Pursuant to the provisions of the Local Option Sales Tax Act, the Consolidated Government and the Cities of Blythe and Hephzibah receive percentages of these tax proceeds based upon their populations established by the most recent decennial census and as set forth in an agreement the terms of which are negotiated between the Consolidated Government and the Cities of Blythe and Hephzibah after each such decennial census is conducted. The Consolidated Government currently receives approximately 97.75% of total tax proceeds. Monthly receipts are remitted to the political subdivisions, representing collections for the second preceding month.

Employee Benefits

General

The Consolidated Government presently maintains one agent multiple-employer (the "GMEBS Plan"), and six single-employer defined-benefit pension plans (the "General Retirement Plan," the "1945 Plan," the "General Pension Plan," the "Policemen's Pension Plan," the "Firemen's Pension Plan," and the "City Employees' Pension Plan"), described below, covering certain employees of the Consolidated Government. The Consolidated Government also presently maintains a defined-contribution plan and a deferred compensation plan, each described below, covering certain employees of the Consolidated Government, and provides certain other employee and post-employment benefits, which are described below, to certain employees of the Consolidated Government.

Pension Plans

The GMEBS Plan is administered through the Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System ("GMEBS"), an agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system that acts as a common investment and administrative agent for cities in the State of Georgia. Effective January 1, 2008, the Consolidated Government revised the plan provisions governing the GMEBS and transferred all participants in the single-employer defined-benefit pension plan known as the "1977 Plan," which covered certain former County employees, into the GMEBS Plan. In addition, the Consolidated Government offered all participants in its defined-contribution plan described below the option to transfer their contributions from that plan to the revised GMEBS Plan. All but 290 of the participants in the defined-contribution plan elected to transfer their contributions to the GMEBS Plan.

The General Retirement Plan, the General Pension Plan, the Policemen's Pension Plan, the Firemen's Pension Plan, and the City Employee's Pension Plan cover former City employees. The 1945 Plan covers certain former County employees. The funding methods and determination of benefits payable for the defined-benefit plans in general provide that pension funds are to be accumulated from employee contributions, employer contributions, and income from the investment of accumulated funds. Former City policemen and firemen hired before 1945 are covered under the General Pension Plan. Former City policemen hired between 1945 and 1949 are covered under the Policemen's Pension Plan. Former City firemen hired between 1945 and 1949 are covered under the Firemen's Pension Plan. Other former City employees hired between 1945 and 1949 are covered by the City Employees' Pension Plan. Former City employees hired after March 1, 1949 and before March 1, 1987, whose age did not exceed 35 at the time of their employment, are covered by the General Retirement Plan. Former City employees hired on or after March 1, 1987 and before consolidation of the City and County governments are covered by the GMEBS Plan. Former County employees hired prior to October 1, 1975 are covered by the 1945 Plan. Former County employees not covered by the 1945 Plan, whose age did not exceed 60 at the time of their employment, were covered by the 1977 Plan until January 1, 2008 and are now covered by the GMEBS Plan.

Consolidated Government employees who are not covered by another plan are covered by the defined-contribution plan described below. All of the Consolidated Government's pension plans, except for the GMEBS Plan, are closed to new employees.

Set forth below is selected information about the Consolidated Government's defined-benefit pension plans.

Contributions to Defined-Benefit Pension Plans

	Years Ended December 31				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1945 Plan					
Employer Contributions	$221,269	$221,270	$292,280	$491,442	$ 491,440
Employee Contributions	5,199	241	—	778,558	—
General Retirement Plan					
Employer Contributions	$1,835,092	$1,835,100	$2,275,850	$2,256,935	$2,256,960
Employee Contributions	84,122	51,185	36,602	29,936	26,570
GMEBS[1]					
Employer Contributions	$5,121,158	$5,544,458	$6,713,607	$7,180,924	$8,588,840
Employee Contributions	4,324,427	5,064,217	7,296,190	7,227,616	7,341,866

(1) The 1977 Plan was terminated effective January 1, 2008 when all participants in the 1977 Plan were transferred to the GMEBS Plan.

Net Pension Liability of Defined-Benefit Pension Plans

Actuarial Valuation Date	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	Covered Employee Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
1945 Plan						
12/31/18	$7,035,508	$5,568,120	$1,467,388	79.1%	$103,988	1411.1%
12/31/19	7,676,824	5,973,966	1,702,858	77.8	—	n/a
12/31/20	7,215,297	5,994,268	1,221,029	83.1	—	n/a
12/31/21	7,841,222	7,365,072	476,150	93.9	—	n/a
12/31/22	7,163,514	5,169,223	1,994,291	72.2	—	n/a
General Retirement Plan						
12/31/18	$85,439,467	$65,041,312	$20,398,155	76.1%	$899,923	2266.7%
12/31/19	88,123,758	73,767,151	14,356,607	83.7	595,418	2411.2
12/31/20	85,560,981	77,080,736	8,480,245	90.1	498,994	1699.5
12/31/21	82,231,391	85,806,999	(3,575,608)	104.3	420,732	(849.9)
12/31/22	82,485,423	65,836,531	16,648,892	79.8	473,606	3515.3

Actuarial Valuation Date	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	Covered Employee Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
GMEBS[1]						
12/31/18	$200,418,466	$157,659,026	$42,759,440	78.7%	$ 97,760,351	43.7%
12/31/19	217,242,631	165,164,064	52,078,567	76.0	104,551,359	49.8
12/31/20	253,296,184	157,215,558	96,080,626	62.1	107,729,939	89.2
12/31/21	276,823,829	232,210,969	44,612,860	83.9	113,882,287	39.2
12/31/22	264,386,142	249,164,799	15,221,343	94.2	110,462,169	13.8

(1) The 1977 Plan was terminated effective January 1, 2008 when all participants in the 1977 Plan were transferred to the GMEBS Plan.

Membership in Defined-Benefit Pension Plans

	Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	Vested Terminated Plan Members Entitled To But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	Active Participants
1945 Plan[1]	16	—	—
General Retirement Plan[1]	181	5	7
GMEBS[2]	808	194	2,211

(1) As of December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation date.
(2) As of July 1, 2022 actuarial valuation date.

The Consolidated Government is required by Georgia law to have an actuarial valuation of its defined-benefit pension plans done once every two years. The Consolidated Government met the minimum funding levels prescribed by state law through January 1, 2024.

The Consolidated Government has an actuarial valuation of the GMEBS Plan done every year and an actuarial valuation of the 1945 Plan and the General Retirement Plan done once every two years. The actuarial report prepared by The Segal Group, Inc. (“Segal”), dated August 19, 2022, presents the results of the July 1, 2022 actuarial valuation of the GMEBS Plan. The actuarial reports prepared by the CBIZ Benefits & Insurance Services, Inc. (“CBIZ”), dated August 9, 2023, present the results of the January 1, 2023 actuarial valuations of the General Retirement Plan and the 1945 Plan. For more complete information, reference is made to these actuarial reports, copies of which are available from the Consolidated Government upon request.

Note 9 of the audited financial statements included as a part of Appendix A to this Official Statement contains a detailed description of the Consolidated Government’s defined-benefit pension plans covering employees of the Consolidated Government. This description includes the principal actuarial assumptions used by Segal in preparing the actuarial valuation of the GMEBS Plan as of July 1, 2022, and used by CBIZ in preparing the actuarial valuations of the 1945 Plan and the General Retirement Plan as of January 1, 2023.

INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION REGARDING THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT’S DEFINED-BENEFIT PENSION PLANS RELIES ON INFORMATION PRODUCED BY THESE PENSION PLANS AND THEIR INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES. ACTUARIAL ASSESSMENTS ARE “FORWARD-LOOKING” INFORMATION THAT REFLECT THE JUDGMENT OF THE FIDUCIARIES OF THESE PENSION PLANS. ACTUARIAL ASSESSMENTS ARE BASED UPON A VARIETY OF ASSUMPTIONS, ONE OR MORE OF WHICH MAY PROVE TO BE INACCURATE OR BE CHANGED IN THE FUTURE, AND WILL CHANGE WITH THE FUTURE EXPERIENCE OF THESE PENSION PLANS.

Defined Contribution Plan

The Consolidated Government maintains a single employer, defined-contribution plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a) for certain of its full-time employees. In a defined-contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. The Consolidated Government has no liability under this plan except for contributions established and made each year. Employees are eligible to participate in the plan after one month of employment. Participants in the plan are required to contribute 4% of their salary, and the Consolidated Government is required to contribute 2% of the participant's salary to the plan. The Consolidated Government's contributions for each employee are fully vested after five years of continuous employment. The plan is administered by Nationwide Life Insurance. As of December 31, 2022, there were approximately 173 participants in the plan. For the year ended December 31, 2022, participants in the plan contributed approximately $185,016 and the Consolidated Government contributed approximately $92,525. The plan is currently closed to new participants.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The Consolidated Government also offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457(b). The plan is available to all employees and permits them to defer income taxation of a portion of their salary to future years. Participation in the plan is optional. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency, but employees do not incur a penalty for early withdrawal. All of the contributions into the plan come from employee contributions. In accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457, plan assets are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of plan participants. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of the trust are not reflected in the Consolidated Government's financial statements.

Other Employee Benefits

Consolidated Government employees accrue vacation and sick leave in different amounts, depending upon the period of time the Consolidated Government has employed them. The maximum amount of vacation leave that employees may accumulate is 43 days. The Consolidated Government pays accrued vacation leave upon termination of employment and has reflected a liability for accumulated vacation pay in its financial statements. The maximum amount of sick leave that Consolidated Government employees (other than firefighters) may accumulate is 132 days. The Consolidated Government, however, does not pay accrued sick leave upon termination of employment and has not reflected accumulated sick leave as a liability in the Consolidated Government's financial statements.

Other Post-Retirement Benefits

In addition to pension benefits, the Consolidated Government provides certain medical and death benefits for eligible retired employees of the Consolidated Government and their spouses. The Consolidated Government's employees who are also participants in one of the retirement plans are eligible for these post-employment retirement benefits if they reach normal retirement age or are totally disabled while employed by the Consolidated Government. The cost of these benefits is recognized as expenditures as claims and premiums are paid. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Consolidated Government contributed $5,063,634 to post-employment retirement benefits costs. The Consolidated Government currently funds and intends to continue to fund these benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. No trust fund has been established for future funding of these benefits. As of December 31, 2022, the most recent date for which an actuarial valuation is available, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was $141,559,004 and the actuarial value of assets was $0, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability of $141,559,004. As of the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation, there were 547 retirees and spouses of retirees receiving these post-employment retirement benefits. See Note 10 of the audited financial statements of the Consolidated Government included as a part of Appendix A to this Official Statement for further information concerning the Consolidated Government's post-retirement benefits.

Risk Management

Insurance Coverage and Governmental Immunity

Under Georgia law, the defense of sovereign immunity is available to the Consolidated Government, except for actions for the breach of written contracts and actions for the recovery of damage for any claim for which liability insurance protection has been provided, but only to the extent of the liability insurance provided. The Consolidated Government, however, may be unable to rely upon the defense of sovereign immunity and may be subject to liability in the event of suits alleging causes of action founded upon various federal laws, such as suits filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 alleging the deprivation of federal constitutional or statutory rights of an individual and suits alleging anti-competitive practices and violations of the federal antitrust laws by the Consolidated Government in the exercise of its delegated powers.

The Consolidated Government carries liability insurance for the types of claims and in amounts that are customary for similar entities for those categories of claims that are not subject to the defense of sovereign immunity. The Consolidated Government also carries property and casualty damage insurance on buildings and other physical assets.

Present insurance coverage for the Consolidated Government (excluding coverage relating to its airports) is summarized below:

Type	Amount in Force
Building and Contents[(1)]	$922,991,197
Employee Blanket Bond	100,000
Public Official Bond for each Commissioner	10,000

Type	Limits of Liability Each Occurrence	Aggregate
Public Officials' Liability[(2)]	$ 2,000,000	None
Pollution Legal Liability	10,000,000	$10,000,000
Directors and Officers Liability[(3)]	1,000,000	1,000,000
Automobile Liability[(4)]	1,000,000	None

(1) Includes boiler and machinery and valuable papers. Deductible of $50,000 applies.
(2) Self-insured retention of $250,000 applies.
(3) Self-insured retention of $10,000 applies.
(4) Includes pilot and fleet coverage, combined single limit (bodily injury and property damage).

The Consolidated Government maintains four Risk Management Funds to account for and finance its self-insured risks of loss. The Risk Management Funds are maintained to provide general liability insurance, workers' compensation coverage, and unemployment coverage for the Consolidated Government. As of December 31, 2022, the fund balances of the Risk Management Funds totaled $1,034,593. In addition, as of December 31, 2022, the Consolidated Government designated $4,525,000 of its unreserved fund balance in its general fund for risk management.

The Consolidated Government is also self-insured for its workers' compensation coverage through a self-insurance program that is administered under contracts with third party administrators. For a description of the Consolidated Government's self-insurance programs, see Note 11 to the audited financial statements of the Consolidated Government included as part of Appendix A to this Official Statement.

A summary of the Consolidated Government's self-insured retention and excess liability insurance coverage is set forth below:

	Self-Insured Retention		Excess Liability Insurance Limits of Liability	
Type	Each Occurrence	Aggregate	Each Occurrence	Aggregate
Workers' Compensation	$1,000,000	None	$1,000,000	None

The Consolidated Government requires payment and performance surety bonds and builders' risk insurance of all contractors and subcontractors involved in construction related to the Consolidated Government's facilities. The Consolidated Government requires the surety bonds to be issued by surety firms listed on the U.S. Treasury-approved list and the builders' risk insurance to be in the amount of the contract sums.

Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity is a significant concern for city and county governments, including the Consolidated Government. The Consolidated Government relies on computer systems and technologies to conduct many of its operations, including its internal and external communications, customer facing interactions, dissemination of information, online services, life safety services, operation of its water and wastewater system, accounting, and other administrative functions. Despite security measures, policies, and training, the Consolidated Government, like other public and private entities, is vulnerable to cyberattacks by third parties.

The Consolidated Government experienced and responded to a cybersecurity incident that began on May 21, 2023. On that date, the Consolidated Government began experiencing a disruption to certain of its computer systems. Based on its investigation, the Consolidated Government determined that an unauthorized actor gained access to certain Consolidated Government computer systems. The Consolidated Government did not communicate with the cybercrime group that has claimed responsibility for the incident. The Consolidated Government cooperated with law enforcement in their investigation into the incident.

During the disruption, the office of Mayor Garnett Johnson voluntarily released public statements on the Consolidated Government's website regarding the status of the disruption and its impact on Consolidated Government operations.

While the 2023 cybersecurity incident disrupted the Consolidated Government's daily operations in certain ways, the disruption did not have a material impact on the Consolidated Government's operations or on its finances. The Consolidated Government's revenue sources were not impacted or compromised, and the incident did not disrupt the Consolidated Government's ability to meet employee payroll or make vendor payments, its access to banking services, or its ability to make timely debt service payments on outstanding debt. Due to the incident, ad valorem property taxes levied for 2023 were not billed until mid-September 2023 and were not due until mid-November 2023, and as of the date hereof 91.3% of the 2023 assessed ad valorem property taxes have been collected.

Since the resolution of the cybersecurity incident, the Consolidated Government reassessed its security practices and protocols and has undertaken additional recommended measures in order to further enhance its cybersecurity. Based on best practices, the Consolidated Government does not disclose its cybersecurity threat contingency plans (including whether the Consolidated Government has obtained cybersecurity insurance). Due to the evolving nature of cyber threats, no assurances can be given, however, that these security measures or contingency plans will successfully prevent cyberattacks in the future.

LEGAL MATTERS

Pending Litigation

The Consolidated Government, like other similar bodies, is subject to a variety of suits and proceedings arising in the ordinary conduct of its affairs. The Consolidated Government, after reviewing the current status of all pending and threatened litigation with its special counsel, Plunkett, Hamilton, Manton & Graves, LLP, believes that, while the outcome of litigation cannot be predicted, the final settlement of all lawsuits that have been filed and of any actions or claims pending or threatened against the Consolidated Government or its officials in such capacity are adequately covered by insurance or will not have a material adverse effect upon the financial position or results of operations of the Consolidated Government.

There is no litigation now pending or, to the knowledge of the Consolidated Government, threatened against the Consolidated Government that (i) restrains or enjoins the issuance or delivery of the Bonds, the imposition of the Sales Tax, the levy of an ad valorem tax for the payment of the Bonds, or the use of the proceeds of the Bonds or (ii) questions or contests the validity of the Bonds or the proceedings and authority under which they are to be issued and the Sales Tax is to be imposed and an ad valorem tax is to be levied to pay the Bonds. Neither the creation, organization, or existence of the Consolidated Government, nor the title of the present members or other officials of the Board of Commissioners to their respective offices, is being contested or questioned.

Tax Matters

The following is a summary of certain material federal and State of Georgia income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Bonds for the investors described below and is based on the advice of Butler Snow LLP, as Bond Counsel. This summary is based upon laws, regulations, rulings and decisions currently in effect, all of which are subject to change. The discussion does not deal with all federal, state, local and other tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules, including but not limited to, partnerships or entities treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes, pension plans and foreign investors, except as otherwise indicated. In addition, this summary is generally limited to investors that are "U.S. holders" (as defined below) who will hold the Bonds as "capital assets" (generally, property held for investment) within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. Investors should consult their own tax advisors to determine the federal, state, local and other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Bonds. Prospective investors should note that no rulings have been or will be sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service") with respect to any of the federal income tax consequences discussed below, and no assurance can be given that the Service will not take contrary positions.

As used herein, a "U.S. holder" is a "U.S. person" that is beneficial owner of a Bond. A "non U.S. holder" is a holder (or beneficial owner) of a Bond that is not a U.S. person. For these purposes, a "U.S. Person" is a citizen or resident of the United States, a corporation or partnership created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof (except, in the case of a partnership, to the extent otherwise provided in the Treasury Regulations), an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source or a trust if (i) a United States court is able to exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and (ii) one or more United States persons have the authority to control all of the trust's substantial decisions.

In General. Although the Bonds are issued by the Consolidated Government, interest on the Bonds (including original issue discount treated as interest) is not excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. Interest on the Bonds (including original issue discount treated as interest) will be fully subject to federal income taxation. Thus, owners of the Bonds generally must include interest (including original issue discount treated as interest) on the Bonds in gross income for federal and State of Georgia income tax purposes.

To ensure compliance with Treasury Circular 230, holders of the Bonds should be aware and are hereby put on notice that: (a) the discussion in this Official Statement with respect to U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning the Bonds is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, by any taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer; (b) such discussion was written in connection with the promotion or marketing (within the meaning of Treasury Circular 230) of the transactions or matters addressed by such discussion; and (c) each taxpayer should seek advice based on its particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

Taxation of Interest Income of the Bonds. Payments of interest with regard to the Bonds will be includible as ordinary income when received or accrued by the holders thereof in accordance with their respective methods of accounting and applicable provisions of the Code. If the Bonds are deemed to be issued with original issue discount, Section 1272 of the Code requires the current ratable inclusion in income of original issue discount greater than a specified de minimis amount using a constant yield method of accounting. In general, original issue discount is calculated, with regard to any accrual period, by applying the instrument's yield to its adjusted issue price at the beginning of the accrual period, reduced by any qualified stated interest (as defined in the Code) allocable to the period. The aggregate original issue discount allocable to an accrual period is allocated to each day included in such period. The holder of a debt instrument must include in income the sum of the daily portions of original issue discount attributable to the number of days he owned the instrument. The legislative history of the original issue discount provisions indicates that the calculation and accrual of original issue discount should be based on the prepayment assumptions used by the parties in pricing the transaction.

Payments of interest received with respect to the Bonds will also constitute investment income for purposes of certain limitations of the Code concerning the deductibility of investment interest expense. Potential holders of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors concerning the treatment of interest payments with regard to the Bonds.

A purchaser (other than a person who purchases a Bond upon issuance at the issue price) who buys a Bond at a discount from its principal amount (or its adjusted issue price if issued with original issue discount greater than a specified de minimis amount) will be subject to the market discount rules of the Code. In general, the market discount rules of the Code treat principal payments and gain on disposition of a debt instrument as ordinary income to the extent of accrued market discount. Each potential investor should consult his tax advisor concerning the application of the market discount rules to the Bonds.

Sale or Exchange of the Bonds. If a Bondholder sells a Bond, such person will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on such sale and the Bondholder's basis in such Bond. Ordinarily, such gain or loss will be treated as a capital gain or loss. If the terms of a Bond were materially modified, in certain circumstances, a new debt obligation would be deemed created and exchanged for the prior obligation in a taxable transaction. Among the modifications which may be treated as material are those which relate to redemption provisions and, in the case of a nonrecourse obligation, those which involve the substitution of collateral. Each potential holder of a Bond should consult its own tax advisor concerning the circumstances in which the Bonds would be deemed reissued and the likely effects, if any, of such reissuance. The legal defeasance of the Bonds may result in a deemed sale or exchange of such Bonds under certain circumstances. Owners of such Bonds should consult their tax advisors as to the federal income tax consequences of such a defeasance.

Backup Withholding. Certain purchasers may be subject to backup withholding at the application rate determined by statute with respect to interest paid with respect to the Bonds, if the purchasers, upon issuance, fail to supply the indenture trustee or their brokers with their taxpayer identification numbers, furnish incorrect taxpayer identification numbers, fail to report interest, dividends or other "reportable payments" (as defined in the Code) properly, or, under certain circumstances, fail to provide the indenture trustee with a certified statement, under penalty of perjury, that they are not subject to backup withholding.

Tax Treatment of Original Issue Discount. The Bonds that have an original yield above their interest rate, as shown on the inside cover page of this Official Statement, are being sold at a discount (the "Discounted Obligations"). The difference between the initial public offering prices, as set forth on the inside cover hereof, of the Discounted Obligations and their stated amounts to be paid at maturity, constitutes original issue discount treated in the same manner for federal income tax purposes as interest, as described above.

In the case of an owner of a Discounted Obligation, the amount of original issue discount which is treated as having accrued with respect to such Discounted Obligation is added to the cost basis of the owner in determining, for federal income tax purposes, gain or loss upon disposition of a Discounted Obligation (including its sale, redemption or payment at maturity). Amounts received upon disposition of a Discounted Obligation which are attributable to accrued original issue discount will be treated as taxable interest, rather than as taxable gain, for federal income tax purposes.

Original issue discount is treated as compounding semiannually, at a rate determined by reference to the yield to maturity of each individual Discounted Obligation, on days which are determined by reference to the maturity date of such Discounted Obligation. The amount treated as original issue discount on a Discounted Obligation for a particular semiannual accrual period is equal to (a) the product of (i) the yield to maturity for such Discounted Obligation (determined by compounding at the close of each accrual period) and (ii) the amount which would have been the tax basis of such Discounted Obligation at the beginning of the particular accrual period if held by the original purchaser, (b) less the amount of any interest payable for such Discounted Obligation during the accrual period. The tax basis is determined by adding to the initial public offering price on such Discounted Obligation the sum of the amounts which have been treated as original issue discount for such purposes during all prior periods. If a Discounted Obligation is sold between semiannual compounding dates, original issue discount which would have been accrued for that semiannual compounding period for federal income tax purposes is to be apportioned in equal amounts among the days in such compounding period.

The Code contains additional provisions relating to the accrual of original issue discount in the case of owners of a Discounted Obligation who purchase such Discounted Obligations after the initial offering. Owners of Discounted Obligations including purchasers of the Discounted Obligations in the secondary market should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal income tax purposes of original issue discount accrued with respect to such obligations as of any date and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning a Discounted Obligation.

Tax Treatment of Bond Premium. The Bonds that have an original yield below their interest rate, as shown on the inside cover page of this Official Statement, are being sold at a premium (collectively, the "Premium Obligations"). An amount equal to the excess of the issue price of a Premium Obligation over its stated redemption price at maturity constitutes premium on such Premium Obligation. An initial purchaser of such Premium Obligation must amortize any premium over such Premium Obligation's term using constant yield principles, based on the purchaser's yield to maturity (or, in the case of Premium Obligations callable prior to their maturity, by amortizing the premium to the call date, based upon the purchaser's yield to the call date and giving effect to any call premium). As premium is amortized, it offsets the interest allocable to the corresponding payment period and the purchaser's basis in such Premium Obligation is reduced by a corresponding amount resulting in an increase in the gain (or decrease in the loss) to be recognized for federal income tax purposes upon a sale or disposition of such Premium Obligation prior to its maturity. Even though the purchaser's basis may be reduced, no federal income tax deduction is allowed. The same treatment is afforded to the Premium Obligations purchased at a premium in the secondary market. Purchasers of Premium Obligations should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination and treatment of amortizable premium for federal income tax purposes and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning such Premium Obligations.

State, Local or Foreign Taxation. No representations are made regarding the tax consequences of purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds under the tax laws of any state (other than State of Georgia), locality or foreign jurisdiction. Investors considering an investment in the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding such tax consequences.

Tax-Exempt Investors. In general, an entity which is exempt from federal income tax under the provisions of Section 501 of the Code is subject to tax on its unrelated business taxable income. An unrelated trade or business is any trade or business which is not substantially related to the purpose which forms the basis for such entity's exemption. However, under the provisions of Section 512 of the Code, interest may be excluded from the calculation of unrelated business taxable income unless the obligation which gave rise to such interest is subject to acquisition indebtedness. Therefore, except to the extent any holder of a Bond incurs acquisition indebtedness with respect to a Bond, interest paid or accrued with respect to such Bondholder may be excluded by such tax-exempt Bondholder from the calculation of unrelated business taxable income. Each potential tax-exempt holder of a Bond is urged to consult its own tax advisor regarding the application of these provisions.

Changes in Federal and State Tax Law. From time to time, there are legislative proposals in the Congress and in the states that, if enacted, could alter or amend the federal and state tax matters referred to above or adversely affect the market value of the Bonds. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such proposal might be enacted or whether if enacted it would apply to bonds issued prior to enactment. In addition, regulatory actions are from time to time announced or proposed and litigation is threatened or commenced which, if implemented or concluded in a particular manner, could adversely affect the market value of the Bonds. It cannot be predicted whether any such regulatory action will be implemented, how any particular litigation or judicial action will be resolved, or whether the Bonds or the market value thereof would be impacted thereby. Purchasers of the Bonds should consult their tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed legislation, regulatory initiatives or litigation.

Validation Proceedings

The State of Georgia instituted proceedings in the Superior Court of Richmond County, Georgia to validate the Bonds. The State of Georgia was the plaintiff in the proceeding, and the Consolidated Government was the defendant. A final judgment confirming and validating the Bonds was entered on January 29, 2024. Under Georgia law, the judgment of validation will be final and conclusive with respect to the validity of the Bonds against the Consolidated Government.

Closing Certificates

At closing of the sale of the Bonds, the Consolidated Government will deliver to the purchasers a certificate (1) that no litigation is pending or threatened against it which would have a material effect on the issuance or validity of the Bonds, the imposition of the Sales Tax, or the levy and collection of an ad valorem tax to pay the Bonds or on the financial condition of the Consolidated Government and (2) that the information contained in this Official Statement does not contain any misstatement of a material fact and does not omit to state any material fact necessary to make the statements herein contained, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ratings

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P"), have assigned ratings of "Aa2" and "AA," respectively, to the Bonds. The ratings reflect only the respective views of the rating agencies, and any desired explanation of the significance of each rating should be obtained from the rating agency furnishing such rating, at the following addresses: Moody's Investors Service, Inc., 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007 and S&P Global Ratings, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041. Generally, a rating agency bases its rating on the information and materials furnished to it and on investigations, studies, and assumptions of its own. There is no assurance that either or both of such ratings will remain unchanged for any given period of time or that they will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by the rating agency furnishing the same, if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may have an adverse effect on the liquidity and market price of the Bonds. A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time.

Sale at Competitive Bidding

The Bonds were offered by the Consolidated Government at competitive bidding on May 7, 2024, in accordance with the Notice of Sale. The interest rates shown on the inside cover page of this Official Statement are the interest rates to the Consolidated Government resulting from the award of the Bonds at a competitive bidding. The prices shown on the inside cover page of this Official Statement were furnished by the successful bidder for the Bonds. All other information concerning the nature and terms of any re-offering should be obtained from the successful bidder for the Bonds and not from the Consolidated Government.

Financial Advisor

The Consolidated Government has employed Davenport & Company LLC, Atlanta, Georgia, as its Financial Advisor in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The Financial Advisor has not conducted a detailed investigation of the affairs of the Consolidated Government to determine the completeness or accuracy of this Official Statement. Because of its limited participation, the Financial Advisor has not independently verified any of the data contained herein, makes no representations or warranties, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of such information, and has no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

Independent Auditors

The basic financial statements of the Consolidated Government as of December 31, 2022 and for the year then ended, attached hereto as Appendix A, have been audited by Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC, Macon, Georgia, independent certified public accountants, to the extent and for the period indicated in its report thereon, which appears in Appendix A. Such financial statements have been included herein in reliance upon the report of Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC.

Additional Information

Use of the words "shall," "must," or "will" in this Official Statement in summaries of documents or laws to describe future events or continuing obligations is not intended as a representation that such event will occur or obligation will be fulfilled but only that the document or law contemplates or requires such event to occur or obligation to be fulfilled.

Any statements made in this Official Statement involving estimates or matters of opinion, whether or not so expressly stated, are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any of the estimates or matters of opinion will be realized. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement which may have been made orally or in writing is to be construed as a contract with the owners of the Bonds.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

CERTIFICATION

The execution and delivery of this Official Statement, and its distribution and use, have been duly authorized and approved by the Consolidated Government.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

By: /s/ Garnett L. Johnson
Mayor

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

This page intentionally left blank.

MAULDIN & JENKINS
CPAs & ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners
of Augusta, Georgia
Augusta, Georgia

Report on the 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 **Augusta, Georgia** (the "Government"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Government's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, 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 Augusta, Georgia, as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison information for the General Fund, American Rescue Plan Act Fund, the Fire Protection Fund, and the Urban Redevelopment Agency Fund 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 Richmond County Department of Health, the Augusta Canal Authority, the Downtown Development Authority, or the Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority, which represent 100% of the assets, net position, and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Richmond County Department of Health, the Augusta Canal Authority, the Downtown Development Authority, and the Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

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 ("*Government Auditing Standards*"). 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 Government, 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.

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 Government'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 Government'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 Government'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 (on pages 5 through 19), the Changes in the Government's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios (on page 116), the Schedules of Changes in the Government's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios (on pages 117 – 122), the Schedules of Government Contributions (on pages 123 through 128), and the Schedules of Pension Investment Returns (on pages 129 and 130) be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 and other auditors 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
We have previously audited the Government's December 31, 2021 financial statements, and we expressed unmodified audit opinions on the respective 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, in our report dated June 29, 2022. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which they were derived.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Government's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules and the Schedule of Expenditures of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax proceeds, as required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated ("O.C.G.A.") §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 by us and other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules and the Schedule of Expenditures of Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax proceeds is 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 is comprised of 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 December 31, 2023, on our consideration of the Government'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 Government'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 the Government's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Macon, Georgia
December 31, 2023

The Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report ("ACFR") of Augusta, Georgia (the "Government") provides an overall narrative and analysis of the Government's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. This MD&A is designed to look at the Government's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the financial statements with the notes to financial statements, which follow this narrative, to enhance their understanding of the Government's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for the year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

- The Government's combined net position totaled $1.28 billion.

- The Government's total net position increased by $19.4 million, primarily due to capital spending funded by the Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax ("SPLOST") revenues received in 2022, but will be expended in future years, federal pandemic relief funds American Rescue Plan Act ("ARPA"), federal aviation grants, and sales tax revenue increases.

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Government's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $309.8 million, an increase of $44.95 million from the prior year. Approximately 16.8% of this total amount, or $52 million, is available for spending at the Government's discretion (unassigned fund balance).

- At the end of the current fiscal year, total fund balance for the General Fund was $54.4 million, or 31.9% of total General Fund expenditures for the fiscal year. Of this amount, $4.5 million has been assigned for risk management, and $49.4 million, or 90.9% of the total General Fund balance, as unassigned.

- Combined revenue totaled $537 million, of which governmental activities totaled $336.7 million and business-type activities totaled $200.3 million. Current year revenues increased approximately 5.1% from those of the prior year.

- Overall assets totaled $2.2 billion of which governmental activities totaled $1.2 billion and business-type activities totaled $1 billion. Current year assets increased approximately 3.3% from those of the prior year.

- Overall deferred outflows totaled $97.2 million of which governmental activities totaled $81.9 million and business-type activities totaled $15.3 million. Current year deferred outflows decreased approximately 7.8% from those of the prior year.

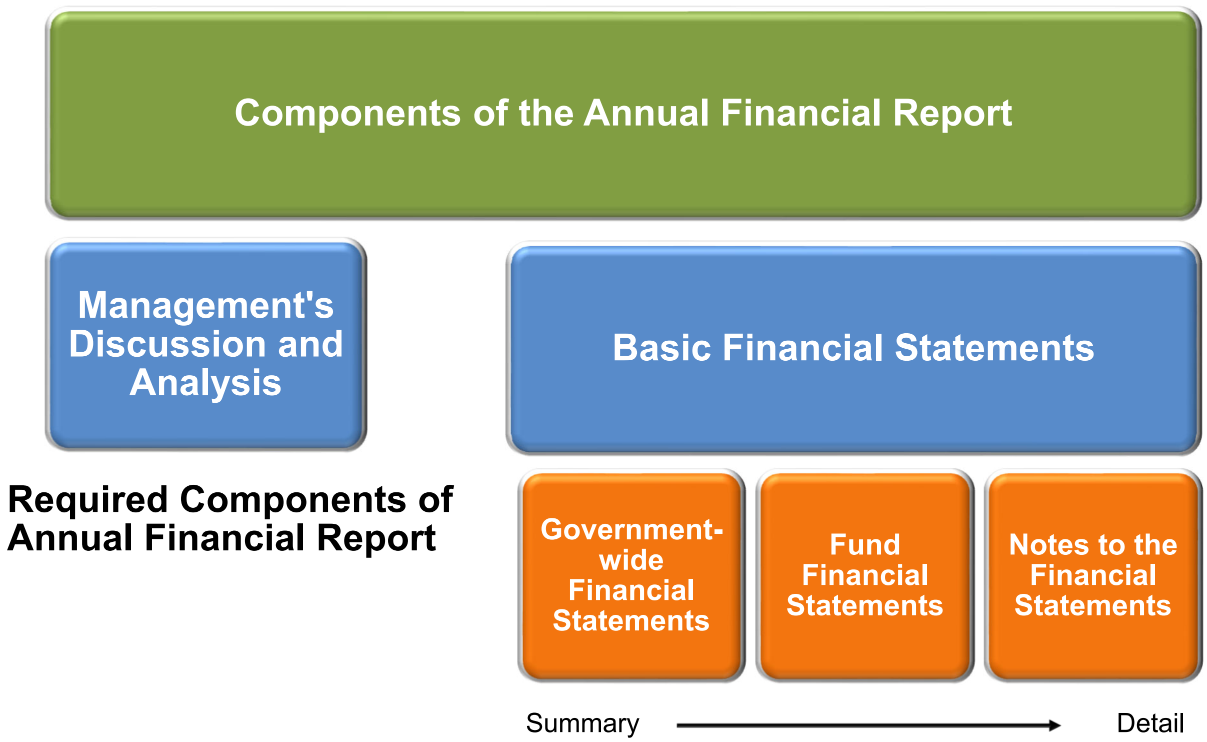
- Overall liabilities totaled $879.7 million of which governmental activities totaled $356.7 million and business-type activities totaled $523 million. Current year liabilities decreased approximately 7.4% from those of the prior year.

- Overall deferred inflows totaled $136.6 million of which governmental activities totaled $112.8 million and business-type activities totaled $23.8 million. Current year deferred inflows increased approximately 167.8% from those of the prior year.

Financial Highlights (Continued)

- Overall expenses totaled $489 million of which governmental activities totaled $311.9 million and business-type activities totaled $177.1 million. Current year expenses increased approximately 6.6% from those of the prior year.

- Expenses of governmental activities exceeded program revenues by $222.1 million, resulting in the use of general revenues (primarily taxes).



Basic Financial Statements

The first two statements in the basic financial statements are the **Government-wide Financial Statements** and the **Fund Financial Statements**.

The **Government-wide Financial Statements** provide both short-term and long-term information about the Government's financial status.

The next statements are the **Fund Financial Statements**. These statements focus on the activities of the individual parts of the Government. These statements provide more detail than the government-wide statements. There are four parts to the Fund Financial Statements: 1) the governmental funds statements; 2) the budgetary comparison statements; 3) the proprietary fund statements; and 4) the fiduciary fund statements.

Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The next section of the basic financial statements is the **Notes to Financial Statements**. The notes to financial statements explain in detail some of the data contained in those statements.

After the notes, **Supplementary Information** is provided to show details about the Government's nonmajor governmental funds and internal service funds, all of which are added together in one column on the appropriate basic financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements provide a broad view of the Government's operations in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the Government's financial position, which assists in assessing the economic condition at the end of the fiscal year. These statements are prepared using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. This means the statements take into account all revenues and expenses connected with the fiscal year even if cash involved has not been received or paid. The government-wide financial statements include the following two statements:

The **Statement of Net Position** presents information on all of the Government's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Government is improving or deteriorating.

The **Statement of Activities** presents information showing how the Government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will not result in cash flows until future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave). This statement also presents a comparison between direct expense and program revenues for each function of the Government.

The government-wide statements are divided into three categories: 1) governmental activities, 2) business-type activities, and 3) component units. The governmental activities include most of the Government's basic services such as general administration, judicial services, public safety, public works, health and welfare, culture and recreation, and housing and community development. Property taxes, sales taxes, and state and federal grant funds finance most of these activities. The business-type activities are those services that the Government charges a fee to customers in order to provide. These include Water and Sewer, Augusta Regional Airport, Waste Management, Transit, Daniel Field Airport, Garbage Collection, and Stormwater Utility. The final category is component units. The Augusta-Richmond County Board of Health is a public health department. Although legally separate from the Government, the Government appoints a voting majority of the board. Augusta Canal Authority, Downtown Development Authority, and the Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority are also component units for which the Government is fiscally responsible.

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. The Government, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

The fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the Government, reporting the Government's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. All of the funds of the Government can be divided into three categories: 1) governmental funds, 2) proprietary funds, and 3) fiduciary funds. These fund categories use different accounting approaches and should be interpreted differently.

Governmental Funds

Most of the basic services provided by the Government are financed through governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide statements, these funds focus on how assets can readily be converted into cash and the amount of funds left at year-end that will be available for spending in the next year. Governmental funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual accounting,* which focuses on current financial resources. Such information may be useful in evaluating the Government's short-term financing requirements. These statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Government's finances that assist in determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet the Government's current needs. The relationship between governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements and the governmental funds financial statements is described in a reconciliation that is a part of the fund financial statements.

The Government has five governmental fund types: 1) the General Fund, 2) Special Revenue Funds, 3) Debt Service Funds, 4) the Capital Projects Funds, and 5) the Permanent Fund. The Government reported five major governmental funds: 1) the General Fund, 2) American Rescue Plan Act, 3) Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Fund ("SPLOST") Phase 8, 4) Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Fund ("SPLOST") Phase 7, and 5) the Fire Protection Fund.

Proprietary Funds

The Government has two types of proprietary funds used to account for activities that operate similar to commercial enterprises found in the private sector. Funds that charge fees for services provided to outside customers including other local governments are known as Enterprise Funds. These funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Funds that charge fees for services provided to departments within the reporting government are known as Internal Service Funds. Proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting, thus there is no reconciliation needed between the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities and the proprietary fund financial statements, except for the allocation of internal service fund activity.

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Enterprise Funds

The Government has seven enterprise funds: Water and Sewer, Augusta Regional Airport, Waste Management, Transit, Daniel Field Airport, Stormwater and Garbage Collection. The Government also has seven internal service funds: Risk Management, Fleet Operations, and Workers' Compensation, Employee Health Benefits, Unemployment, Long-Term Disability Insurance and GMA Leases. The Water and Sewer, Augusta Regional Airport, Stormwater, and Garbage Collection funds are the only funds being considered major funds for presentation purposes.

Fiduciary Funds

The Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the Government as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and other departments. The Government is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and only by those to whom the assets belong. These funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources are not available to support the Government's operations or programs.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

	Governmental Activities 2022	Business-type Activities 2022	Total 2022	Governmental Activities 2021	Business-type Activities 2021	Total 2021
Current and other assets	$ 422,857,090	$ 240,602,312	$ 663,459,402	$ 347,203,906	$ 236,822,020	$ 584,025,926
Capital assets	773,195,715	766,351,782	1,539,547,497	775,738,842	771,753,684	1,547,492,526
Total assets	1,196,052,805	1,006,954,094	2,203,006,899	1,122,942,748	1,008,575,704	2,131,518,452
Deferred outflows of resources	81,934,431	15,323,836	97,258,267	88,432,210	17,007,202	105,439,412
Long-term liabilities	259,052,629	482,615,240	741,667,869	320,531,397	525,623,241	846,154,638
Other liabilities	97,663,192	40,351,463	138,014,655	63,898,298	39,863,758	103,762,056
Total liabilities	356,715,821	522,966,703	879,682,524	384,429,695	565,486,999	949,916,694
Deferred inflows of resources	112,829,750	23,782,647	136,612,397	37,891,197	13,112,474	51,003,671
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	685,219,610	315,208,335	1,000,427,945	686,754,543	299,740,507	986,495,050
Restricted	246,987,912	47,750,100	294,738,012	199,845,230	69,188,903	269,034,133
Unrestricted	(123,765,857)	112,570,145	(11,195,712)	(97,545,707)	78,054,023	(19,491,684)
Total net position	$ 808,441,665	$ 475,528,580	$ 1,283,970,245	$ 789,054,066	$ 446,983,433	$ 1,236,037,499

Net Position

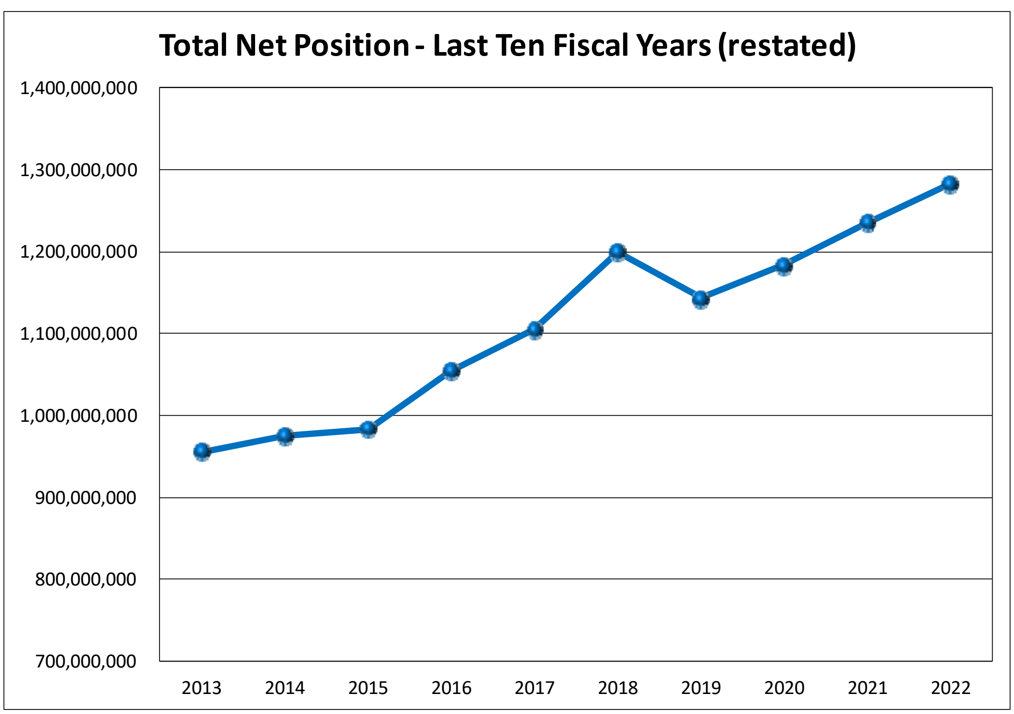
Net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets of the Government exceeded liabilities by $1.28 billion as of December 31, 2022.

The largest portion of the Government's net position, $1 billion, or 77.9%, reflects its investment in capital assets such as land, buildings, equipment and infrastructure (road, bridges, sidewalks, water lines and sewer lines) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Government uses these capital assets to provide services to its citizens; therefore, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Government's investment in its 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 cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the Government's net position, $294.7 million, or 23%, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, $-112 million, or -.87%, would be available to meet the Government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Several particular aspects of the Government's financial operations positively influenced the total *unrestricted governmental net position*:

- Continued diligence in the maintenance of 75 – 90 days unreserved fund balance in the General Fund.
- Continued diligence in the collection of property taxes by maintaining a collection percentage of 99% for real and personal property.
- Continued low cost of debt due to the Government's high bond rating.

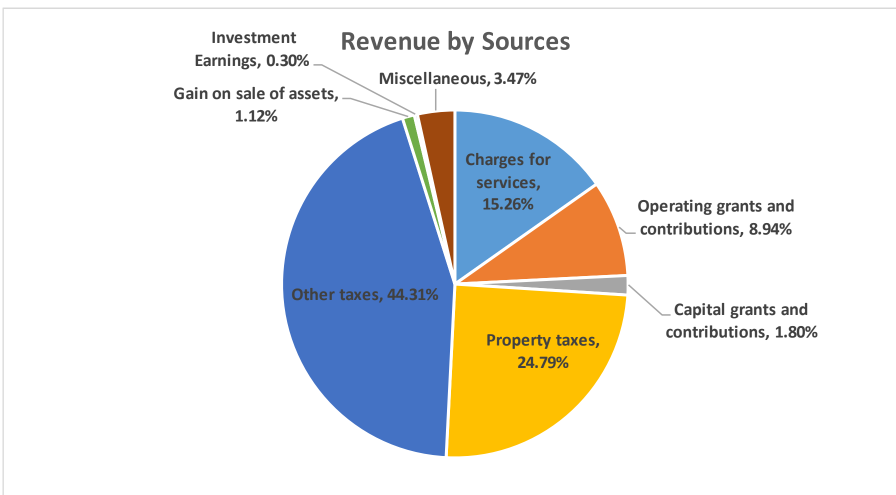


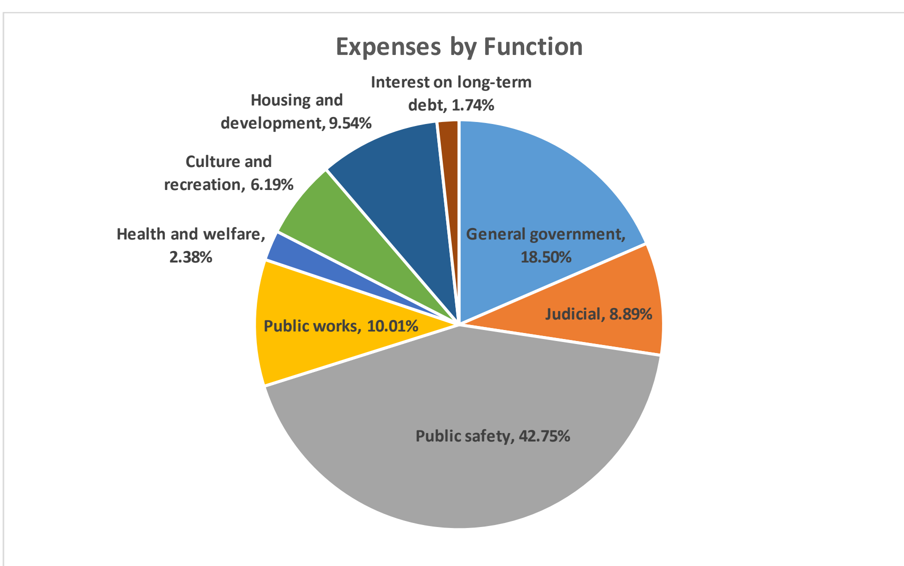
Changes in Net Position

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the Government's net position by $19.4 million, thereby accounting for 40.4% of the total growth in the net position of the Government. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

Governmental revenues. Property tax (23.9%) and other taxes (44.6%) continue as the main source of revenue of the Government amounting to 68.5% in 2022, compared to 78.4% in 2021. Sales tax revenues contributed approximately $111 million to net position.

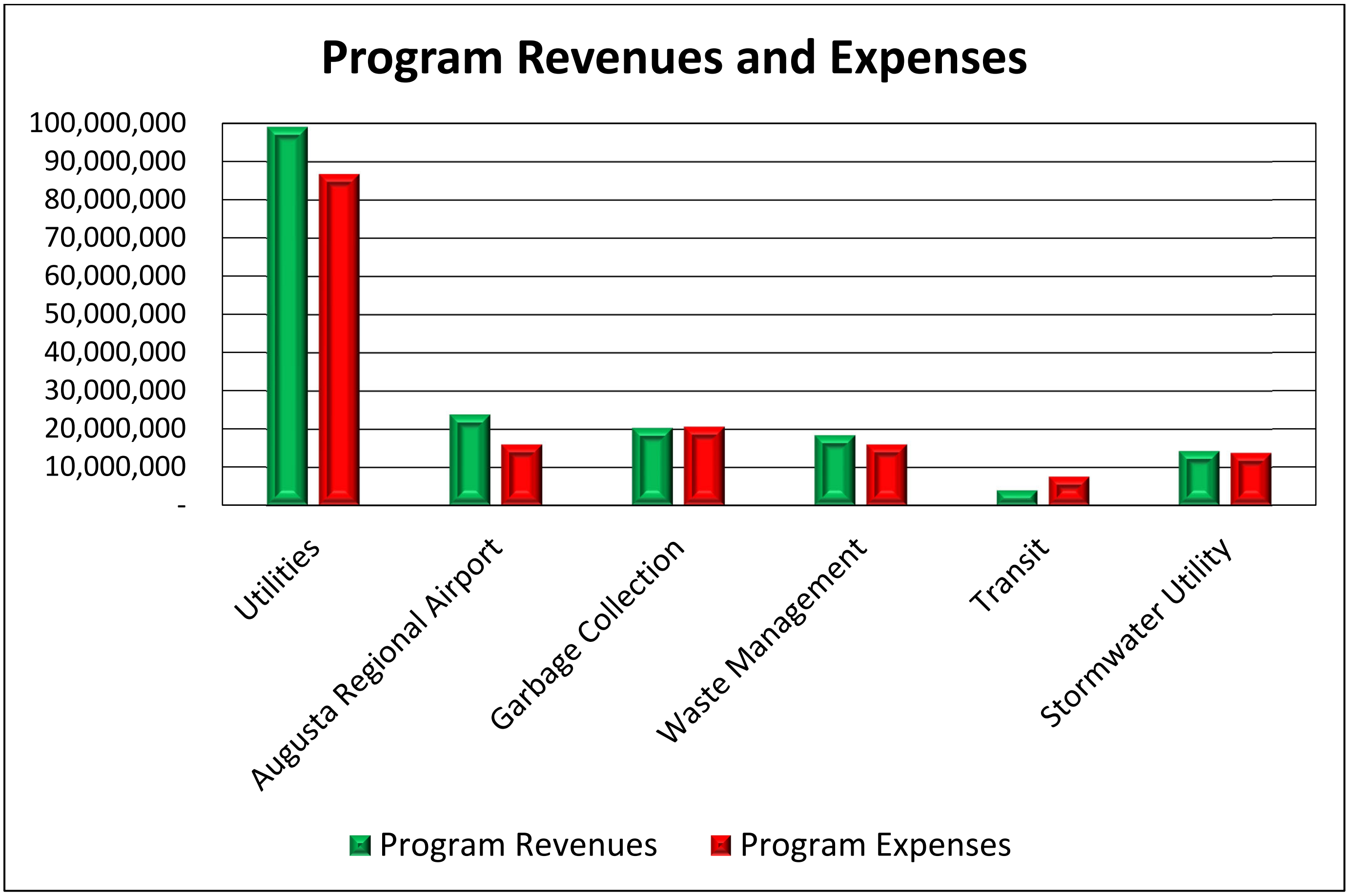
Governmental functional expenses. As reflected in the summary of Changes in Net Position, the Government expended 50.8% of the appropriations for judicial and public safety expenses. The Government continues to commit substantial financial resources for the safety of its citizens. Other expenses accounted for the remaining 49.2%. Other Post-Employment Benefits continue to be a substantial expense for the Government.





Changes in Net Position (Continued)

Business-type activities. Business-type activities increased the Government's net position by approximately $28.6 million. A significant portion of the increase was the result of revenues received from the federal government for airport grants.



Changes in Net Position (Continued)

The Government's Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2022	Business-type Activities 2022	Total 2022	Governmental Activities 2021	Business-type Activities 2021	Total 2021
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 48,520,716	$ 185,158,675	$ 233,679,391	$ 49,295,402	$ 168,558,805	$ 217,854,207
Operating grants and contributions	32,919,663	-	32,919,663	28,887,944	-	28,887,944
Capital grants and contributions	8,345,576	13,390,692	21,736,268	5,820,852	18,525,375	24,346,227
General revenues:						
Property taxes	80,506,794	-	80,506,794	80,073,638	-	80,073,638
Other taxes	150,238,680	-	150,238,680	143,103,467	-	143,103,467
Gain on sale of assets	724,230	211	724,441	3,604,273	3,628	3,607,901
Unrestricted investment earnings	2,931,537	1,716,217	4,647,754	956,370	1,017,098	1,973,468
Miscellaneous	12,516,094	-	12,516,094	11,210,423	-	11,210,423
Total revenues	336,703,290	200,265,795	536,969,085	322,952,369	188,104,906	511,057,275
Expenses:						
General government	58,696,846	-	58,696,846	52,634,825	-	52,634,825
Judicial	27,202,080	-	27,202,080	25,277,951	-	25,277,951
Public safety	131,235,584	-	131,235,584	121,616,606	-	121,616,606
Public works	40,204,278	-	40,204,278	28,466,160	-	28,466,160
Health and welfare	7,490,794	-	7,490,794	6,764,180	-	6,764,180
Culture and recreation	21,542,402	-	21,542,402	17,621,313	-	17,621,313
Housing and development	23,028,013	-	23,028,013	27,143,107	-	27,143,107
Interest on long-term debt	2,503,802	-	2,503,802	4,948,740	-	4,948,740
Waste management	-	14,387,774	14,387,774	-	25,098,210	25,098,210
Water and sewer	-	94,051,311	94,051,311	-	87,377,719	87,377,719
Airports	-	24,846,644	24,846,644	-	19,443,319	19,443,319
Transit	-	8,892,246	8,892,246	-	8,410,143	8,410,143
Stormwater	-	16,040,485	16,040,485	-	12,821,771	12,821,771
Garbage Collection	-	18,914,080	18,914,080	-	20,940,926	20,940,926
Total expenses	311,903,799	177,132,540	489,036,339	284,472,881	174,092,088	458,564,969
Increase in net position before transfers	24,799,491	23,133,255	47,932,746	38,479,488	14,012,818	52,492,306
Transfers	(5,411,892)	5,411,892	-	(2,831,460)	2,831,460	-
Change in net position	19,387,599	28,545,147	47,932,746	35,648,028	16,844,278	52,492,306
Net position, January 1	789,054,066	446,983,433	1,236,037,499	753,406,038	430,139,155	1,183,545,193
Net position, December 31	$ 808,441,665	$ 475,528,580	$ 1,283,970,245	$ 789,054,066	$ 446,983,433	$ 1,236,037,499

Financial Analysis of the Government's Individual Funds

The Government uses fund accounting to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the Government's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Government's financial requirements. In particular, the unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. The combined fund balance of all the governmental funds is $309.8 million, of which $47.5 million, or 15.3%, is unassigned.

General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Government. At the end of the current fiscal year, total fund balance of the General Fund was $54.4 million, of which $49.8 million, or 90.9%, was unassigned. A portion of the fund balance in the General Fund is designated for risk management, in the amount of $4.5 million. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. As of December 31, 2022, total unassigned fund balance represents 28.9% of total General Fund expenditures.

The fund balance of the General Fund increased by $8.4 million, or 18.3%. One key factor to this result was an increase in sale taxes collected. Sales tax collections for the General Fund totaled $42.5 million in 2022, as opposed to $38.2 million in 2021, an approximate increase of 11.3%. During 2022 an increase in interest income was another factor. Interest income in 2022 totaled $1.7 million compared to $551,000 in 2021. This resulted in additional revenue in the General Fund available to the Government.

During the year, the Government revised the budget on several occasions. Generally, budget amendments fall into one of five categories: 1) amendments to appropriate fund balance for encumbrances from the prior year; 2) amendments made to adjust the estimates that are used to prepare the original budget resolution once exact information is available; 3) amendments made to recognize new funding amounts from external sources, such as Federal and state grants; 4) increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services; and 5) amendments to transfer appropriations between departments. The fifth category has no effect on the final budget and, therefore, is not addressed in this narrative.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The actual operating revenues for the General Fund were lower than the budgeted amount by approximately $7.5 million, or 4.2%. The individual sources within the revenues fluctuated both positively and negatively.

The 2022 adopted budget (November 16, 2021) projected Ad Valorem tax revenues at 2021 levels with slightly projected growth in the tax digest and a slight increase in sales tax revenues. Franchise fee revenues were projected to be basically flat from 2021 to 2022.

Major Funds

Major funds included in the fund financial statements are the American Rescue Plan Act Fund, Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (“SPLOST”) Fund Phase 8, Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (“SPLOST”) Fund Phase 7 and Fire Protection Fund. The Government received pandemic relief funds from the American Rescue Plan Act. The funds were used to provide $7.3 million of services in accordance with the program guidelines. The Government uses Capital Projects Funds to account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities that are not financed by Proprietary Funds. The proceeds of the special purpose 1% sales tax are accounted for in Capital Projects Funds until improvement projects are completed. The SPLOST Fund Phase 8’s fund balance is $35.4 million, all of which is held for specific construction and improvement projects and capital acquisitions. The SPLOST Fund Phase 7’s fund balance is $91.7 million, all of which is held for specific construction and improvement projects and capital acquisitions. The Government uses the Fire Protection Fund mainly to account for receipts and disbursements of tax revenues for fire protection services. Primary revenue sources are ad valorem taxes and insurance premium taxes while primary expenditures are for public safety. Revenue is collected from a separate millage rate levied in the former unincorporated area and from a transfer of ad valorem revenue collected from the former City of Augusta’s Urban Services District. The Fire Protection Fund’s fund balance is $27.2 million, all of which is held for specific public safety projects. The increase in the fund balance for SPLOST phases 8 and 7 is due to the programmed expenditure rate and is over a longer period than the collection period. The collection periods for this fund are approximately six years, while expenditures on the capital projects being funded will take place over an extended period of up to 15 years.

Proprietary Funds

The activities of the Government that render services to the general public on a user charge basis, or that require periodic determination of revenues for public policy are accounted for as Enterprise Funds. The Government’s proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide statements but in more detail. Unrestricted net position at the end of the year were as follows: Water and Sewer System Fund, $62.4 million; Augusta Regional Airport, $22.3 million; Garbage Collection Fund, $21.2 million; Stormwater Utility Fund, $6.7 million; Nonmajor Enterprise funds, $3.7 million. The total growth (reduction) in net position for previously mentioned funds were $12.9 million, $11.9 million, $2.4 million, -$767 thousand, and $3.6 million, respectively. Other factors concerning the finances of these funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the Government’s business-type activities.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Government’s investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2022 amounts to $1.54 billion (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, equipment, infrastructure, and construction in progress. Infrastructure assets are items that are normally immovable and of value only to the Government, such as roads, bridges, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and other similar items.

Capital Assets (Continued)

Major capital asset transactions during the year included construction of infrastructure, buildings, acquisition of public safety vehicles, construction of water and sewerage systems, and construction of a new airport terminal and building.

The Government's Capital Assets (net of depreciation)

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Land	$ 27,870,024	$ 20,603,904	$ 48,473,928
Land and site improvements	9,892,544	9,780,496	19,673,040
Buildings and building improvements	220,647,155	68,320,719	288,967,874
Water and sewerage systems	-	513,759,148	513,759,148
Landfill cells	-	8,174,473	8,174,473
Infrastructure	382,286,320	76,368,052	458,654,372
Vehicles, machinery and equipment	24,163,501	18,021,659	42,185,160
Construction in progress	108,336,171	51,323,331	159,659,502
	$ 773,195,715	$ 766,351,782	$ 1,539,547,497

Additional information on the Government's capital assets can be found in Note 6 of the Notes to Financial Statements of this report.

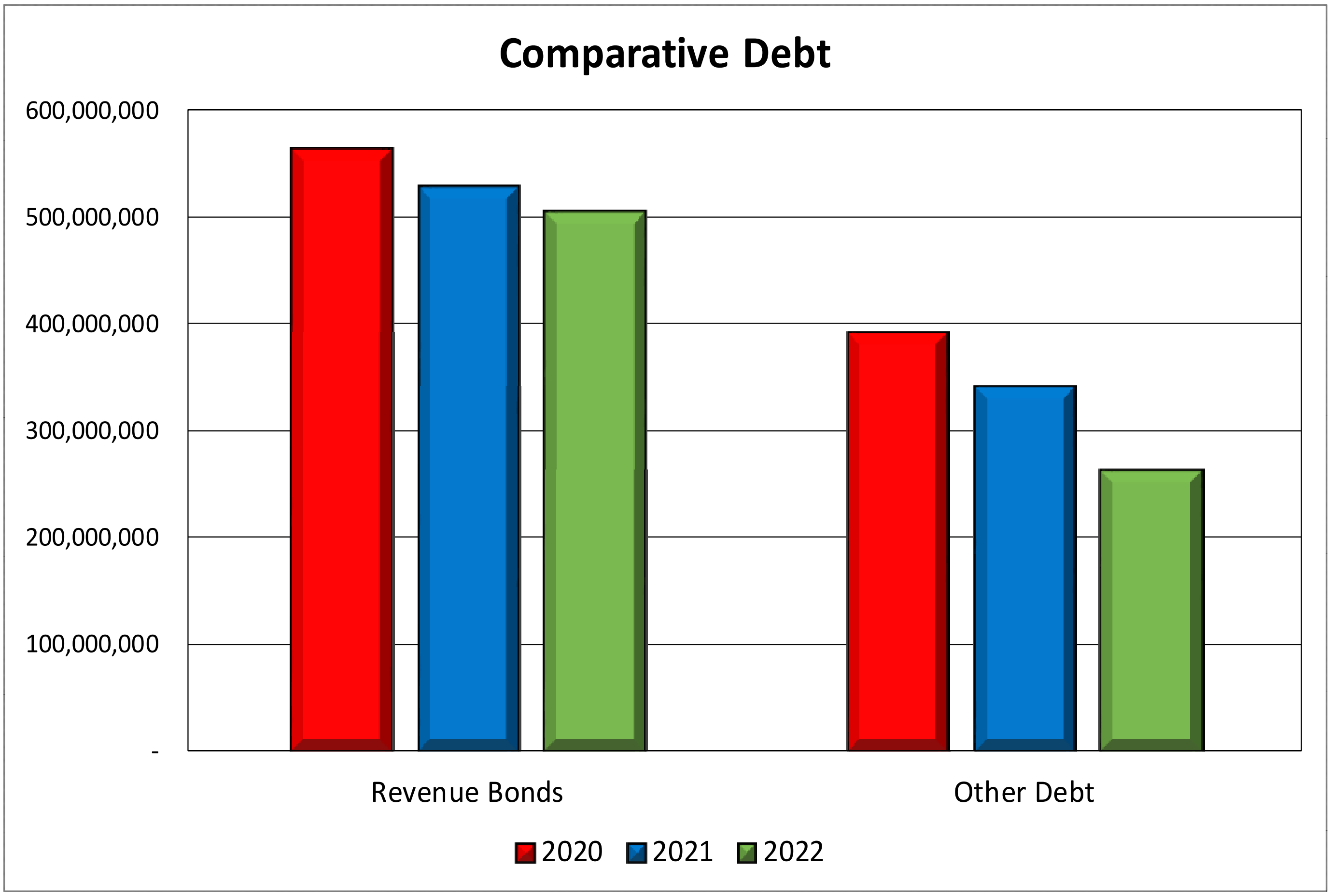
Long-term Debt

As of December 31, 2022, the Government had a total of $772.5 million in outstanding long-term debt. Of this amount, $438.1 million consists of revenue bonds backed by the revenues of the water and sewer system, waste management system and the Augusta Regional Airport. A table of the Government's outstanding debt can be found below.

The Government's Outstanding Debt General Obligation and Revenue Bonds

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Revenue bonds	**$ 69,414,337**	$ 72,683,656	**$ 438,094,415**	$ 458,257,250	**$ 507,508,752**	$ 530,940,906
Other debt	**199,468,084**	257,306,510	**65,544,317**	86,816,274	**265,012,401**	344,122,784
Total debt	**$ 268,882,421**	$ 329,990,166	**$ 503,638,732**	$ 545,073,524	**$ 772,521,153**	$ 875,063,690

Long-term Debt (Continued)



The Government's bond rating of Aa2 by Moody's Investor Service and AA by Standard and Poor's ("S&P") was confirmed in February 2018. The Government's bond ratings are clear indications of the sound financial condition of the Government. The high ratings are a primary factor in keeping interest costs low on the Government's outstanding debt.

The State of Georgia limits the amount of general obligation debt that a unit of government can issue to 10% of the total assessed value of taxable property located within that government's boundaries. The legal debt margin for the Government is $553 million based on the 2022 County-wide bond digest of $5.79 billion.

Additional information regarding the Government's long-term debt can be found in Note 7 of the Notes to the Financial Statements of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

The following key economic indicators reflect the continued stability of the Government:

- The U.S. Army Cyber Command headquarters is located at Fort Eisenhower (formerly Fort Gordon) and is the home of the Cyber Center of Excellence. The scope and mission of Cyber Center of Excellence continues to expand, increasing the number of military and civilian personnel required.
- The HUB for Community Innovation is a $33.5 privately funded community resource center which opened in early 2022.
- Phase two of the Transportation Improvement Act of 2021 ("TIA") was approved on June 9, 2021. The regional impact is $555 million, projects based in the County are budgeted at $302 million. Collections for this phase will begin in 2023
- Phase 8 of the Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax ("SPLOST") was approved on March 16, 2021. Collection for the $250 million list of projects began January 1, 2022 and is expected to last five years.
- The Government has received the following national and state rankings:

  - CNBC: Best City for a starter home.
  - U.S. News & World Report: One of the best places to retire.
  - Digital Journal: Ranked fourth in the top places to live in the U.S.
  - Association of County Commissioners of Georgia – County of Excellence award.
  - Forbes Travel Guide: Why Augusta, Georgia, may be the South's best-kept secret.
  - WalletHub.com ranked Augusta #8 recently for Best Cities to Start a Business.
  - Credit.com named Augusta as one of the most affordable housing markets in the United States for first-time homebuyers.

The Government has an unemployment rate of 3.3%, which is slightly higher than the state average of 3.0%.

Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2022

Each year, the Government's overall goal is to provide essential services to our citizens as cost effectively and professionally as possible. Available resources must be allocated in a manner that balances the basic needs of our citizens for public safety and infrastructure with those associated that provide an enhanced quality of life, such as recreation and cultural arts. The Augusta Commission works diligently to plan for the future while ensuring current programs and services are working as smoothly as possible. We continually seek to improve.

Governmental Activities. Ad Valorem Taxes as well as Local Option Sales Taxes are projected to increase slightly above the 2021 levels. Other taxes are expected to remain stable. The FY 2022 budget for the General Fund is expected to be slightly above the 2022 level, primarily due to increases in salaries as a result of the adoption of a living wage initiative. Also increasing expenditures levels are the costs related to the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. The general economic climate for the City government of 2022 is expected to be stable.

Business–type Activities. Water and Sewer charges for services revenue is projected to increase slightly with the anticipation of additional customers.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of the Government's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to the Finance Director, Augusta, Georgia, 535 Telfair Street, Suite 800, Augusta, Georgia 30901. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report relating to the Richmond County Board of Health should be directed to the Department of Health at 950 Laney Walker Blvd., Augusta, Georgia 30901. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report relating to the Augusta Canal Authority should be directed to the Augusta Canal Authority, 1450 Greene Street, Suite 400, Augusta, Georgia 30903. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report relating to the Downtown Development Authority should be directed to the Downtown Development Authority, 922 Ellis Street, Suite 100, Augusta, Georgia 30901.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 327,209,551	$ 116,913,080	$ 444,122,631
Investments	60,235,598	13,813,150	74,048,748
Taxes receivable	6,034,466	-	6,034,466
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	11,677,111	36,576,945	48,254,056
Interest receivable	923	38,518	39,441
Notes receivable	1,340,596	15,932,077	17,272,673
Leases receivable	-	-	-
Due from other governments	10,693,610	3,166,887	13,860,497
Internal balances	3,702,344	(3,702,344)	-
Inventories	143,357	2,080,273	2,223,630
Prepaid expenses	322,166	-	322,166
Restricted assets, cash and cash equivalents	357,755	37,885,681	38,243,436
Restricted assets, investments	-	10,753,429	10,753,429
Non-current - prepaid items	-	7,144,616	7,144,616
Other assets	1,139,613	-	1,139,613
Capital assets:			
Non-depreciable	136,206,195	71,927,235	208,133,430
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	636,989,520	694,424,547	1,331,414,067
Total assets	1,196,052,805	1,006,954,094	2,203,006,899
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension	27,957,340	6,204,284	34,161,624
Other post-employment benefit	53,500,078	7,864,792	61,364,870
Deferred charge on refunding	477,013	1,254,760	1,731,773
Total deferred outflows of resources	81,934,431	15,323,836	97,258,267
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	20,808,490	14,368,708	35,177,198
Accounts payable from restricted assets	-	-	-
Accrued liabilities	7,319,356	4,959,263	12,278,619
Unearned revenue	59,705,554	-	59,705,554
Due to other governments	-	-	-
Claims payable due within one year	1,401,941	-	1,401,941
Claims payable due in more than one year	350,485	-	350,485
Payable from restricted assets - current maturities of long-term debt	-	18,640,000	18,640,000
Financed purchases from direct borrowings due within one year	-	817,676	817,676
Financed purchases from direct borrowings due in more than one year	21,690,000	8,439,343	30,129,343
Lease liability due within one year	-	-	-
Lease liability due in more than one year	-	-	-
Leases due within one year	-	384,170	384,170
Leases due in more than one year	-	392,270	392,270
Bonds payable due within one year	3,273,000	-	3,273,000
Bonds payable due in more than one year	66,141,337	419,454,415	485,595,752
Compensated absences due within one year	4,804,366	1,181,646	5,986,012
Compensated absences due in more than one year	3,202,910	787,764	3,990,674
Net pension liability due in more than one year	27,714,200	6,150,326	33,864,526
Total other post-employment benefit liability due in more than one year	123,416,182	18,142,822	141,559,004
Landfill post-closure care costs due in more than one year	-	29,248,300	29,248,300
Certificates of Participation due in more than one year	16,888,000	-	16,888,000
Total liabilities	356,715,821	522,966,703	879,682,524
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred charge on refunding	-	4,519,970	4,519,970
Pension	37,958,499	8,423,741	46,382,240
Other post-employment benefit	73,731,638	10,838,936	84,570,574
Deferred revenue - effective hedge	1,139,613	-	1,139,613
Deferred inflows relating to capital projects	-	-	-
Leases	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	112,829,750	23,782,647	136,612,397
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	685,219,610	315,208,335	1,000,427,945
Restricted for:			
Judicial	678,897	-	678,897
Perpetual care:			
Expendable	224,012	-	224,012
Non-expendable	474,517	-	474,517
Public safety	33,366,129	-	33,366,129
Public works	15,578,293	-	15,578,293
Culture and recreation	192,681	-	192,681
Housing and development	7,592,332	-	7,592,332
Capital outlay	183,147,880	34,556,814	217,704,694
Debt service	5,733,171	13,193,286	18,926,457
Other purposes	-	-	-
Unrestricted	(123,765,857)	112,570,145	(11,195,712)
Total net position	$ 808,441,665	$ 475,528,580	$ 1,283,970,245

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Component Units			
Richmond County Department of Health	Augusta Canal Authority	Downtown Development Authority	Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority
$ 5,795,379	$ 1,845,868	$ 31,532	$ 7,328,093
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	196,420
207,470	87,503	280,022	300,244
-	4,804	-	-
-	-	-	-
192,146	478,436	-	-
1,638,033	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	33,454	-	43,976
-	30,350	195	189,523
-	429,336	851,065	13,472,329
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
909,045	33,844	-	41,121
1,997,997	1,811,191	-	11,661,186
5,346,072	16,851,341	456,055	8,843,657
16,086,142	21,606,127	1,618,869	42,076,549
3,623,636	-	-	-
1,217,579	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
4,841,215	-	-	-
197,498	53,552	4,110	1,852,971
-	-	188,164	-
36,050	28,868	137,960	41,121
-	20,000	-	-
38,315	76,439	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
24,228	158,847	7,579	
37,393	1,687,411	-	
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	15,230,000
-	-	-	-
398,053	54,689	-	-
266,705	-	-	-
5,428,222	-	-	-
665,812	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
7,092,276	2,079,806	337,813	17,124,092
-	-	-	-
5,016,967	-	-	-
2,954,870	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	675,166	-
168,907	489,227	-	-
8,140,744	489,227	675,166	-
7,282,448	16,816,173	448,693	18,933,590
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	429,336	-	21,570
-	-	-	17,162
3,920,688	-	286,290	-
(5,508,799)	1,791,585	(129,093)	5,980,135
$ 5,694,337	$ 19,037,094	$ 605,890	$ 24,952,457

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		Program Revenues		
Functions/Programs	**Expenses**	**Charges for Services**	**Operating Grants and Contributions**	**Capital Grants and Contributions**
Primary government				
Governmental activities:				
General government	$ 58,696,846	$ 17,417,333	$ 12,204,634	$ 4,064,831
Judicial	27,202,080	2,737,725	3,100,485	-
Public safety	131,235,584	13,557,112	4,238,449	3,999,894
Public works	40,204,278	5,224,777	3,409,525	280,851
Health and welfare	7,490,794	3,793	2,434,302	-
Culture and recreation	21,542,402	3,688,283	538,717	-
Housing and development	23,028,013	5,891,693	6,993,551	-
Interest on long-term debt	2,503,802	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	311,903,799	48,520,716	32,919,663	8,345,576
Business-type activities:				
Water and sewer system	94,051,311	105,814,998	-	-
Augusta Regional Airport	24,482,375	23,172,102	-	13,012,622
Garbage collection	18,914,080	20,327,183	-	-
Waste management	14,387,774	17,086,634	-	-
Transit	8,892,246	3,974,124	-	174,878
Daniel Field Airport	364,269	150,925	-	203,192
Stormwater utility	16,040,485	14,632,709	-	-
Total business-type activities	177,132,540	185,158,675	-	13,390,692
Total primary government	$ 489,036,339	$ 233,679,391	$ 32,919,663	$ 21,736,268
Component units				
Richmond County Department of Health	$ 21,491,360	$ 6,018,141	$ 16,818,268	$ -
Augusta Canal Authority	2,534,237	1,170,636	548,949	261,558
Downtown Development Authority	542,886	-	617,020	56,400
Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority	6,335,312	4,487,820	-	-
Total component units	$ 30,903,795	$ 11,676,597	$ 17,984,237	$ 317,958

General revenues:
Property taxes
Franchise taxes
Sales taxes
Insurance premium taxes
Other
Unrestricted investment earnings
Gain on sale of capital assets
Transfers
Total general revenues and transfers
Change in net position
Net position, beginning of year, as restated
Net position, end of year

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Richmond County Department of Health	Augusta Canal Authority	Downtown Development Authority	Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority
		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position				
$ (25,010,048)	$ -	$ (25,010,048)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
(21,363,870)	-	(21,363,870)	-	-	-	-
(109,440,129)	-	(109,440,129)	-	-	-	-
(31,289,125)	-	(31,289,125)	-	-	-	-
(5,052,699)	-	(5,052,699)	-	-	-	-
(17,315,402)	-	(17,315,402)	-	-	-	-
(10,142,769)	-	(10,142,769)	-	-	-	-
(2,503,802)	-	(2,503,802)	-	-	-	-
(222,117,844)	-	(222,117,844)	-	-	-	-
-	11,763,687	11,763,687	-	-	-	-
-	11,702,349	11,702,349	-	-	-	-
-	1,413,103	1,413,103	-	-	-	-
-	2,698,860	2,698,860	-	-	-	-
-	(4,743,244)	(4,743,244)	-	-	-	-
-	(10,152)	(10,152)	-	-	-	-
-	(1,407,776)	(1,407,776)	-	-	-	-
-	21,416,827	21,416,827	-	-	-	-
(222,117,844)	21,416,827	(200,701,017)	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1,345,049	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	(553,094)	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	130,534	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,847,492)
-	-	-	1,345,049	(553,094)	130,534	(1,847,492)
80,506,794	-	80,506,794	-	-	-	-
22,714,013	-	22,714,013	-	-	-	-
111,038,117	-	111,038,117	-	-	-	-
16,486,550	-	16,486,550	-	-	-	-
12,516,094	-	12,516,094	-	35,520	-	2,123,065
2,931,537	1,716,217	4,647,754	7,170	-	-	160,673
724,230	211	724,441	-	-	10,000	-
(5,411,892)	5,411,892	-	-	-	-	-
241,505,443	7,128,320	248,633,763	7,170	35,520	10,000	2,283,738
19,387,599	28,545,147	47,932,746	1,352,219	(517,574)	140,534	436,246
789,054,066	446,983,433	1,236,037,499	4,342,118	19,554,668	465,356	24,516,211
$ 808,441,665	$ 475,528,580	$ 1,283,970,245	$ 5,694,337	$ 19,037,094	$ 605,890	$ 24,952,457

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	General	American Rescue Plan Act	Special Sales Tax Phase 8	Special Sales Tax Phase 7	Fire Protection	Urban Redevelopment Agency	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 46,161,453	$ 49,124,244	$ 36,534,295	$ 88,954,990	$ 7,024,725	$ 1,812,680	$ 94,207,963	$ 323,820,350
Investments	-	-	-	-	20,977,633	-	22,472,312	43,449,945
Taxes receivable	4,248,800	-	-	-	626,516	-	1,159,150	6,034,466
Accounts receivable, net	7,677,228	-	-	-	-	80,047	2,737,087	10,494,362
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	923	923
Notes receivable	-	-	-	-	-	3,601	1,336,995	1,340,596
Due from other governments	4,222,375	-	-	4,673,192	138,461	-	1,659,582	10,693,610
Due from other funds	4,116,860	-	-	-	-	-	103,703	4,220,563
Prepaid expenditures	297,916	-	-	-	-	-	24,250	322,166
Inventory	143,357	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,357
Restricted cash	-	-	-	-	-	10,287	347,468	357,755
Total assets	$ 66,867,989	$ 49,124,244	$ 36,534,295	$ 93,628,182	$ 28,767,335	$ 1,906,615	$ 124,049,433	$ 400,878,093
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES								
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	$ 4,122,000	$ 800,000	$ 1,117,071	$ 1,894,066	$ 728,426	$ 3,056	$ 9,146,251	$ 17,810,870
Accrued liabilities	4,681,977	-	-	26,493	522,154	-	152,418	5,383,042
Unearned revenue	1,434,783	48,324,163	-	-	-	-	9,946,608	59,705,554
Due to other funds	173,253	-	-	-	-	103,703	1,927,273	2,204,229
Total liabilities	10,412,013	49,124,163	1,117,071	1,920,559	1,250,580	106,759	21,172,550	85,103,695
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Unavailable revenue - notes receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,395,618	2,395,618
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	2,092,982	-	-	-	331,305	-	1,183,133	3,607,420
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,092,982	-	-	-	331,305	-	3,578,751	6,003,038
FUND BALANCES								
Non-spendable:								
Prepaid expenditures	297,916	-	-	-	-	-	24,250	322,166
Inventory	143,357	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,357
Restricted for:	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,366,532	4,366,532
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-	678,897	678,897
Perpetual care:								
Expendable	-	-	-	-	-	-	224,012	224,012
Non-expendable	-	-	-	-	-	-	474,517	474,517
Public safety	-	81	-	-	27,185,450	-	6,180,598	33,366,129
Public works	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,578,293	15,578,293
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,681	192,681
Housing and development	-	-	-	-	-	1,799,856	5,792,476	7,592,332
Capital outlay	-	-	35,417,224	91,707,623	-	-	56,023,033	183,147,880
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,733,171	5,733,171
Committed to:								
Public works - stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,957	116,957
Housing and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,724,154	5,724,154
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,775	125,775
Unassigned	53,921,721	-	-	-	-	-	(1,937,214)	51,984,507
Total fund balances	54,362,994	81	35,417,224	91,707,623	27,185,450	1,799,856	99,298,132	309,771,360
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	$ 66,867,989	$ 49,124,244	$ 36,534,295	$ 93,628,182	$ 28,767,335	$ 1,906,615	$ 124,049,433	$ 400,878,093

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Total fund balances - governmental funds	$	309,771,360
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		773,192,883
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are reported as unavailable revenues in the funds.		6,003,038
Total other post-employment benefit liability and the related deferred inflows are not a financial liability in governmental fund activities and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.		(143,647,742)
Net pension liability and the related deferred outflows and inflows included in governmental activities are not a financial liability and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.		(37,715,359)
Certain long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(100,719,413)
Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the cost of fleet management, insurance, and participation in the Georgia Municipal Association Certificates of Participation program to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the Internal Service Funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.		1,556,898
Net position of governmental activities	$	808,441,665

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	General	American Rescue Plan Act	Special Sales Tax Phase 8	Special Sales Tax Phase 7	Fire Protection	Urban Redevelopment Agency	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues								
Property taxes	$ 61,917,268	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 8,565,282	$ -	$ 10,390,504	$ 80,873,054
Franchise taxes	22,714,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,714,013
Sales taxes	42,509,144	-	46,453,758	4,673,192	-	-	17,402,023	111,038,117
Insurance premium taxes	-	-	-	-	16,486,550	-	-	16,486,550
Other taxes	4,844,597	-	-	-	481,380	-	7,190,117	12,516,094
Licenses and permits	1,816,662	-	-	-	-	-	6,500,375	8,317,037
Intergovernmental	8,266,672	22,971,881	-	-	-	-	8,496,451	39,735,004
Charges for services	21,930,828	-	-	-	579,988	-	10,543,680	33,054,496
Fines and forfeitures	4,396,152	-	-	-	-	-	972,174	5,368,326
Interest revenue	1,670,559	-	237,101	892,713	225,080	875	983,561	4,009,889
Other revenues	1,346,608	-	-	-	-	21,386	412,863	1,780,857
Total revenues	171,412,503	22,971,881	46,690,859	5,565,905	26,338,280	22,261	62,891,748	335,893,437
Expenditures								
Current:								
General government	43,220,406	1,500,733	-	-	-	-	2,305,488	47,026,627
Judicial	24,511,016	591,509	-	-	-	-	985,487	26,088,012
Public safety	77,718,670	3,134,350	-	-	32,879,977	-	4,365,140	118,098,137
Public works	6,368,836	-	-	-	-	-	13,672,798	20,041,634
Health and welfare	1,609,806	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,759,806
Culture and recreation	15,330,979	504,383	-	-	-	-	1,636,451	17,471,813
Housing and development	1,903,075	1,450,000	-	-	-	-	19,576,231	22,929,306
Intergovernmental payments	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	250,000
Capital outlay	-	-	7,448,635	10,515,259	-	-	31,048,890	49,012,784
Debt service:		-						
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	1,937,000	1,270,002	3,207,002
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	1,379,418	326,008	1,705,426
Fiscal agent fees	-	-	-	-	-	2,050	500	2,550
Bond issuance cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	383,299	383,299
Total expenditures	170,662,788	7,330,975	7,448,635	10,765,259	32,879,977	3,318,468	75,570,294	307,976,396
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	749,715	15,640,906	39,242,224	(5,199,354)	(6,541,697)	(3,296,207)	(12,678,546)	27,917,041
Other financing sources (uses)								
Issuance of debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,690,000	21,690,000
Proceeds from sale of assets	367,333	-	-	-	5,008	379,575	4,100	756,016
Transfers in	9,908,194	-	-	1,683	9,034,170	3,323,500	33,802,688	56,070,235
Transfers out	(2,616,600)	(15,640,906)	(3,825,000)	(2,197,400)	-	-	(37,202,221)	(61,482,127)
Total other financing sources (uses)	7,658,927	(15,640,906)	(3,825,000)	(2,195,717)	9,039,178	3,703,075	18,294,567	17,034,124
Net change in fund balances	8,408,642	-	35,417,224	(7,395,071)	2,497,481	406,868	5,616,021	44,951,165
Fund balance, beginning of year	45,954,352	81	-	99,102,694	24,687,969	1,392,988	93,682,111	264,820,195
Fund balance, end of year	$ 54,362,994	$ 81	$ 35,417,224	$ 91,707,623	$ 27,185,450	$ 1,799,856	$ 99,298,132	$ 309,771,360

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$	44,951,165
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.		(2,511,341)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(31,786)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(366,260)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		(18,531,025)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(4,188,750)
Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the cost of fleet management, insurance, and participation in the Georgia Municipal Association Certificates of Participation program to individual funds. The net revenue of certain activities of Internal Service Funds is reported with governmental activities.		65,596
Change in net position of governmental activities	$	19,387,599

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final	2021
	Original	Final	Actual	Budget	Actual
Revenues					
Property taxes	$ 64,920,440	$ 65,901,000	$ 61,917,268	$ (3,983,732)	$ 61,587,181
Franchise taxes	22,189,710	22,189,710	22,714,013	524,303	21,855,820
Sales taxes	37,680,000	37,680,000	42,509,144	4,829,144	38,245,679
Other taxes	4,706,500	4,706,500	4,844,597	138,097	4,914,829
Licenses and permits	1,690,760	1,690,760	1,816,662	125,902	1,049,681
Intergovernmental	6,612,580	11,038,420	8,266,672	(2,771,748)	5,748,715
Charges for services	21,415,590	21,465,590	21,930,828	465,238	22,093,003
Fines and forfeitures	4,205,110	4,232,210	4,396,152	163,942	3,728,946
Interest and penalties	502,000	502,000	1,670,559	1,168,559	511,054
Contribution revenue	-	105,000	-	(105,000)	-
Other revenues	9,432,090	8,085,100	1,346,608	(6,738,492)	1,344,766
Total revenues	173,354,780	177,596,290	171,412,503	(6,183,787)	161,079,674
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government	47,025,600	46,060,540	43,220,406	2,840,134	38,248,939
Judicial	26,331,320	28,910,250	24,511,016	4,399,234	23,877,410
Public safety	77,543,310	82,111,640	77,718,670	4,392,970	73,996,506
Public works	8,136,800	8,317,490	6,368,836	1,948,654	5,679,050
Health and welfare	1,702,190	1,702,190	1,609,806	92,384	1,577,691
Culture and recreation	17,146,370	17,741,850	15,330,979	2,410,871	14,428,163
Housing and development	2,046,980	2,063,700	1,903,075	160,625	1,860,925
Total expenditures	179,932,570	186,907,660	170,662,788	16,244,872	159,668,684
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(6,577,790)	(9,311,370)	749,715	10,061,085	1,410,990
Other financing sources (uses)					
Proceeds from the sale of assets	350,000	350,000	367,333	17,333	433,070
Transfers in	10,426,020	12,008,170	9,908,194	(2,099,976)	7,254,785
Transfers out	(3,198,230)	(3,393,790)	(2,616,600)	777,190	(3,432,979)
Total other financing sources, net	7,577,790	8,964,380	7,658,927	(1,305,453)	4,254,876
Net change in fund balance	1,000,000	(346,990)	8,408,642	8,755,632	5,665,866
Fund balance, beginning of year	45,954,352	45,954,352	45,954,352	-	40,288,486
Fund balance, end of year	$ 46,954,352	$ 45,607,362	$ 54,362,994	$ 8,755,632	$ 45,954,352

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

FIRE PROTECTION FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final	2021
	Original	Final	Actual	Budget	Actual
Revenues					
Property taxes	$ 8,385,900	$ 8,385,900	$ 8,565,282	$ 179,382	$ 8,458,256
Insurance premium taxes	15,570,000	15,570,000	16,486,550	916,550	16,244,986
Other taxes	481,380	481,380	481,380	-	481,760
Charges for services	393,450	957,890	579,988	(377,902)	453,312
Interest and penalties	100,000	100,000	225,080	125,080	23,660
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	36,579
Total revenues	24,930,730	25,495,170	26,338,280	843,110	25,698,553
Expenditures					
Current:					
Public safety	32,311,950	34,752,540	32,879,977	1,872,563	31,381,139
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(7,381,220)	(9,257,370)	(6,541,697)	2,715,673	(5,682,586)
Other financing sources (uses)					
Proceeds from the sale of assets	8,000	8,000	5,008	(2,992)	10,025
Transfers in	7,373,220	9,249,370	9,034,170	(215,200)	7,616,170
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	(1,000,000)
Total other financing sources, net	7,381,220	9,257,370	9,039,178	(218,192)	6,626,195
Net change in fund balances	-	-	2,497,481	2,497,481	943,609
Fund balance, beginning of year	24,687,969	24,687,969	24,687,969	-	23,744,360
Fund balance, end of year	$ 24,687,969	$ 24,687,969	$ 27,185,450	$ 2,497,481	$ 24,687,969

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

URBAN REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final	2021
	Original	Final	Actual	Budget	Actual
Revenues					
Interest and penalties	$ -	$ -	$ 875	$ 875	$ 63
Other revenues	-	-	21,386	21,386	812,920
Total revenues	-	-	22,261	22,261	812,983
Expenditures					
Current:					
Housing and development	198,700	198,700	-	198,700	88,647
Debt service:					
Principal	1,937,000	1,937,000	1,937,000	-	27,679,000
Interest	1,379,600	1,379,600	1,379,418	182	6,125,966
Fiscal agent fees	12,000	12,000	2,050	9,950	-
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	-	2,800
Total expenditures	3,527,300	3,527,300	3,318,468	208,832	33,896,413
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(3,527,300)	(3,527,300)	(3,296,207)	231,093	(33,083,430)
Other financing sources (uses)					
Issuance of debt					
Proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	379,575	379,575	31,087,633
Transfers in	3,527,300	3,527,300	3,323,500	(203,800)	3,327,300
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	(2,265,000)
Total other financing sources, net	3,527,300	3,527,300	3,703,075	175,775	32,149,933
Net change in fund balances	-	-	406,868	406,868	(933,497)
Fund balance, beginning of year	1,392,988	1,392,988	1,392,988	-	2,326,485
Fund balance, end of year	$ 1,392,988	$ 1,392,988	$ 1,799,856	$ 406,868	$ 1,392,988

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance	
	Original	Final	Actual	with Final Budget	2021 Actual
Revenues					
Intergovernmental	$ 41,174,000	$ 41,174,000	$ 22,971,881	$ (18,202,119)	$ 11,693,060
Total revenues	41,174,000	41,174,000	22,971,881	(18,202,119)	11,693,060
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government	1,500,000	1,501,560	1,500,733	827	2,015,640
Judicial	-	600,000	591,509	8,491	-
Public safety	-	4,334,360	3,134,350	1,200,010	-
Public works	-	-	-	-	859,684
Health and welfare	-	175,000	150,000	25,000	-
Culture and recreation	-	4,099,000	504,383	3,594,617	-
Housing and development	-	1,950,000	1,450,000	500,000	-
Total expenditures	1,500,000	12,659,920	7,330,975	5,328,945	2,875,324
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	39,674,000	28,514,080	15,640,906	(12,873,174)	(8,817,736)
Other financing uses					
Transfers out	(39,674,000)	(28,514,080)	(15,640,906)	12,873,174	-
Total other financing uses	(39,674,000)	(28,514,080)	(15,640,906)	12,873,174	-
Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, beginning of year	81	81	81	-	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 81	$ 81	$ 81	$ -	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Water and Sewer System	Augusta Regional Airport	Garbage Collection	Stormwater Utility
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 38,326,111	$ 31,648,936	$ 18,840,036	$ 7,516,870
Investments	-	1,903,016	-	-
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	26,780,220	962,308	3,604,949	1,108,206
Notes receivable	15,932,077	-	-	-
Interest receivable	-	38,512	-	-
Due from other funds	-	-	9,891	-
Due from other governments	-	3,166,887	-	-
Inventory	1,827,473	252,800	-	-
Restricted cash	31,081,953	3,142,427	-	-
Restricted investments	-	10,753,429	-	-
Total current assets	113,947,834	51,868,315	22,454,876	8,625,076
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Prepaid bond insurance	1,010,575	-	-	-
Prepaid bond interest	6,134,041	-	-	-
Advance to other funds	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-
Capital assets:				
Non-depreciable	30,676,754	16,413,938	294,342	-
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	532,622,715	105,551,230	3,684,721	10,906,531
Total non-current assets	570,444,085	121,965,168	3,979,063	10,906,531
Total assets	684,391,919	173,833,483	26,433,939	19,531,607
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension	3,207,237	1,302,831	182,688	955,517
Other post-employment benefit	4,115,505	2,360,385	-	-
Deferred charges on refunding	1,254,760	-	-	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	8,577,502	3,663,216	182,688	955,517
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payable from current assets:				
Accounts and retainage payable	6,159,034	4,253,868	938,579	396,483
Accrued expenses	4,675,613	139,220	9,662	69,576
Due to other funds	96,764	3,075,117	-	-
Capital lease payable - current portion	384,170	-	-	-
Notes payable - current portion	817,676	-	-	-
Compensated absences - current portion	723,823	234,157	10,312	108,988
	12,857,080	7,702,362	958,553	575,047
Payable from restricted assets:				
Bonds payable - current portion	17,680,000	470,000	-	-
	17,680,000	470,000	-	-
Total current liabilities	30,537,080	8,172,362	958,553	575,047
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Advance from other funds	103,397	359,745	-	-
Capital lease payable - long-term portion	392,270	-	-	-
Notes payable - long-term portion	8,439,343	-	-	-
Compensated absences - long-term portion	482,550	156,105	6,874	72,658
Bonds payable - long-term portion	407,281,588	8,074,387	-	-
Net pension liability	3,179,344	1,291,500	181,100	947,207
Total other post-employment benefit liability	9,493,815	5,445,032	-	-
Landfill post-closure care costs - long-term portion	-	-	-	-
Certificates of participation	-	-	-	-
Total long-term liabilities	429,372,307	15,326,769	187,974	1,019,865
Total liabilities	459,909,387	23,499,131	1,146,527	1,594,912

(Continued)

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
$ 20,581,127	$ 116,913,080	$ 3,389,201
11,910,134	13,813,150	16,785,653
4,121,262	36,576,945	1,182,749
-	15,932,077	-
6	38,518	-
1,219,335	1,229,226	657,702
-	3,166,887	-
-	2,080,273	-
3,661,301	37,885,681	-
-	10,753,429	-
41,493,165	238,389,266	22,015,305
-	1,010,575	-
-	6,134,041	-
6,435,560	6,435,560	603,073
-	-	1,139,613
24,542,201	71,927,235	-
41,659,350	694,424,547	2,832
72,637,111	779,931,958	1,745,518
114,130,276	1,018,321,224	23,760,823
556,011	6,204,284	-
1,388,902	7,864,792	-
-	1,254,760	-
1,944,913	15,323,836	-
2,620,744	14,368,708	2,997,620
65,192	4,959,263	1,603,927
578,626	3,750,507	152,755
-	384,170	-
-	817,676	-
104,366	1,181,646	-
3,368,928	25,461,970	4,754,302
490,000	18,640,000	-
490,000	18,640,000	-
3,858,928	44,101,970	4,754,302
6,575,491	7,038,633	-
-	392,270	-
-	8,439,343	-
69,577	787,764	-
4,098,440	419,454,415	-
551,175	6,150,326	-
3,203,975	18,142,822	-
29,248,300	29,248,300	-
-	-	16,888,000
43,746,958	489,653,873	16,888,000
47,605,886	533,755,843	21,642,302

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Water and Sewer System	Augusta Regional Airport	Garbage Collection	Stormwater Utility
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred charge on refunding	$ 4,519,970	$ -	$ -	$ -
Pension	4,354,560	1,768,892	248,043	1,297,334
Other post-employment benefit	5,671,822	3,252,986	-	-
Deferred revenue - effective hedge	-	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	14,546,352	5,021,878	248,043	1,297,334
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	125,928,222	112,781,408	3,979,063	10,906,531
Restricted for capital outlay	22,000,986	12,555,828	-	-
Restricted for debt service	8,191,957	1,340,028	-	-
Unrestricted	62,392,517	22,298,426	21,242,994	6,688,347
Total net position	$ 218,513,682	$ 148,975,690	$ 25,222,057	$ 17,594,878

Adjustment to reflect consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds

Net position of business type activities

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
$ -	$ 4,519,970	$ -
754,912	8,423,741	-
1,914,128	10,838,936	-
-	-	1,139,613
2,669,040	23,782,647	1,139,613
61,613,111	315,208,335	2,832
-	34,556,814	-
3,661,301	13,193,286	-
525,851	113,148,135	976,076
$ 65,800,263	476,106,570	$ 978,908
	(566,762)	
	$ 475,539,808	

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Water and Sewer System	Augusta Regional Airport	Garbage Collection	Stormwater Utility
OPERATING REVENUES				
Charges for services	$ 105,103,363	$ 23,101,695	$ 20,327,183	$ 14,632,709
Miscellaneous	711,635	70,407	-	-
Total operating revenues	105,814,998	23,172,102	20,327,183	14,632,709
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Personnel costs	20,732,748	8,050,917	697,991	5,397,421
Cost of sales and service	14,475,329	3,883,865	14,774,207	8,632,919
Supplies	13,911,378	6,761,586	1,345,451	396,259
Claims and damages	-	-	-	-
Administration	11,113,287	464,827	1,829,040	922,231
Depreciation expense	18,868,333	4,969,533	266,570	692,473
Total operating expenses	79,101,075	24,130,728	18,913,259	16,041,303
Operating income (loss)	26,713,923	(958,626)	1,413,924	(1,408,594)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Bond issuance expense	(426,931)	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets	175,935	-	-	211
Interest expense	(14,683,724)	(352,204)	-	-
Interest income	1,072,819	-	150,401	50,761
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(13,861,901)	(352,204)	150,401	50,972
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	12,852,022	(1,310,830)	1,564,325	(1,357,622)
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	-	13,012,622	-	-
TRANSFERS				
Transfers in	60,779	228,668	1,059,726	590,655
Transfers out	-	-	(225,000)	-
Total transfers	60,779	228,668	834,726	590,655
Change in net position	12,912,801	11,930,460	2,399,051	(766,967)
NET POSITION, beginning of year	205,600,881	137,045,230	22,823,006	18,361,845
NET POSITION, end of year	$ 218,513,682	$ 148,975,690	$ 25,222,057	$ 17,594,878

Adjustment to reflect consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds

Change in net position of business-type activities

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
$ 17,602,514	$ 180,767,464	$ 46,578,418
3,609,169	4,391,211	2,339,105
21,211,683	185,158,675	48,917,523
3,319,613	38,198,690	742,481
8,943,657	50,709,977	5,839,010
5,830,986	28,245,660	1,198,119
-	-	5,249,282
1,544,802	15,874,187	35,911,631
3,771,581	28,568,490	-
23,410,639	161,597,004	48,940,523
(2,198,956)	23,561,671	(23,000)
-	(426,931)	-
46,201	222,347	-
(281,128)	(15,317,056)	(376,971)
442,236	1,716,217	451,883
207,309	(13,805,423)	74,912
(1,991,647)	9,756,248	51,912
378,070	13,390,692	-
3,697,064	5,636,892	-
-	(225,000)	-
3,697,064	5,411,892	-
2,083,487	28,558,832	51,912
63,716,776		926,996
$ 65,800,263		$ 978,908
	(13,685)	
	$ 28,545,147	

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Water and Sewer System	Augusta Regional Airport	Garbage Collection	Stormwater Utility
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from customers and users	$ 102,009,793	$ 24,571,081	$ 20,359,764	$ 16,040,750
Payments to suppliers	(39,376,960)	(8,802,431)	(19,925,894)	(9,980,352)
Payments to employees	(21,175,279)	(7,754,007)	(751,299)	(5,621,478)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	41,457,554	8,014,643	(317,429)	438,920
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Transfers in	60,779	228,668	1,059,726	590,655
Transfers out	-	-	(225,000)	-
Net cash provided by non-capital and related financing activities	60,779	228,668	834,726	590,655
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisitions of capital assets	(11,844,204)	(10,860,377)	-	(8,597)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	59,361	-	211
Proceeds from issuance of notes receivable	(888,672)	-	-	-
Principal payments on capital leases	(292,785)	-	-	-
Principal payments on notes payable	(793,540)	-	-	-
Principal payments on bonds payable	(16,470,000)	(445,000)	-	-
Payments of bond issuance cost	(347,504)	(70,976)	-	-
Capital grants received	-	13,012,622	-	-
Interest paid	(17,145,767)	(352,204)	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	(47,782,472)	1,343,426	-	(8,386)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of investments	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of investments	-	(2,925,799)	-	-
Interest received	1,072,819	-	150,401	50,761
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,072,819	(2,925,799)	150,401	50,761
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(5,191,320)	6,660,938	667,698	1,071,950
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Beginning of year	74,599,384	28,130,425	18,172,338	6,444,920
End of year	$ 69,408,064	$ 34,791,363	$ 18,840,036	$ 7,516,870
Classified as:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 38,326,111	$ 31,648,936	$ 18,840,036	$ 7,516,870
Restricted cash	31,081,953	3,142,427	-	-
	$ 69,408,064	$ 34,791,363	$ 18,840,036	$ 7,516,870

(Continued)

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
$ 22,971,406	$ 185,952,794	$ 48,741,871
(24,700,216)	(102,785,853)	(48,722,751)
(3,583,868)	(38,885,931)	(748,078)
(5,312,678)	44,281,010	(728,958)
3,697,064	5,636,892	-
-	(225,000)	-
3,697,064	5,411,892	-
(490,790)	(23,203,968)	-
-	59,572	-
-	(888,672)	-
-	(292,785)	-
-	(793,540)	-
(470,000)	(17,385,000)	-
-	(418,480)	-
378,070	13,390,692	-
(244,788)	(17,742,759)	(369,258)
(827,508)	(47,274,940)	(369,258)
(15,026)	(15,026)	(460,080)
-	(2,925,799)	-
442,058	1,716,039	444,170
427,032	(1,224,786)	(15,910)
(2,016,090)	1,193,176	(1,114,126)
26,258,518	153,605,585	4,503,327
$ 24,242,428	$ 154,798,761	$ 3,389,201
$ 20,581,127	$ 116,913,080	$ 3,389,201
3,661,301	37,885,681	-
$ 24,242,428	$ 154,798,761	$ 3,389,201

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Water and Sewer System	Augusta Regional Airport	Garbage Collection	Stormwater Utility
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	$ 26,713,923	$ (958,626)	$ 1,413,924	$ (1,408,594)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities				
Depreciation	18,868,333	4,969,533	266,570	692,473
Change in assets and liabilities:				
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(3,761,307)	15,438	(129,652)	1,408,041
Decrease in due from other funds	-	-	162,233	-
Decrease in advance to other funds	-	-	-	-
Decrease in due from other governments	-	276,396	-	-
(Increase) decrease in inventory	122,939	(166,692)	-	-
Increase in deferred outflows of resources-pension	(153,335)	(62,287)	(8,734)	(45,682)
Decrease in deferred outflows of resources-OPEB	973,964	287,081	-	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	95	2,438,143	(1,974,035)	(44,348)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	82,104	13,695	(3,161)	15,405
Decrease in post-closure liabilities	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	(102,229)	1,012,806	-	-
Increase (decrease) in advance from other funds	58,331	94,339	-	-
Increase in deferred inflows of resources-pension	204,752	83,174	11,663	61,001
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources-OPEB	5,671,822	3,252,986	(50,470)	(263,971)
Decrease in net pension liability	(886,032)	(359,920)	-	-
Decrease in net OPEB liability	(6,584,048)	(2,913,660)	-	-
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	248,242	32,237	(5,767)	24,595
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 41,457,554	$ 8,014,643	$ (317,429)	$ 438,920

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
$ (2,198,956)	$ 23,561,671	$ (23,000)
3,771,581	28,568,490	-
606,152	(1,861,328)	(589,472)
1,376,520	1,538,753	72,414
141,182	141,182	227,594
-	276,396	-
-	(43,753)	-
(26,583)	(296,621)	-
415,241	1,676,286	-
(1,434,906)	(1,015,051)	178,328
14,844	122,887	(708,634)
(6,819,527)	(6,819,527)	-
16,133	926,710	113,812
(521,446)	(368,776)	-
35,496	396,086	-
1,914,128	10,524,495	-
(153,604)	(1,399,556)	-
(2,495,395)	(11,993,103)	(2,403,659)
46,462	345,769	-
$ (5,312,678)	$ 44,281,010	$ (728,958)

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Custodial Funds	Pension Trust Funds	Private-purpose Trust Fund Joseph R. Lamar
ASSETS			
Cash	$ 24,075,454	$ 4,846,927	$ 3,282
Investments, at fair value:			
Government securities	-	6,016,932	5,000
Common stock	-	46,292,872	-
Mortgage backed securities	-	3,793,900	-
Mutual funds	-	9,996,211	-
Accounts receivable	-	2,770,237	-
Taxes receivable	18,864,763	-	-
Total assets	42,940,217	73,717,079	8,282
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	10,650,600	2,632,722	-
Uncollected taxes	18,864,763	-	-
Total liabilities	29,515,363	2,632,722	-
NET POSITION			
Restricted for pension benefits	-	71,084,357	-
Restricted for individuals, organizations, and other governments	13,424,854	-	8,282
Total net position	$ 13,424,854	$ 71,084,357	$ 8,282

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Custodial Funds	Pension Trust Funds	Private-purpose Trust Fund Joseph R. Lamar
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Employer	$ -	$ 4,686,836	$ -
Employee	-	27,485	-
Total contributions	-	4,714,321	-
Investment earnings:			
Interest	-	11,115	330
Net decrease in fair value of investments	-	(14,006,542)	-
Net investment earnings	-	(13,995,427)	330
Other:			
Taxes	330,799,816	-	-
Fines and fees	8,326,514	-	-
Criminal and civil bonds	6,401,267	-	-
Land condemnations	3,266,093	-	-
Total additions	348,793,690	(9,281,106)	330
DEDUCTIONS			
Benefits	-	9,614,003	-
Administrative expenses	-	629,614	-
Taxes and fees paid to other governments	334,277,103	-	-
Payments to Board of Commissioners	1,337,740	-	-
Other custodial disbursements	13,410,003	-	-
Total deductions	349,024,846	10,243,617	-
Change in net position	(231,156)	(19,524,723)	330
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	13,656,010	90,609,080	7,952
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	$ 13,424,854	$ 71,084,357	$ 8,282

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Augusta, Georgia (the "Government") is located in the east central section of the state on the south bank of the Savannah River, which serves as the boundary between Georgia and South Carolina. The Government is on the fall line and has a landscape dotted with foothills which descend to the coastal plain. The Government is the head of the navigation on the Savannah River and is 135 miles east of Atlanta, 127 miles northwest of the port of Savannah, and 72 miles southwest of Columbia, South Carolina. The Government is the trade center for 13 counties in Georgia and five in South Carolina, a section known as the Central Savannah River Area.

The Government was created by legislative act in the State of Georgia in 1995 from the unification of the two governments, the City of Augusta, Georgia and Richmond County, Georgia. On June 20, 1995, the citizens of Richmond County and the City of Augusta voted to consolidate into one government named Augusta, Georgia. The officials for the new government were elected and, based on the charter, took office on January 1, 1996. The unified government combined all functions and began financial operations January 1, 1996.

The Government is governed by a full-time Mayor, with a term of four years, and a 10-member Commission, who serve on a part-time basis and are elected to staggered terms of four years. The Mayor and Commission appoint an Administrator who serves as a full-time administrative officer and is responsible for the daily operations of the Government.

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Government's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the Government and its component units. The component units discussed below are included in the Government's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationship with the Government.

Discretely Presented Component Units

The **Richmond County Department of Health** (the "RCDH") was established pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia in 1955. The RCDH is governed by a 12-member board consisting of one member of the Augusta-Richmond County Commission. The Government provides financial support to the RCDH and appoints a majority of the members. The RCDH has a June 30 year-end.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

A. Reporting Entity (Continued)

Discretely Presented Component Units (Continued)

Separate financial statements for the RCDH can be obtained from its administrative office at 950 Laney Walker Blvd., Augusta, Georgia 30901.

The **Augusta Canal Authority** (the "Canal Authority") was established pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia in 1989. The Canal Authority is governed by a 12-member board. The Government provides financial support to the Canal Authority and appoints a majority of the members. Separate financial statements for the Canal Authority can be obtained from its administrative office at 1450 Greene Street, Suite 400, Augusta, Georgia 30903.

The **Downtown Development Authority** (the "DDA") was established pursuant to the Downtown Development Authority Law (Official Code of Georgia Annotated ("O.C.G.A.") §36-42-1, et seq. as amended with the power and authority to issue interest-bearing revenue bonds in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Revenue Bond Law of the State of Georgia O.C.G.A. §38-82-60 through §38-82-85). The DDA is governed by a seven-member board consisting of one member of the Augusta-Richmond County Commission. The Government provides financial support to the DDA and appoints a majority of the members. Separate financial statements for the DDA can be obtained from its administrative office at 936 Broad Street, Suite 107, Augusta, Georgia 30901.

The **Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority** (the "Coliseum Authority") was established pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia in 1973. The Coliseum Authority is governed by a seven-member board. The Government appoints a majority of the members and the Coliseum Authority is fiscally dependent on the Government. The Coliseum Authority has a June 30 year-end. Separate financial statements for the Coliseum Authority can be obtained from the Civic Center, 601 Seventh St., Augusta, Georgia 30901.

Blended Component Units

The **Urban Redevelopment Agency** (the "URA") was established pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Augusta-Richmond County Commission April 1, 2010, activating the URA in accordance with the O.C.G.A. Chapter 61 Title 36; §36-61-17(b), "Urban Redevelopment Law". The URA is governed by a five-member board. The Government appoints a majority of the members, the URA is fiscally dependent on the Government and the URA's debt is expected to be repaid almost entirely from the resources of the Government. Separate financial statements for the URA are not prepared.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

A. Reporting Entity (Continued)

Blended Component Units (Continued)

The **Augusta Port Authority** (the "Port Authority") was established pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia in 1959. The Port Authority provides services exclusively to the Government. The mission of the Port Authority is to manage the resources and assets of the Savannah River and adjacent riverfront, to encourage and promote riverfront development, recreation, and tourism in the City of Augusta by way of economic development activities, events and special programs. The Port Authority is governed by a 12-member board. The Government provides financial support to the Port Authority and appoints a majority of the members. Separate financial statements for the Port Authority are not prepared.

Richmond County Public Facilities, Inc. is a non-profit organization, tax exempt under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3). The purpose of this organization is to construct and maintain buildings and equipment to be leased by the Government, the Department of Family and Children Services, and the Richmond County Board of Education. Richmond County Public Facilities, Inc. is part of the reporting entity of Augusta, Georgia, due to the services provided being exclusively to the Government.

Richmond County Public Facilities, Inc. issued Certificates of Participation to provide funds for the Government to refund the 1990 Certificates of Participation issued and for certain capital projects. The related assets are included in the financial statements of the Government as part of governmental activities. The Certificates of Participation were retired during 2001. Separate financial statements for Richmond County Public Facilities, Inc. are not prepared.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation. *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 certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

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 properly included among 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 government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and the fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the 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 considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and investment income associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period, if available criteria are met. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Government.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation (Continued)

The Government reports the following major governmental funds:

The ***General Fund*** is the Government'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 ***American Rescue Plan Act*** ("**ARPA**") **Fund** is used to account for the receipts from the American Rescue Plan Act.

The ***Special Sales Tax Phase 8 Fund*** accounts for the receipts and disbarments of the 1% sales tax approved by the taxpayers on March 16, 2021.

The ***Special Sales Tax Phase 7 Fund*** accounts for the receipts and disbarments of the 1% sales tax approved by the taxpayers on November 3, 2015.

The ***Fire Protection Fund*** is used to account for the receipts and disbursements of tax revenues restricted for fire protection. The primary revenue sources are insurance premiums and ad valorem taxes, and the primary expenditures are for public safety.

The ***Urban Redevelopment Agency ("URA")*** is used to account for the use of the related loan funds to assist the Government in alleviating economic deterioration.

The Government reports the following major business-type funds:

The ***Water and Sewer System Fund*** is used to account for the activity of providing water and sewer services to the residents of the Government. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in this fund, including, but not limited to, operations, maintenance, financing and related debt service, and billing and collection.

The ***Augusta Regional Airport Fund*** accounts for the operations of Augusta Regional Airport at Bush Field, the only airport within the County from which service from the major airlines is available.

The ***Garbage Collection Fund*** is used to account for receipt and expenses related to the Government's garbage collection contract.

The ***Stormwater Utility Fund*** is used to account for receipt and expenses related to the Stormwater Utility.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Additionally, the Government reports the following fund types:

The ***special revenue funds*** account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes.

The ***capital projects funds*** are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

The ***debt service funds*** are used to account for the accumulation of resources that are restricted and assigned for the payment of principal and interest on long-term debt.

The ***permanent fund*** accounts for the principal originally donated for the sale of perpetual care contracts at Government-owned cemeteries after October 1, 1970. The principal must be maintained intact and invested.

The ***custodial funds*** are used to account for the collection and disbursement of monies by the Government on behalf of other governments and individuals, such as cash bonds, traffic fines, support payments and ad valorem and property taxes.

The ***pension trust funds*** account for all activities of the Government's employees' pension plans.

The ***private purpose trust fund*** accounts for resources legally held in trust to finance awards for children attending Joseph R. Lamar School. The principal amount of the gift is to be maintained intact and invested. Investment earnings are used for the awards.

The ***internal service funds*** account for all activities related to the Government's risk management, employee health benefits, workers' compensation, unemployment, long-term disability insurance, fleet operations, and Georgia Municipal Association ("GMA") leases.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include: 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation (Continued)

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 funds are charges to customers for sales and services provided. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Government maintains a cash and investment pool in which the General Fund and all funds share. Each fund's portion of the pool is displayed on its respective balance sheet as cash and cash equivalents and includes non-pooled cash and investments separately held. Funds which have an excess of outstanding checks over bank balance have had these balances reclassified as due to the General Fund for purposes of financial statement presentation. Interest income is allocated to each fund monthly based on its average monthly balance.

For the purposes of financial statement presentation, the Government considers all highly liquid investments (including funds held by the State Treasurer in the Local Government Investment Pool of the State of Georgia ("Georgia Fund 1") and restricted funds) purchased with an original maturity of three months or less, or with insignificant early withdrawal penalties, to be cash equivalents. The investment in the Georgia Fund 1 represents the Government's portion of a pooled investment account operated by the Office of the State Treasurer. The pool consists of U.S. Treasury obligations, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, bankers' acceptances, overnight and term repurchase agreements with highly rated counterparties, and collateralized bank accounts. The investment in the Georgia Fund 1 is stated at fair value. Exceptions include the Government's pension plans which classify only cash as cash equivalents in order to appropriately report investment activity. Cash equivalents include amounts in certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, and U.S. Treasury bills, and are stated at cost which approximates market. All deposits are stated at cost plus accrued interest, which reasonably estimates fair value.

The State statutes authorize the Government to invest in obligations of the United States government and agencies thereof, general obligations of the State of Georgia or any of its political subdivisions, or banks and savings and loan associations to the extent that they are secured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC").

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. Investments

Statutes authorize the Government to invest in U.S. Government obligations, U.S. Government agency obligations, State of Georgia obligations, and the Georgia Fund 1.

Investments are reported at fair value. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair values.

In accordance with O.C.G.A. Public Retirement System Investment Authority Law, Public Retirement Systems may invest in: 1) United States or Canadian corporations or their obligations, with limits as to the corporations' size and credit rating; 2) Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements for direct obligations of the United States government and for obligations unconditionally guaranteed by agencies; 3) FDIC insured cash assets or deposits; 4) Bonds, notes, warrants, loans or other debt issued or guaranteed by the United States government; 5) Taxable bonds, notes, warrants or other securities issued and guaranteed by any state, the District of Columbia, Canada or any province in Canada; 6) Bonds, debentures, or other securities issued, insured or guaranteed by an agency, authority, unit, or corporate body created by the government of the United States of America; 7) Investment grade collateralized mortgage obligations; 8) Obligations issued, assumed or guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Financial Corporation; 9) Bonds, debentures, notes and other evidence of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by any solvent institution existing under the laws of the United States of America or of Canada, or any state or province thereof, which are not in default and are secured to a certain level; 10) Secured and unsecured obligations issued by any solvent institution existing under the laws of the United States of America or of Canada, or any state or province thereof, bearing interest at a fixed rate, with mandatory principal and interest due at a specified time with additional limits; 11) Equipment trust obligations or interests in transportation equipment, wholly or in part within the United States of America, and the right to receive determinate portions or related income; 12) Loans that are secured by pledge or securities eligible for investment; 13) Purchase money mortgages or like securities received upon the sale or exchange of real property acquired; 14) Secured mortgages or mortgage participation, pass-through, conventional pass-through, trust certificate, or other similar securities with restrictions; 15) Land and buildings on such land used or acquired for use as a fund's office for the convenient transaction of its own business with restrictions; and 16) Real property and equipment acquired under various circumstances.

Investments in the pension trust funds are reported at fair value. Cash deposits are reported at carrying amount which reasonably estimates fair value.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Short-Term Interfund Receivables/Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances." Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance non-spendable account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

G. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both governmental-wide and fund financial statements. Prepaid items are accounted for using the consumption method.

H. Inventory

Inventory in proprietary funds is valued at the lower of cost (first-in/first-out method) or market. Inventory in the General Fund, which is valued at cost (first-in/first-out method) consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

I. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Government as assets with an initial, individual cost of $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. General infrastructure assets acquired prior to January 1, 2001 consist of the streets network that were acquired or that received substantial improvements subsequent to January 1, 1980. The streets network is reported at estimated historical cost using deflated replacement cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend useful lives are expensed as incurred.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. Capital Assets (Continued)

Major outlays for capital assets and major improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Primary Government	
Land and site improvements	30 years
Vehicles	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	7 years
Machinery and equipment	10 years
Buildings and improvements	30 years
Water and sewer systems	30 – 70 years
Infrastructure	30 years

J. Leases

The Government has considered the concepts and implications of GASB Statement No. 87 and determined the Government does not have any agreements that fall under the provisions of the statement.

K. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide 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 deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as expenses in the year the debt is issued.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued and premiums on the issue are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

L. Compensated Absences

The vacation policy of the Government provides for the accumulation of up to 43 days earned vacation leave with such leave being fully vested when earned. For the Government's government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, an expense and a liability for compensated absences and the salary-related payments are recorded as leave is earned. The Government has assumed a first-in/first-out method of using accumulated compensated time. The portion of that time that is estimated to be used in the next year has been designated as a current liability in the government-wide financial statements.

No accrual has been established for accumulated sick leave of employees since it is the Government's policy to record the cost of sick leave only when it is used.

M. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents 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 Government has four items that qualify for reporting in this category. The *deferred charge on refunding* is reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements of net position. A deferred charge on 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 debt or the refunding debt. The *contributions* made by the Government to their pension plans before year-end but subsequent to the measurement date of the Government's net pension liability and total OPEB liability are also reported as deferred outflows of resources. Additionally, differences between actual expected and actual experience are amortized into pension expense over the remaining life service lives of plan members.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

M. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position and the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents 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 Government has six types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. *Unavailable revenue* is reported only in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes and other receivables, and these amounts are deferred and will be recognized as an inflow of resources in the period in which the amounts become available. An *effective hedge* is reported in the government-wide and internal service fund statements of net position. The effective hedge results from the change in market value of a swap agreement related to the Certificates of Participation. The amount is deferred and will mature on June 1, 2028, at the same time as the Certificates of Participation. *Deferred charge on refunding* is reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements. A deferred charge on 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 debt or the refunding debt. The other three items relate to the Government's defined benefit pension plans and are reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund Statements of Net Position, under the heading Pension. Experience differences result from periodic studies by the Government's actuary, which adjust the net pension liability for actual experience for certain trend information that was previously assumed. These experience differences are recorded as deferred outflows of resources and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. Changes in the actuarial assumptions which adjust the net pension liability are also recorded as deferred inflows of resources and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. The difference between expected projected investment return on pension investments and actual return on those investments is also deferred and amortized against pension expense over a five-year period.

N. Fund Equity

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as “fund balance.” Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as “net position.”

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

N. Fund Equity (Continued)

Fund Balance – Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the assets and liabilities under the current financial resources measurement focus of accounting. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the Government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are classified as follows:

- ***Non-spendable*** – Fund balances are reported as non-spendable 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 Government 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 Augusta-Richmond County Commission through the adoption of a resolution. Only the Augusta-Richmond County Commission may modify or rescind the commitment or through resolution.

- ***Assigned*** – Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the Government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Through resolution, the Government has authorized the Administrator and Finance Director to assign fund balances.

- ***Unassigned*** – Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. The Government reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the General Fund. Negative unassigned fund balances may be reported in all funds.

Flow Assumptions – When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the Government's policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, it is the Government's policy to use fund balance in the following order: 1) committed, 2) assigned, and 3) unassigned.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

N. Fund Equity (Continued)

Net Position – Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus 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 Government has spent) for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted using the same definition as used for restricted fund balance as described in the section above. All other net position is reported as unrestricted.

The Government applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

O. 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 liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between *fund balance – total governmental funds* and *net position – governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. One element of that reconciliation explains that "certain long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds." The details of this difference are as follows:

Accrued interest payable	$ (332,387)
Notes payable	(21,690,000)
Bonds payable	(68,993,000)
Unamortized premium on bonds	(421,337)
Deferred charge on refundings	477,013
Compensated absences	(8,007,276)
Claims and judgements payable	(1,752,426)
Net adjustment to reduce *fund balance - total governmental funds* to arrive at *net position - governmental activities*	$ (100,719,413)

NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-wide Statement of Activities

The governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances includes a reconciliation between *net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds* and *changes in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide Statement of Activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives and reported as depreciation expense." The details of this difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	$	23,557,375
Depreciation expense		(26,068,716)
Net adjustment to decrease *net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds* to arrive at *changes in net position of governmental activities*	$	(2,511,341)

Another element of that reconciliation states that "the issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position." The details of this difference are as follows:

Issuance of debt	$	(21,690,000)
Deferred charge on refundings		(110,344)
Amortization of bond premiums		62,319
Payments on bonds payable		3,207,000
Net adjustment to decrease *net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds* to arrive at *changes in net position of governmental activities*	$	(18,531,025)

NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-wide Statement of Activities (Continued)

Another element of that reconciliation states that "some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds." The details of this difference are as follows:

Accrued interest	$	12,471
Compensated absences		(848,851)
Claims and judgements		204,287
Net pension liability		5,004,522
Total other post-employment benefit liability		(8,561,179)
Net adjustment to decrease *net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds* to arrive at *changes in net position of governmental activities*	$	(4,188,750)

NOTE 3. LEGAL COMPLIANCE – BUDGETS

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Government generally follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. Budgetary hearings are held in August to discuss departmental budgets.
2. The Administrator presents the tentative budget to the Commission in October.
3. The permanent budget is legally adopted by the Commission prior to the start of the next year.
4. All budget revisions or changes must be approved as required by Georgia law and administrative policy. Transfer of budgeted amounts within operating categories within departments can be requested by department directors. The Augusta-Richmond County Commission must approve revisions that alter the total expenditures of any department or fund. Budgets for capital items may be re-appropriated in the ensuing year's budget. Departments may request for other budget items to be re-appropriated in the form of a budget adjustment, contingent upon the Commission's approval.
5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General, Special Revenue, and Debt Service Funds. Capital Projects Funds have project length budgets.
6. Budgets for these funds are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.

NOTE 3. LEGAL COMPLIANCE – BUDGETS (CONTINUED)

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)

Budget information for expenditures represents the operating budget (as amended) as approved by the Augusta-Richmond County Commission.

B. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration for the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service and Capital Projects Funds. Encumbrances are recorded when purchase orders are issued, but are not considered expenditures until liabilities for payments are incurred. Encumbrances for outstanding purchase orders do not lapse at year-end.

NOTE 4. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Total deposits and investments as of December 31, 2022 are summarized as follows:

Amounts as presented on the entity-wide Statement of Net Position:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	444,122,631
Investments		74,048,748
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		38,243,436
Restricted investments		10,753,429
Amounts as presented on the fiduciary Statement of Net Position:		
Cash and cash equivalents - Custodial Funds		24,075,454
Cash and cash equivalents - Pension Trust Funds		4,846,927
Investments - Pension Trust Funds		66,099,915
Cash and cash equivalents - Private-purpose Trust Fund		3,282
Investments - Private-purpose Trust Fund		5,000
Total	$	662,198,822
Cash deposited with financial institutions	$	511,291,730
Investments held at financial institutions		150,907,092
	$	662,198,822

NOTE 4. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2022, the Government held the following investments (in thousands):

		Investment Maturities (in Years)							
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 25	26 - 30	Rating
Entity wide:									
Guaranteed Inv. Contract	$ 15,725	$ 15,725	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	AA-
Certificates of deposit	56,421	56,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
Government securities	12,592	8,999	3,593	-	-	-	-	-	AAA
Mortgage backed securities	64	10	54	-	-	-	-	-	AA+
	84,802	81,155	3,647	-	-	-	-	-	
Pension Trust Funds:									
Government securities	6,017	-	3,948	104	-	-	1,965	-	AAA
Common stock	46,293	46,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
Mortgage backed securities	3,794	7	24	105	36	96	739	2,787	AA+
Mutual funds	9,996	9,996	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
	66,100	56,296	3,972	209	36	96	2,704	2,787	
Private Purpose Trust Fund:									
Government securities	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	AA+
	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Total fair value	$ 150,907	$ 137,451	$ 7,624	$ 209	$ 36	$ 96	$ 2,704	$ 2,787	

Credit Risk. State statutes authorize the Government to invest in obligations of the State of Georgia or other states; obligations issued by the U.S. Government; obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or by a government agency of the United States; obligations of any corporation of the U.S. Government; prime bankers' acceptances; the local government investment pool established by state law; repurchase agreements; and obligations of other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia.

Interest Rate Risk. The Government's investment policy states that the Government will structure its portfolio to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities prior to their maturity. The policy also emphasizes the purchase of shorter term or more liquid investments. The policy does not place formal limits on investment maturities.

NOTE 4. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair Value Measurements. The Government categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. 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; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The Government has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2022:

Investment	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Equity stocks	$ 46,292,872	$ -	$ -	$ 46,292,872
Mutual funds	9,996,211	-	-	9,996,211
Governmental bonds	18,613,395	-	-	18,613,395
Mortgage backed securities	64,977	3,793,899	-	3,858,876
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 74,967,455	$ 3,793,899	$ -	78,761,354
Investments not subject to level disclosure:				
Certicates of deposit				56,421,443
Investments recorded at cost:				
Guaranteed Investment Contract				15,724,295
Total investments				$ 150,907,092

The Government's investment in equity stocks, mutual funds, governmental bonds, and mortgage backed securities classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those investments. The investments in mortgage backed securities classified as Level 2 of 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 Guaranteed Investment Contract is a nonparticipating interest-earning investment contract and, accordingly, is recorded at cost.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. The Government does not have a formal custodial credit risk policy. 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. As of December 31, 2022, the Government did not have any balances exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured and uncollateralized as defined by GASB pronouncements.

NOTE 4. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments. Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. State statutes require all 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.

General Retirement and 1945 Pension Plans (the "Plans") – Investments. The Plans' policy in regard to investments, including the allocation of invested assets, is established and may be amended by the Retirement Plan's Management Committee by a majority vote of its members. The Plans 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 in certificates of deposit of national or state banks that are fully insured or collateralized by United States obligations. Additionally, the Plans are authorized to invest in common stocks, money market instruments, and corporate bonds and debentures, which are not in default as to principal and interest.

The Plans' investment policy follows state guidelines for pension plans.

General Retirement and 1945 Pension Plans – Credit and Interest Rate Risk. It is the Plans' 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% 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.

NOTE 4. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2022, the General Retirement Plan and the 1945 Plan had $4,475,854 and $61,624,061, respectively, invested in the following types of investments as categorized by credit and interest rate risk:

Investment	Fair Value	Credit Quality	Weighted Average Maturity (years)
Common stock	$ 46,292,872	N/A	N/A
Government securities	6,016,932	AAA	10.36
Mortgage backed securities	3,793,900	AA+	25.5
Mutual funds	9,996,211	N/A	N/A
	$ 66,099,915		

General Retirement and 1945 Pension Plans – Concentration. On December 31, 2022, the Plans did not have debt or equity investments in any one organization, other than those issued by the U.S. Government, which represented greater than 5% of plan fiduciary net position.

General Retirement and 1945 Pension Plans – Rate of Return. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense for the Plans, was 14.98% and 16.16%, respectively. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

NOTE 5. RECEIVABLES

Receivables consisted of the following at December 31, 2022:

	General	Special Sales Tax Phase 7	Fire Protection	Urban Redevelopment Agecy	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Water and Sewer System
Receivables:						
Taxes	$ 5,055,771	$ -	$ 763,614	$ -	$ 1,388,239	$ -
Accounts	7,677,228	-	-	80,047	2,737,087	27,006,027
Interest	-	-	-	-	923	-
Notes	-	-	-	3,601	1,336,995	15,932,077
Due from other governments	4,222,375	4,673,192	138,461	-	1,659,582	-
Gross receivables	16,955,374	4,673,192	902,075	83,648	7,122,826	42,938,104
Less allowance for uncollectibles	(806,971)	-	(137,098)	-	(229,089)	(225,807)
Net total receivables	$ 16,148,403	$ 4,673,192	$ 764,977	$ 83,648	$ 6,893,737	$ 42,712,297

	Augusta Regional Airport	Garbage Collection	Stormwater Utility	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total
Receivables:					
Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 7,207,624
Accounts	962,308	4,028,006	3,758,499	4,352,578	50,601,780
Interest	38,512	-	-	6	39,441
Notes	-	-	-	-	17,272,673
Due from other governments	3,166,887	-	-	-	13,860,497
Gross receivables	4,167,707	4,028,006	3,758,499	4,352,584	88,982,015
Less allowance for uncollectibles	-	(423,057)	(2,650,293)	(231,316)	(4,703,631)
Net total receivables	$ 4,167,707	$ 3,604,949	$ 1,108,206	$ 4,121,268	$ 84,278,384

Property taxes attached as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1, 2022. Property taxes were levied on September 13, 2022 and payable on or before November 15, 2022. The Government bills and collects its own property taxes. Property taxes levied for 2022 are recorded as receivables, net of estimated uncollectibles. The net receivables collected during the year ended December 31, 2022 and collected by February 28, 2023, are recognized as revenues in the year ended December 31, 2022. Net receivables estimated to be collected subsequent to February 28, 2023, are recorded as revenue when received. Prior year levies were recorded using substantially the same principles, and remaining receivables are reevaluated annually.

Notes receivable of the primary government consist of the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Housing Rehabilitation Program loans to individuals and owners. Financing has been provided by various federal and state grants.

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

Primary Government

Capital asset activity for the Government's governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental activities					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 25,810,872	$ -	$ -	$ 2,059,152	$ 27,870,024
Construction in progress	228,962,436	18,176,225	-	(138,802,490)	108,336,171
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	254,773,308	18,176,225	-	(136,743,338)	136,206,195
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Land and site improvements	30,564,840	313,806	-	-	30,878,646
Buildings	104,756,586	-	-	-	104,756,586
Building improvements	254,585,164	732,862	-	-	255,318,026
Vehicles	58,826,577	2,656,110	(1,108,080)	-	60,374,607
Machinery and equipment	25,720,887	1,200,192	-	37,435	26,958,514
Information tech - hardware	10,331,504	89,489	-	14,466	10,435,459
Information tech - software	6,986,560	201,203	-	353,810	7,541,573
Furniture and fixtures	5,868,549	32,830	-	-	5,901,379
Infrastructure	325,983,525	154,658	-	136,337,627	462,475,810
Richmond County Public Facilities	15,145,545	-	-	-	15,145,545
Total capital assets, being depreciated	838,769,737	5,381,150	(1,108,080)	136,743,338	979,786,145
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Land and site improvements	(19,113,231)	(1,872,871)	-	-	(20,986,102)
Buildings	(102,910,359)	(9,234,846)	-	-	(112,145,205)
Building improvements	(24,084,884)	(3,197,368)	-	-	(27,282,252)
Vehicles	(41,577,234)	(3,314,492)	1,076,294	-	(43,815,432)
Machinery and equipment	(20,350,660)	(999,435)	-	-	(21,350,095)
Information tech - hardware	(9,083,564)	(648,113)	-	-	(9,731,677)
Information tech - software	(6,503,496)	(150,193)	-	-	(6,653,689)
Furniture and fixtures	(4,960,822)	(536,316)	-	-	(5,497,138)
Infrastructure	(76,481,468)	(6,115,082)	-	-	(82,596,550)
Richmond County Public Facilities	(12,738,485)	-	-	-	(12,738,485)
Total accumulated depreciation	(317,804,203)	(26,068,716)	1,076,294	-	(342,796,625)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	520,965,534	(20,687,566)	(31,786)	136,743,338	636,989,520
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 775,738,842	$ (2,511,341)	$ (31,786)	$ -	$ 773,195,715

The above schedule includes the net book value of capital assets related to internal service funds as of December 31, 2022 of $2,832.

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Capital asset activity for the Government's business-type activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Business-type activities					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 20,603,904	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 20,603,904
Construction in progress	52,436,371	5,339,313	-	(6,452,353)	51,323,331
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	73,040,275	5,339,313	-	(6,452,353)	71,927,235
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Site improvements	19,532,334	-	-	49,250	19,581,584
Building improvements	4,434,608	-	-	289,235	4,723,843
Landfill cells	36,651,471	-	-	-	36,651,471
Buildings	138,834,564	58,818	-	-	138,893,382
Vehicles	27,062,764	971,426	(823,759)	-	27,210,431
Machinery and equipment	50,215,357	2,065,245	(566,894)	2,795,280	54,508,988
Furniture and fixtures	2,595,075	12,736	-	-	2,607,811
Water and sewerage system	900,216,508	14,719,050	-	-	914,935,558
Contributed water and sewerage system	15,134,159	-	-	-	15,134,159
Infrastructure	106,391,673	-	-	3,272,453	109,664,126
Information tech - hardware	834,037	-	-	-	834,037
Information tech - software	1,419,734	-	-	46,135	1,465,869
Total capital assets, being depreciated	1,303,322,284	17,827,275	(1,390,653)	6,452,353	1,326,211,259
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Site improvements	(9,102,633)	(698,455)	-	-	(9,801,088)
Building improvements	(2,367,361)	(120,055)	-	-	(2,487,416)
Landfill cells	(27,034,681)	(1,442,317)	-	-	(28,476,998)
Buildings	(69,706,619)	(3,102,471)	-	-	(72,809,090)
Vehicles	(21,613,756)	(1,541,279)	823,759	-	(22,331,276)
Machinery and equipment	(40,926,967)	(1,508,882)	566,894	-	(41,868,955)
Furniture and fixtures	(2,068,608)	(230,419)	-	-	(2,299,027)
Water and sewerage system	(389,703,164)	(16,442,103)	-	-	(406,145,267)
Contributed water and sewerage system	(9,998,130)	(167,172)	-	-	(10,165,302)
Infrastructure	(30,130,606)	(3,165,468)	-	-	(33,296,074)
Information tech - hardware	(793,945)	(20,026)	-	-	(813,971)
Information tech - software	(1,162,405)	(129,843)	-	-	(1,292,248)
Total accumulated depreciation	(604,608,875)	(28,568,490)	1,390,653	-	(631,786,712)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	698,713,409	(10,741,215)	-	6,452,353	694,424,547
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 771,753,684	$ (5,401,902)	$ -	$ -	$ 766,351,782

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:		
General government	$	4,085,213
Judicial		1,467,383
Public safety		6,041,932
Public works		6,651,499
Health and welfare		5,200,792
Culture and recreation		2,578,434
Housing and development		43,463
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	$	26,068,716

Business-type activities:		
Water and sewer system	$	18,868,333
Augusta Regional Airport		4,969,533
Garbage collection		266,570
Waste management		2,489,147
Transit		1,088,577
Daniel Field Airport		193,857
Stormwater utility		692,473
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	$	28,568,490

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT

Primary Government

The following is a summary of long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Revenue bonds	$ 72,200,000	$ -	$ (3,207,000)	$ 68,993,000	$ 3,273,000
Unamortized premiums	483,656	-	(62,319)	421,337	-
Total bonds payable	72,683,656	-	(3,269,319)	69,414,337	3,273,000
Certificates of Participation	16,888,000	-	-	16,888,000	-
Financed purchases from direct borrowings	-	21,690,000	-	21,690,000	-
Compensated absences	7,158,425	5,029,683	(4,180,832)	8,007,276	4,804,366
Claims and judgments	1,956,713	-	(204,287)	1,752,426	1,401,941
Net pension liability	33,649,079	6,281,968	(12,216,847)	27,714,200	-
Total other post-employment benefit liability	197,654,293	12,525,807	(86,763,918)	123,416,182	-
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	$ 329,990,166	$ 45,527,458	$ (106,635,203)	$ 268,882,421	$ 9,479,307
Business-type activities:					
Revenue bonds	$ 434,000,000	$ -	$ (17,385,000)	$ 416,615,000	$ 18,640,000
Deferred amounts					
Unamortized discounts	(494,109)	-	43,803	(450,306)	-
Unamortized premiums	24,751,359	-	(2,821,638)	21,929,721	-
Total bonds payable	458,257,250	-	(20,162,835)	438,094,415	18,640,000
Notes from direct borrowings	10,050,559	-	(793,540)	9,257,019	817,676
Financed purchases from direct borrowings	1,069,225	-	(292,785)	776,440	384,170
Compensated absences	1,623,641	1,790,908	(1,445,139)	1,969,410	1,181,646
Net pension liability	7,864,323	1,394,093	(3,108,090)	6,150,326	-
Total other post-employment benefit liability	30,140,699	1,841,359	(13,839,236)	18,142,822	-
Closure/post-closure liability	36,067,827	-	(6,819,527)	29,248,300	-
Business-type activities long–term liabilities	$ 545,073,524	$ 5,026,360	$ (46,461,152)	$ 503,638,732	$ 21,023,492

For governmental activities, compensated absences, claims and judgments, total OPEB liability, and net pension liability are generally liquidated by the General Fund. For business-type activities, compensated absences, total OPEB liability, and net pension liability are liquidated by the related Proprietary Fund.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Governmental Activities Debt

Revenue Bonds

The Government issues bonds to provide funds for various projects. The bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	Interest Rate	Balance at December 31, 2022
Municipal Building Renovation Project, Series 2014	2% to 5%	$ 21,665,000
Parking Garage Project, Series 2017	3%	12,000,000
Parking Garage Project, Series 2018	3.90%	4,105,000
Laney-Walker and Bethlehem Project, Series 2020	1.18%	12,003,000
Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2021A	1.66%	10,945,000
Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2021B	1.51%	8,275,000
		68,993,000
Add: Unamortized premiums		421,337
		$ 69,414,337

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Governmental Activities Debt (Continued)

Revenue Bonds (Continued)

In September 2010, the Coliseum Authority issued $22,120,000 of Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority (Georgia) Revenue Bonds (Coliseum and TEE Center Project), Series 2010 (the "Series 2010 Bonds") to: 1) finance certain capital improvements to the existing multi-use coliseum and civic center-type facility, the Augusta Entertainment Center Complex, to be owned and operated by the Coliseum Authority pursuant to an Intergovernmental Service Agreement between the Coliseum Authority and the Government, and 2) construct a new multi-use coliseum and civic center-type facility to be known as the Augusta Trade, Exhibition, and Event Center ("TEE Center") to be sold by the Coliseum Authority to the Government pursuant to an Agreement of Sale. The Coliseum Authority will use $5,000,000 of the proceeds from the sales of the Series 2010 Bonds for capital improvements of the Augusta Entertainment Center Complex. The remainder of the proceeds will be used to construct the TEE Center. The Series 2010 Bonds are special limited obligation debt of the Coliseum Authority payable solely from the hotel/motel tax payments made by the Government to the Coliseum Authority under the Intergovernmental Service Agreement and the Agreement of Sale (the "Agreements"). The Series 2010 Bond debt, its proceeds and the corresponding capital improvements to the Augusta Entertainment Center Complex and the TEE Center construction are reflected on the Government's financial statements. Under the terms of the Agreements, the Coliseum Authority will acquire the TEE Center site and authorize the Government to, on its behalf, construct and install the TEE Center Project and acquire equipment in the name of the Coliseum Authority. The real property and other required property interest for the construction of the improvements has been secured subject to revised deeds and related instruments being prepared based on "as built" surveys. Upon the completion of the surveys, final documents will be prepared and the premises will be conveyed to the Coliseum Authority as required by the Agreements. Upon completion of the TEE Center, the Coliseum Authority will sell the TEE Center to the Government for the entire balance of the Series 2010 Bond Obligation. These bonds were refunded during the year ended December 31, 2021 with the Augusta-Richmond County Authority Refunding Revenue Bond, Federally Taxable Series 2021 (the "Series 2021A Bonds") and the Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority Revenue Bond, Series 2021 (the "Series 2021B bonds").

In August of 2014, the Urban Redevelopment Agency issued Revenue Bonds (Municipal Building Renovation Project, Series 2014). The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the construction, renovation and expansion of various municipal buildings. Interest on the bonds is variable from 2% to 5%. Interest is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 of each year with principal payable annually beginning October 1, 2018, ranging from $1,270,000 to $2,125,000 through October 1, 2034.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Governmental Activities Debt (Continued)

Revenue Bonds (Continued)

In July of 2017, the Urban Redevelopment Agency issued Revenue Bonds (Parking Garage Project, Series 2017). The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the costs of acquiring, constructing and installing a parking facility. Interest on the bonds is 3%. Interest is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 of each year with principal payable annually beginning October 1, 2023, ranging from $770,000 to $1,095,000 through October 1, 2036.

In October of 2018, the Urban Redevelopment Agency issued Revenue Bonds (CV Foundary Apartment, LLC Project, Series 2018). The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the costs of acquiring, constructing and installing an apartment complex. Interest on the bonds was variable from 3.875% to 5.00%. Interest was payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 of each year with principal payable annually beginning October 1, 2020, ranging from $275,000 to $855,000 through October 1, 2034. In June of 2021, the Authority used resources from the sale of the apartment complex to advance refund the bonds in an in substance defeasance. Securities of $29,944,565 were purchased and deposited in an irrevocable trust fund with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the above mentioned bonds. The refunding decreased the total debt service payments over the next 27 years by approximately $13,668,000.

In July of 2018, the Urban Redevelopment Agency issued Revenue Bonds (Parking Garage Project, Series 2018). The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the costs of acquiring, constructing and installing a parking facility. Interest on the bonds is 3.9%. Interest is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 of each year with principal payable annually beginning October 1, 2024, ranging from $226,000 to $372,000 through October 1, 2037.

In September of 2020, the Urban Redevelopment Agency issued Revenue Bonds (Laney Walker and Bethlehem Project, Series 2020). The proceeds of these bonds were used to refund the Laney Walker and Bethlehem Project, Series 2015 bonds and finance the costs of certain urban redevelopment projects. Interest on the bonds is 1.18% Interest is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 of each year with principal payable annually beginning October 1, 2021, ranging from $444,000 to $11,082,000 through October 1, 2025.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Governmental Activities Debt (Continued)

Revenue Bonds (Continued)

In January of 2021, the Coliseum Authority issued $10,945,000 Augusta-Richmond County Authority Refunding Revenue Bond, Federally Taxable Series 2021 (the "Series 2021A Bonds") and $10,850,000 Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority Revenue Bonds, Series 2020 (the "Series 2021B bonds"). All of the proceeds of the Series 2021B Bonds and a portion of the Series 2021A Bonds were used to advance refund the Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority (Georgia) Revenue Bonds (Coliseum and TEE Center Project), Series 2010 (the "Series 2010 Bonds") in the amount of $13,335,000. The remaining $8,000,000 of the Series 2021A bond proceeds is to be used to finance certain costs of the planning and development of a new multi-use Coliseum and Civic Center type facility to replace all or part of the Government's Coliseum facility. The advance refunding of the Series 2010 Bonds resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of approximately $707,000. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred outflow of resources, is being charged to interest expense through the year 2030 using the effective-interest method. The refunding decreased the total debt service payments over the next nine years by approximately $2,516,000 and produced an economic gain of approximately $2,245,000. Proceeds of approximately $13,552,000 from the defeased issues were used to purchase U.S. Government Securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust fund with an escrow agency to provide for all future debt service payments on the above mentioned bonds. The Series 2021A Bonds are due in annual installments of $135,000 to $1,570,000 plus interest at 1.660% through December 2040. The Series 2021B Bonds are due in annual installments of $270,000 to $1,385,000 plus interest at 1.512% through December 2029.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the revenue bonds as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 3,273,000	$ 1,636,355	$ 4,909,355
2024	4,334,000	1,565,621	5,899,621
2025	15,052,000	1,461,337	16,513,337
2026	4,209,000	1,229,071	5,438,071
2027	4,283,000	1,122,427	5,405,427
2028 – 2032	21,483,000	3,913,827	25,396,827
2033 – 2037	13,914,000	1,153,085	15,067,085
2038 – 2040	2,445,000	81,672	2,526,672
	$ 68,993,000	$ 12,163,395	$ 81,156,395

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Governmental Activities Debt (Continued)

Certificates of Participation

In June 1998, the Government entered into a lease pool agreement with the GMA. The funding of the lease pool was provided by the issuance of $150,126,000 Certificates of Participation by the GMA. The GMA passed the net proceeds through to the participating municipalities with the Government's participation totaling $16,888,000. The lease pool agreement with the GMA provides that the Government owns their portion of the assets invested by the pool and is responsible for the payment of their portion of the principal and interest of the Certificates of Participation. The principal is due in a lump sum payment on June 1, 2028. Interest is payable at a rate of 4.75% each year. The Government draws from the investment to lease equipment from the GMA. The lease pool agreement requires the Government to make lease payments back into its investment account to fund the principal and interest requirements of the 1998 GMA Certificates of Participation.

Annual debt service requirements are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ -	$ 802,180	$ 802,180
2024	-	802,180	802,180
2025	-	802,180	802,180
2026	-	802,180	802,180
2027	-	802,180	802,180
2028	16,888,000	2,406,540	19,294,540
	$ 16,888,000	$ 6,417,440	$ 23,305,440

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Governmental Activities Debt (Continued)

Certificates of Participation (Continued)

As part of the issuance of the Certificates of Participation, the Government entered into an interest rate Swap Agreement. Under the Swap Agreement, the Government is required to pay: (i) a semi-annual (and beginning July 1, 2003, a monthly) floating rate of interest based on the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association ("SIFMA") Municipal Swap Index (plus a 31 basis points spread) to, or on behalf of, the Swap Counterparty (the "Swap Payment"); and the Swap Counterparty will pay to, or on behalf of, the Government a semi-annual payment based on a rate equal to the fixed rate on the Certificates of Participation (4.75%) times a notional amount specified in the Swap Agreement, but generally equal to the outstanding unpaid principal portion of such contract, less the amount originally deposited in the Reserve Fund relating to the contract, and (ii) a one-time swap premium to be paid on the effective date of the Swap Agreement. The semi-annual payments from the Swap Counterparty with respect to the Government are structured, and expected to be sufficient to make all interest payments due under the contract, and related distributions of interest on the certificates. Monthly interest payments between the Government, the holders of the Certificates of Participation, and the Swap Counterparty can be made in net settlement form as part of this agreement. Under the Swap Agreement, the Government's obligation to pay floating payments to the Swap Counterparty in any calendar year may not exceed an amount equal to the SIFMA Municipal Swap Index plus 5% to be determined on the first business day of December in the preceding year. This agreement matures on June 1, 2028, at the same time of the Certificates of Participation. This derivative qualifies as a fair market hedge.

In the unlikely event that the Swap Counterparty becomes insolvent, or fails to make payments as specified in the Swap Agreement, the Government would be exposed to credit risk in the amount of the Swap's fair value. To minimize this risk, the Government executed this agreement with counterparties of appropriate credit strength, with the counterparty being rated Aa3 by Moody's. At December 31, 2022, the floating rate being paid by the Government is 3.66% and the market value of this agreement is $1,139,613, a decrease of $2,403,659 from the market value at the end of the previous year. The market value of the hedge was determined using settlement prices at the end of the day on December 31, 2022, based on the derivative contract. This market value is reported as an asset in GMA Leases Fund in the Statement of Net Position. As this derivative is an effective hedge, qualifying for hedge accounting, the inflow from the hedge (any change in fair value from inception until year-end) is deferred and reported as deferred inflow of resources in the Statement of Net Position.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Governmental Activities Debt (Continued)

Financed Purchases from Direct Borrowing

The Government has entered into financed purchase agreements for the acquisition of various equipment.

The Government's debt service requirements to maturity for these financed purchase agreements are as of December 31, 2022:

Year ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ -	$ 475,879	$ 475,879
2024	1,790,000	466,060	2,256,060
2025	735,000	432,602	1,167,602
2026	780,000	416,202	1,196,202
2027	825,000	398,869	1,223,869
2028 – 2032	4,885,000	1,696,730	6,581,730
2033 – 2037	6,340,000	1,091,625	7,431,625
2038 – 2041	6,335,000	321,092	6,656,092
	$ 21,690,000	$ 5,299,059	$ 26,989,059

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Business-type Activities Debt

Revenue Bonds

The Government issues bonds to provide funds for various projects. The revenue bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	Interest Rate	Balance at December 31, 2022
Water and Sewer, Series 2012	3.00% to 5.00%	$ 134,675,000
Water and Sewer, Series 2013	0.70% to 4.85%	13,530,000
Water and Sewer, Series 2014	3.00% to 4.50%	161,680,000
Water and Sewer, Series 2017	3.00% to 5.00%	74,820,000
Water and Sewer, Series 2019	2.35%	19,210,000
Airport, Series 2015	5.00%	8,150,000
Waste Management, Series 2010	3.00% to 4.50%	4,550,000
		416,615,000
Less: Unamortized discounts		(450,306)
Add: Unamortized premiums		21,929,721
		$ 438,094,415

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Business-type Activities Debt (Continued)

Revenue Bonds (Continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Government issued $177,010,000 in Series 2007 Water and Sewerage Revenue Bonds. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of these bonds was used to refund all of the former Series 1996 and 1997 Water and Sewerage Revenue Bonds in the amount of $56,875,000. The remaining portion of the bond proceeds of $120,135,000 was used to advance refund a portion of the Series 2000 and 2002 Water and Sewerage Revenue Bonds. The current refunding resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the 1996 and 1997 Bonds of approximately $4,300,000. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred outflow of resources, is being charged to operations through the year 2030 using the effective-interest method. The refunding decreased the total debt service payments over the next 21 years by approximately $5,600,000 and produced an economic gain of approximately $3,700,000. The advance refunding of the 2000 and 2002 Bonds resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of approximately $3,200,000. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred outflow of resources, is being charged to interest expense through the year 2030 using the effective-interest method. The refunding decreased the total debt service payments over the next 23 years by approximately $7,200,000 and produced an economic gain of approximately $4,600,000. Proceeds of approximately $126,793,000 from the defeased issues were used to purchase U.S. Government Securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust fund with an escrow agency to provide for all future debt service payments on the above mentioned bonds. The bonds are due in annual installments of $2,060,000 to $12,260,000 plus interest at 4.0% to 5.0% through October 2030.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Government issued $138,830,000 in Series 2012 Water and Sewerage Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds for the purposes of: 1) refunding all of the Series 2002 Water and Sewerage Revenue Bonds, 2) financing the costs of making additions, extensions and improvements to the water and sewer system, 3) funding a debt service reserve account for the 2012 Series Bonds, and 4) financing the costs of issuing the 2012 Series Bonds. The advance refunding of the 2002 series resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of approximately $600,000. The difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred outflow of resources, is being charged to increase expenses through the year 2033 using the effective-interest method. The refunding decreased the total debt service payments over the next 11 years by approximately $78 million and produced an economic gain of approximately $40 million. The bonds are due in annual installments of $4,155,000 to $20,095,000 plus interest at 3.0% to 5.0% through October 2042.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Business-type Activities Debt (Continued)

Revenue Bonds (Continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Government issued $22,070,000 in Series 2013 Water and Sewerage Revenue Bonds for the purposes of: 1) funding, in part, the debt service reserve account for the Prior Lien Bonds, 2) funding a debt service reserve for the Series 2013 Bonds, and 3) paying the costs of issuance of the Series 2013 Bonds. Principal payments are due in annual installments commencing on October 1, 2014 through 2033. Interest payments are due in semi-annual installments on each April 1 and October 1 at varying rates between 0.7% and 4.85%.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Government issued $169,180,000 in Series 2014 Water and Sewerage Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds for the purposes of: 1) refunding all of the Series 2004 Water and Sewerage Revenue Bonds, 2) financing the costs of making additions, extensions, and improvements to the water and sewer system, 3) funding a debt service reserve account for the 2014 Series Bonds, and 4) financing the costs of issuing the 2014 Series Bonds. The advance refunding of the 2004 series resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of approximately $4.9 million. The difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred inflow of resources, is being charged to increase expenses through the year 2039 using the effective-interest method. The refunding decreased the total debt service payments over the next 11 years by approximately $66.3 million and produced an economic gain of approximately $33.1 million. The bonds are due in annual installments of $820,000 to $24,635,000 plus interest at 3.0% to 4.5% through October 2039.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Government issued $94,895,000 in Series 2017 Water and Sewerage Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds for the purposes of: 1) refunding all of the Series 2007 Water and Sewerage Revenue Bonds, and 2) paying the costs of issuance of the 2017 Series Bonds. The current refunding of the 2007 series resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of approximately $3.7 million. The difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred inflow of resources, is being charged to increase expenses through the year 2030 using the effective-interest method. The refunding decreased the total debt service payments over the next 13 years by approximately $37.3 million and produced an economic gain of approximately $19.8 million. The bonds are due in annual installments of $7,530,000 to $11,040,000 plus interest at 5% through October 2030.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Business-type Activities Debt (Continued)

Revenue Bonds (Continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Government issued $21,000,000 in Series 2019 Water and Sewerage Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds for the purpose of funding the Fort Gordon Campus Utilities projects. The bonds are due in annual installments of $700,000 to $2,630,000 plus interest at 2.35% through October 2031.

The Airport General Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2015A and 2015B are payable through 2035 primarily from Passenger Facility Charge ("PFC") No. 99-01-C-AGS approved by the Federal Aviation Administration in 2004. Should the proceeds of the Passenger Facility Charge not be sufficient to pay when due interest and principal on Series 2015A and 2015B bonds, the interest and principal shortfall will be paid from Airport Net General Revenues, derived by the Government from the ownership and operation of the Airport, remaining after the payment of expenses of operating, maintaining, and repairing the Airport ("Net General Revenues"), and those Passenger Facility Charge revenues that are allocable to the 2005 Project ("PFC Revenues"). The Series 2015A bonds are payable in semi-annually interest only payments of 5.00% beginning January 1, 2016, and principal payable annually beginning January 2026 ranging from $530,000 to $825,000 through January 1, 2035. The Series 2015B bonds are payable in semi-annually interest only payments of 5.00% beginning January 1, 2016, and principal payable annually beginning January 2017 ranging from $350,000 to $515,000 through January 1, 2025.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Business-type Activities Debt (Continued)

Revenue Bonds (Continued)

Pursuant to the Bond Resolution, the Augusta Regional Airport is subject to meeting certain financial covenants related to the Airport Revenue Bonds. The financial covenants include requirements to: 1) provide for 100% of the Expenses of Operation and Maintenance and for the accumulation in the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund of the Operating Reserve; and 2) produce Net General Revenues, together with other available monies, in each year which will: a) equal at least 125% of the Debt Service Requirement on all General Revenue Bonds then outstanding for the sinking fund year ending on the next January 1 and at least 100% of the debt service or other amounts payable on all Subordinate Bonds and Other Airport Obligations payable from Net General Revenues then outstanding for the year of computation, b) enable the Aviation Commission to make all required payments, if any, into the Debt Service Reserve Account, the PFC Debt Service Reserve Account, the Rebate Fund, the Renewal and Replacement Fund and on any contract or Other Airport Obligation, c) enable the Aviation Commission to accumulate an amount to be held in the Capital Improvement Fund, which in the judgment of the Aviation Commission is adequate to meet the costs of major renewals, replacements, repairs, additions, betterments, and improvements to the Airport, necessary to keep the same in good operating condition or as is required by any governmental agency having jurisdiction over the Airport, and d) remedy all deficiencies in required payments from the Revenue Fund from prior years. As of December 31, 2022, the Airport was in compliance with all covenants.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Government issued $9,165,000 in Series 2010 Solid Waste Management Authority of Augusta Revenue Bonds for the purpose of paying all or a portion of the costs of improvements to the Government's solid waste and recycling facility, including improvements to the gas collection and control system and paying the cost of issuing the Series 2010 Bonds. Payments are due in annual installments of $250,000 to $660,000 starting October 1, 2011 through October 1, 2030, plus interest from 3.0% to 4.5% payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, beginning April 1, 2011. The Government intends to make its payments under the contract from its portion of the revenues generated by a direct annual ad valorem property tax; however, the Government's portion of the revenue from the taxes is not pledged to such payments or to secure the payment of the bonds.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Business-type Activities Debt (Continued)

Revenue Bonds (Continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the revenue bonds as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 18,640,000	$ 17,300,358	$ 35,940,358
2024	19,475,000	16,457,913	35,932,913
2025	20,345,000	15,585,330	35,930,330
2026	21,250,000	14,670,520	35,920,520
2027	22,220,000	13,708,393	35,928,393
2028 – 2032	114,615,000	54,663,880	169,278,880
2033 – 2037	107,645,000	33,236,150	140,881,150
2038 – 2042	92,425,000	9,528,150	101,953,150
	$ 416,615,000	$ 175,150,694	$ 591,765,694

Notes from Direct Borrowing

The Government has entered into financing agreements with the U.S. Army – Fort Gordon Garrison Command for the purchase of the water and sewer system and to the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority ("GEFA") for improvements to the water and sewer system. The outstanding principal on these notes are as follows at December 31, 2022:

Purpose	Original Amount	Interest Rate	Due Date	December 31, 2022
Water and sewer improvements	$ 8,040,345	3.00%	2031	$ 4,249,889
Water and sewer improvements	8,250,814	3.00%	2034	5,007,130
				9,257,019
		Less current maturities		(817,676)
				$ 8,439,343

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Business-type Activities Debt (Continued)

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows as of December 31, 2022:

Year ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 817,676	$ 266,528	$ 1,084,204
2024	842,547	241,658	1,084,205
2025	868,173	216,031	1,084,204
2026	894,580	189,625	1,084,205
2027	921,789	162,415	1,084,204
2028 – 2031	4,550,268	380,274	4,930,542
2032 – 2034	361,986	4,084	366,070
	$ 9,257,019	$ 1,460,615	$ 10,717,634

Financed Purchase from Direct Borrowing

The Government has entered into financed purchase agreements for the acquisition of various equipment.

The Government's debt service requirements to maturity for these financed purchase agreements are as of December 31, 2022:

Year ended December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 384,170	$ 30,263	$ 414,433
2024	151,727	13,738	165,465
2025	240,543	8,425	248,968
	$ 776,440	$ 52,426	$ 828,866

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Business-type Activities Debt (Continued)

Landfill Post-closure Care Costs

State and Federal laws and regulations require the Government to place a final cover on its landfill when closed and perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the landfill site for 30 years after closure. In addition to operating expenses related to current activities of the landfill, an expense provision and related liability are being recognized based on the future closure and post-closure care costs that will be incurred near or after the date the landfill no longer accepts waste. The recognition of these landfill closure and post-closure care costs is based on the amount of the landfill used during the year. The estimated liability for landfill closure and post-closure care costs has a balance of $29,348,300 as of December 31, 2022, which is based on 100% usage (filled) of Cell II C and 24.59% usage (filled) of Cell III, which is operating currently, and 100% usage (filled) of Cells II A and II B. This liability is recorded in the Waste Management Enterprise Fund. The estimated total current cost of the landfill closure and post-closure care, $29,348,300, is based on the amount that would be paid if all equipment, facilities, and services required to close, monitor, and maintain the landfill were acquired as of December 31, 2022. However, the actual cost of closure and post-closure care may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in landfill laws and regulations.

The Government expects to finance the costs for the estimated landfill closure and post-closure care costs as they become due during the coming 30 years through the regular operations of the Government.

NOTE 8. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
Due to/from other funds:		
General	Augusta Regional Airport	$ 2,894,442
General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	871,300
General	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	198,363
General	Internal Service Fund - GMA Leases	152,755
Garbage Collection	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	9,891
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Urban Redevelopment Agency	103,703
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	General Fund	173,253
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	1,046,082
Internal Service Fund - GMA Leases	Water and Sewer System	96,764
Internal Service Fund - GMA Leases	Augusta Regional Airport	180,675
Internal Service Fund - GMA Leases	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	380,263
		$ 6,107,491

Advances to/from other funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
Internal Service Fund - GMA Leases	Water and Sewer System	$ 103,397
Internal Service Fund - GMA Leases	Augusta Regional Airport	359,745
Internal Service Fund - GMA Leases	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	139,931
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	6,435,560
		$ 7,038,633

NOTE 8. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS (CONTINUED)

These balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that: 1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, 2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and 3) payments between funds are made. Advances to/from other funds represent amounts not expected to be repaid within one year from the date of the financial statements.

The composition of interfund transfers during the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	Transfer From						
Transfer To	General	American Rescue Plan Act	Special Sales Tax Phase 8	Special Sales Tax Phase 7	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
General	$ -	$ 6,447,994	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,460,200	$ 9,908,194
Fire Protection	-	2,255,670	-	-	-	6,778,500	9,034,170
Special Sales Tax Phase 7	-	1,683	-	-	-	-	1,683
Urban Redevelopment Agency	401,100	-	-	2,197,400	-	725,000	3,323,500
Water and Sewer System	-	60,779	-	-	-	-	60,779
Augusta Regional Airport	-	228,668	-	-	-	-	228,668
Garbage Collection	-	9,726	-	-	-	1,050,000	1,059,726
Stormwater Utility	-	334,815	-	-	225,000	30,840	590,655
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	2,215,500	3,891,807	3,825,000	-	-	23,870,381	33,802,688
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	-	2,409,764	-	-	-	1,287,300	3,697,064
Total	$ 2,616,600	$ 15,640,906	$ 3,825,000	$ 2,197,400	$ 225,000	$ 37,202,221	$ 61,707,127

Transfers are used to: 1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that the statute or budget requires to expend them, 2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, and 3) to transfer funds from Special Sales Tax Phase 7 Fund to Nonmajor Governmental Funds to pay for approved projects in resolution.

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS

Primary Government

1945 Plan

Plan Description

Plan Administration. The 1945 Plan, a single-employer defined benefit pension plan, was available to all former Richmond County employees hired prior to October 1, 1975, that met the 1945 Plan's age and length of service requirements. The Pension and Audit Committee makes recommendations for changes to the 1945 Plan to the Augusta-Richmond County Commission which has the authority to amend the 1945 Plan document. The committee is comprised of the Augusta-Richmond County Commission Mayor, Mayor Pro-Tem, the Chairman of the Augusta-Richmond County Commission Finance Committee, the Government's Administrator, and the Government's Finance Director.

The 1945 Plan was created by resolution of the Richmond County Board of Commissioners in March 1945. In February 2001, the Augusta-Richmond County Commission, as successor to the Richmond County Board of Commissioners, approved the restatement of the 1945 Plan effective January 1, 1997. This is a closed retirement plan (new employees may not participate in the 1945 Plan). The 1945 Plan does not issue a stand-alone financial statement report.

The Statement of Fiduciary Net Position for the 1945 Plan for the year ended December 31, 2022 is presented below.

	1945 Plan
ASSETS	
Cash	$ 1,123,398
Investments, at fair value:	
Government securities	681,365
Common stock	2,305,868
Mortgage backed securities	423,743
Mutual funds	1,064,878
Accounts receivable	493,138
Total assets	6,092,390
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	-
Total liabilities	-
NET POSITION	
Restricted for pension benefits	$ 6,092,390

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

1945 Plan (Continued)

Plan Description (Continued)

Plan Administration (Continued). The Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position for the 1945 Plan for the year ended December 31, 2022 is presented below.

	1945 Plan
ADDITIONS	
Contributions:	
Employer	$ 491,440
Total contributions	491,440
Investment earnings (losses):	
Interest	11,115
Net decrease in fair value of investments	(903,272)
Net investment loss	(892,157)
Total additions	(400,717)
DEDUCTIONS	
Benefits	862,380
Administrative expenses	35,602
Total deductions	897,982
Change in net position	(1,298,699)
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	7,391,089
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	$ 6,092,390

Plan Membership. At December 31, 2022, pension plan membership consisted of the following:

Active participants	-
Retirees and beneficiaries	16
	16

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

1945 Plan (Continued)

Plan Description (Continued)

Benefits Provided. Participants in the 1945 Plan who retired at or after age 60 are entitled to a monthly benefit equal to 2% of average earnings multiplied by years of service. The 1945 Plan provides death and disability benefits. These benefit provisions and all other requirements including amendments are established by Government ordinance. The 1945 Plan also provides for reduced benefits if the participant elects to retire after attaining age 50 and completing 15 years of service.

Contributions. Employees are required to make contributions to the 1945 Plan equal to 5% of earnings. The Government is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to fund the 1945 Plan. The contribution amount is determined using actuarial methods and assumptions approved by the trustees and must satisfy the minimum contribution requirement contained in the State of Georgia statutes. Administrative costs of the 1945 Plan are financed through investment income. If a participant terminates employment prior to completion of ten years of credited service, the participant receives a lump-sum amount equal to his/her total contributions to the 1945 Plan, with 5% interest computed from January 1, 1997. After completion of at least ten years of credited service, the participant receives a monthly benefit deferred to his/her normal retirement date, equal to the benefit computed as for normal retirement multiplied by the percentage based on completed years of credited service, as follows: 50% after ten years, increasing 10% each year to 100% after 15 years of credited service. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Government's contribution rate was 0.0% of annual payroll.

Net Pension Liability of the Government

The Government’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 that date.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.0%
Salary increases	N/A
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of pension plan investment expense

Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted Mortality with improvement Scale AA projected to 2023.

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

1945 Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the Government (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued). All actuarial assumptions were reviewed prior to the preparation of the December 31, 2022 valuation. As a very significant portion of the actuarial liability is attributable to inactive lives, the two assumptions (investment return and mortality table) that have the most significant impact on the liabilities were revised to reflect the actuary's anticipated future experience of the 1945 Plan.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method 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. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022 are: Equity Securities – 6% and Fixed Income Securities – 2.5%.

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. 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 that Government contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

1945 Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the Government (Continued)

Changes in the Net Pension Liability of the Government. The changes in the components of the net pension liability of the Government for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at December 31, 2020	$ 7,069,608	$ 6,593,458	$ 476,150
Changes for the year:			
Interest	457,446	-	457,446
Difference between expected and actual experience	692,685	-	692,685
Contributions – employer	-	491,440	(491,440)
Net investment income	-	(937,101)	937,101
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,069,351)	(1,069,351)	-
Administrative expense/DB Transfers	-	90,777	(90,777)
Other	13,126	-	13,126
Net changes	93,906	(1,424,235)	1,518,141
Balances at December 31, 2021	$ 7,163,514	$ 5,169,223	$ 1,994,291

The Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	72.2%

The required schedule of changes in the Government’s net pension liability and related ratios immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multi-year trend information about whether the value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the total pension liability.

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

1945 Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the Government (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following table presents the net pension liability of the Government, calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Government's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
$ 2,499,530	$ 1,994,291	$ 1,547,095

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 substantive plan in effect as of December 31, 2022, and the current sharing pattern of costs between employer and employee.

Pension Expense and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Government recognized pension expense of $842,319. At December 31, 2022, the Government reported the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments in the amount of $615,237 as a deferred inflow of resources, which will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending December 31,		
2023	$	18,271
2024		149,832
2025		174,890
2026		272,244
Total	$	615,237

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

General Retirement Plan

Plan Description

Plan Administration. The General Retirement Plan (the "1949 Plan"), a single-employer defined benefit pension plan, was available to all former City of Augusta employees hired after March 1, 1949 and before March 1, 1987, whose age did not exceed 35 years at the time of their employment. The Pension and Audit Committee makes recommendations for changes to the 1949 Plan to the Augusta-Richmond County Commission which has the authority to amend the 1949 Plan document. The committee is comprised of the Augusta-Richmond County Commission Mayor, Mayor Pro-Tem, the Chairman of the Augusta-Richmond County Commission Finance Committee, the Government's Administrator, and the Government's Finance Director.

The 1949 Plan was created by an Act of the General Assembly of Georgia (Senate Bill No. 130) on March 1, 1949. In February 2001, the Augusta-Richmond County Commission, as successor to the Richmond County Board of Commissioners, approved the restatement of the 1949 Plan effective January 1, 1997. This is a closed retirement plan (new employees may not participate in the 1949 Plan). The 1949 Plan does not issue a stand-alone financial statement report.

The Statement of Fiduciary Net Position for the 1949 Plan for the year ended December 31, 2022 is presented below.

	General Retirement
ASSETS	
Cash	$ 3,723,529
Investments, at fair value:	
Government securities	5,335,567
Common stock	43,987,004
Mortgage backed securities	3,370,157
Mutual funds	8,931,333
Accounts receivable	2,277,099
Total assets	67,624,689
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	2,632,722
Total liabilities	2,632,722
NET POSITION	
Restricted for pension benefits	$ 64,991,967

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

General Retirement Plan (Continued)

Plan Description (Continued)

Plan Administration (Continued). The Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position for the 1949 Plan for the year ended December 31, 2022 is presented below.

		General Retirement
ADDITIONS		
Contributions:		
Employer	$	4,195,396
Employee		27,485
Total contributions		4,222,881
Investment earnings (losses):		
Net decrease in fair value of investments		(13,103,270)
Net investment losses		(13,103,270)
Total additions		(8,880,389)
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefits		8,751,623
Administrative expenses		594,012
Total deductions		9,345,635
Change in net position		(18,226,024)
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR		83,217,991
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	$	64,991,967

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

General Retirement Plan (Continued)

Plan Description (Continued)

Plan Membership. At December 31, 2022, pension plan membership consisted of the following:

Active participants	7
Retirees and beneficiaries	181
Vested terminated	5
	193

Benefits Provided. Pension benefits vest after an employee is 45 years of age and has 15 years of full-time employment. An employee may retire at age 60 with 25 years of service and receive annual pension benefits equal to 2% of the employee's average salary earned during the last three years of employment, multiplied by the number of full-time years of employment. The 1949 Plan provides death and disability benefits. These benefit provisions and all other requirements including amendments are established by Government ordinance. All full-time employees hired before July 1, 1980, must contribute 8% of gross earnings and employees hired after July 1, 1980, must contribute 5% of gross earnings to the 1949 Plan, with the Government contributing remaining amounts sufficient to provide future pensions.

Contributions. Employer contributions for 2022 are determined as part of the January 1, 2022 actuarial valuation using the frozen entry age cost method. The contribution amount is determined using actuarial methods and assumptions approved by the trustees and must satisfy the minimum contribution requirement contained in the State of Georgia statutes. Administrative costs of the 1949 Plan are financed through investment income. The unfunded accrued liability is composed of pieces that are amortized over various periods to comply with Georgia law as a level percentage of payroll. When the actuarial value of assets exceeds 150% of the present value of accrued benefits, the O.C.G.A. states that there is no minimum required contribution. The significant actuarial assumptions used to compute pension contribution requirements are the same as those used to determine the standard measure of the pension obligation. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the active member contribution rate was 5.6% of annual pay, and the Government's contribution rate was 476.55% of annual payroll.

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

General Retirement Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the Government

The Government'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 that date.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.0%
Salary increases	N/A
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of pension plan investment expense

Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 50% General Employee and 50% Public Safety Employee Amount-Weighted with Improvement Scale AA projected to 2023.

All actuarial assumptions were reviewed prior to the preparation of the December 31, 2022 valuation. As a very significant portion of the actuarial asset is attributable to inactive lives, the two assumptions (investment return and mortality table) that have the most significant impact on the liabilities were revised to reflect the actuary's anticipated future experience of the 1949 Plan.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method 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. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022 are: Equity Securities – 6% and Fixed Income Securities – 2.5%.

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

General Retirement Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the Government (Continued)

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. 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 that Government contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability of the Government. The changes in the components of the net pension liability of the Government for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	Total Pension Liability (Asset) (a)	Plan Fiduciary Liability (Asset) (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at December 31, 2021	$ 82,231,391	$ 85,806,999	$ (3,575,608)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	4,879	-	4,879
Interest	5,454,454	-	5,454,454
Difference between expected and actual experience	3,264,834	-	3,264,834
Contributions - employer	-	2,256,960	(2,256,960)
Contributions - employee	-	26,570	(26,570)
Net investment income	-	(13,542,014)	13,542,014
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(8,621,207)	(8,621,207)	-
Administrative expense/DB Transfers	-	(90,777)	90,777
Assumption change	151,072	-	151,072
Net changes	254,032	(19,970,468)	20,224,500
Balances at December 31, 2022	$ 82,485,423	$ 65,836,531	$ 16,648,892

The Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability 79.8%

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

General Retirement Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the Government (Continued)

Changes in the Net Pension Liability of the Government (Continued). The required schedule of changes in the Government's net pension liability and related ratios immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multi-year trend information about whether the value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following table presents the net pension liability of the Government, calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Government's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
$ 24,080,581	$ 16,648,892	$ 10,246,019

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 substantive plan in effect as of December 31, 2022, and the current sharing pattern of costs between employer and employee.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Government recognized pension expense of $5,202,311. At December 31, 2022, the Government reported the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments in the amount of $7,370,954 as a deferred inflow of resources, which will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending December 31,	
2023	$ (288,862)
2024	1,593,694
2025	2,216,584
2026	3,849,538
Total	$ 7,370,954

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Georgia Municipal Employees' Benefit System ("GMEBS") Plan

Plan Description

Employees from the City of Augusta hired after March 1, 1987, and before consolidation on December 31, 1996, and who were not participants in any other employer-sponsored retirement plan, and Augusta Canal Authority employees are covered under the Georgia Municipal Employees' Benefit System (the "GMEBS" Plan), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The GMEBS Plan provides pension benefits, deferred allowances, and death and disability benefits. In 2008, this plan was reopened to participants of the 1998 Defined Contribution Plan who opted to convert to the GMEBS Plan. Participation in this plan is mandatory for all new employees. These benefit provisions and all other requirements including amendments are established by Government ordinance. A participant may retire after reaching the age of 65 or at age 62 with 25 years of service, whichever is earlier. Participating public safety personnel may retire at age 65 or age 55 with 25 years of total credited service, whichever is earlier. Early retirement may be taken at age 55 with ten years of credited service. Benefits vest after five years of service. Employees who, prior to July 1, 2018 or after age 55 with ten or more years of service, are entitled to pension payments for the remainder of their lives equal to 1¼% of their highest five-year average salary times the number of years of which they were employed as a participant in the GMEBS Plan. The GMEBS Plan was amended effective July 1, 2018 changing the multiplier from 1.65% to 2%. The benefit formula is 2% for each year of service times the final highest five-year average salary. The final highest five-year average salary is the average salary of the employee during the final five years of full-time employment. Pension provisions include deferred allowances, whereby an employee may terminate his or her employment with the Government after accumulating five years of service but before reaching the age of 65. If the employee does not withdraw his or her accumulated contributions, the employee is entitled to all pension benefits upon reaching the age of 65. Employees must contribute 5.75% or 6.25% of their gross earnings to the GMEBS Plan. In addition, the Government must provide annual contributions sufficient to satisfy the actuarially determined contribution requirements as amended by GMEBS. The GMEBS Retirement Fund issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to Georgia Municipal Employees' Benefit System, 201 Pryor Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Georgia Municipal Employees' Benefit System ("GMEBS") Plan (Continued)

Plan Description (Continued)

Plan Membership. At July 1, 2022, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, pension plan membership consisted of the following:

Active participants	2,210
Retirees and beneficiaries	808
Vested terminated	194
	3,212

Contributions. The GMEBS Plan is subject to minimum funding standards of the Georgia Public Retirement Systems Standards law. The Board of Trustees of GMEBS has adopted a recommended actuarial funding policy for the GMEBS Plan which meets state minimum requirements and will accumulate sufficient funds to provide the benefits under the GMEBS Plan. The funding policy for the GMEBS Plan, as adopted by the Commission, is to contribute an amount equal to or greater than the actuarially recommended contribution rate. This rate is based on the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The Government is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of plan members, as determined by the Commission. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the active member contribution rate was 7.1% of annual pay and the Government's contribution rate was 6.8% of annual payroll. Government contributions to the GMEBS Plan were $8,588,840 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Net Pension Liability of the Government

The Government's net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2022. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as July 1, 2022, with updated procedures performed by the actuary to roll forward to the total pension liability measured as of March 31, 2022.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the January 1, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.25%
Salary increases	2.25%, plus service based merit increases
Investment rate of return	7.375%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Georgia Municipal Employees' Benefit System ("GMEBS") Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the Government (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued). Mortality rates for were based on the gender-distinct Pri-2012 head-count weighted Healthy Retiree Mortality Table with rates multiplied by 1.25.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2015 – June 30, 2019.

Cost of living adjustments were assumed to be 0.00-2.25% although the GMEBS Plan allowance for annual cost of living adjustment is variable, as established by the Commission, in an amount not to exceed 2.25%.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method 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. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of March 31, 2022 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return*
Domestic equity	45%	6.55%
International equity	20%	7.30%
Real estate	10%	4.76%
Global fixed income	5%	3.06%
Domestic fixed income	20%	1.96%
Cash	- %	
Total	100%	

* Rates shown are net of the 2.25% assumed rate of inflation.

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Georgia Municipal Employees' Benefit System ("GMEBS") Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the Government (Continued)

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.375%. 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 that Government contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all of the projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability of the Government. The changes in the components of the net pension liability of the Government for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at December 31, 2021	$ 276,823,829	$ 232,210,969	$ 44,612,860
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	8,717,379	-	8,717,379
Interest	20,592,036	-	20,592,036
Difference between expected and actual experience	(29,092,787)	-	(29,092,787)
Contributions - employer	-	8,588,840	(8,588,840)
Contributions - employee	-	7,341,866	(7,341,866)
Net investment income	-	14,134,266	(14,134,266)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(12,654,315)	(12,654,315)	-
Administrative expense	-	(456,827)	456,827
Net changes	(12,437,687)	16,953,830	(29,391,517)
Balances at December 31, 2022	$ 264,386,142	$ 249,164,799	$ 15,221,343

The Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability 94.2%

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Georgia Municipal Employees' Benefit System ("GMEBS") Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability of the Government (Continued)

Changes in the Net Pension Liability of the Government (Continued). The required schedule of changes in the Government's net pension liability and related ratios immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multi-year trend information about whether the value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the net pension liability of the Government, calculated using the discount rate of 7.375%, as well as what the Government's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.375%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.375%) than the current rate:

1% Decrease (6.375%)	Current Discount Rate (7.375%)	1% Increase (8.375%)
$ 80,283,680	$ 15,221,343	$ (13,565,424)

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 substantive plan in effect as of March 31, 2022, and the current sharing pattern of costs between employer and employee.

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

Georgia Municipal Employees' Benefit System ("GMEBS") Plan (Continued)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Government recognized pension expense of $766,002. At December 31, 2022, the Government reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 9,974,657	$ (24,053,205)
Changes in assumptions	9,011,963	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(22,329,035)
Government contributions subsequent to the measurement date	7,188,813	-
Total	$ 26,175,433	$ (46,382,240)

Government contributions subsequent to the measurement date of $7,188,813 are reported as deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending December 31,	
2023	$ (4,486,676)
2024	(6,377,697)
2025	(11,832,091)
2026	111,485
2027	(4,810,641)
Total	$ (27,395,620)

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Primary Government (Continued)

City Employees' Pension Plan

The City Employees' Pension Plan covered former City of Augusta employees. Policemen and firemen hired before 1945 are covered under the 1949 Plan. Other former City of Augusta employees hired between 1945 and 1949 are covered by the City Employees' Pension Plan. Pension benefits are being paid under these plans to retired employees and beneficiaries. This retirement plan is closed (new employees may not participate in the plans). During the year ended December 31, 2022, the City Employees' Pension Plan has one participant with Government contributions of $47,090. The City Employees' Pension Plan does not issue stand-alone financial statement reports.

Retirement Savings Plan

All full-time employees with more than one month of service and Canal Authority employees were eligible to participate in the Retirement Savings Plan (the "1998 Plan"). The 1998 Plan is a defined contribution plan under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, and is administered by Nationwide Life Insurance, PPA support. The 1998 Plan was organized and may be amended by a majority vote of the full-body of the governing board, the Augusta-Richmond County Commission. Employees contribute 4% of their salary, and the Government contributes 2% of the employee's salary. Contribution requirements may be amended by a majority vote of the full-body of the governing board, the Augusta-Richmond County Commission. At December 31, 2022, there were approximately 173 plan participants. Participants are considered fully vested in the Government's contributions after completing five years of service. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the employees' contributions were $185,016 and the Government's contributions were $92,525. This is a closed retirement plan (new employees may not participate in the 1998 Plan).

Aggregate Amounts

The aggregate net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expenses related to each pension plan established by the Government as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Net Pension Liability	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Plan Expenses
1945 Plan	$ 1,994,291	$ 615,237	$ -	$ 842,319
General Retirement Plan ("1949 Plan")	16,648,892	7,370,954	-	5,202,311
General Municipal Employees' Benefit System Plan	15,221,343	26,175,433	(46,382,240)	(754,634)
	$ 33,864,526	$ 34,161,624	$ (46,382,240)	$ 5,289,996

NOTE 10. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Administration and Benefits

The Government, as authorized by the Commission, administers a single-employer defined benefit Post-Retirement Benefit Plan (the "OPEB Plan"). The OPEB Plan is under the direction of the Augusta-Richmond County Board of Commissioners. The Government provides post-retirement healthcare benefits, as per the requirements of a resolution, for certain retirees. The provisions and obligations to contribute are established and may be amended by the Augusta-Richmond County Board of Commissioners. The Government's Board of Commissioners established and may amend the benefit provisions. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75 and a separate report was not issued for the OPEB Plan.

Membership

The following schedule (derived from the most recent actuarial valuation report) reflects membership for the post-retirement benefit plan as of the latest actuarial valuation at December 31, 2022:

Active members	1,593
Retired members	547
	2,140

Contributions

The Board of Commissioners has elected to fund the OPEB Plan on a "pay as you go" basis. Per a Government resolution, the Government is required to contribute the current year benefit costs of the OPEB Plan which are not paid by the retiree. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the County contributed $5,063,634 for the pay as you go benefits for the OPEB Plan.

Total OPEB Liability of the County

The Government's total OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2022, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022, with the actuary using standard techniques to roll forward the liability to the measurement date.

NOTE 10. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Total OPEB Liability of the County (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Discount Rate:	4.31%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate:	6.0% graded by 0.50% per year to an ultimate rate of 3.50%
Inflation Rate:	3.31%
Participation Rate:	75.00% pre-65, 50% post-65

Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Mortality Table with a blend of 50% of the General Employees Table and 50% of the Public Safety Employees, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on MP-2021 fully generational improvement scale.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period 2010 – 2014.

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.31%. This rate was determined using an index rate of 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation ("GO") municipal bonds with an average rating of AA or higher – which was 3.31% as determined by the Bond Buyer 20-Bond GO Index Rate as of December 31, 2022.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability of the Government

The changes in the total OPEB liability of the Government for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	Total OPEB Liability
Beginning balance	$ 227,794,992
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	9,726,479
Interest	4,640,687
Difference between expected and actual experience	(6,644,538)
Assumption changes	(88,894,982)
Benefit payments	(5,063,634)
Net change	(86,235,988)
Ending balance	$ 141,559,004

NOTE 10. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability of the Government (Continued)

The required schedule of changes in the Government's total OPEB liability and related ratios immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multi-year trend information about the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Government, as well as what the Government's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.06%) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.06%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease 3.31%	Current Discount Rate 4.31%	1% Increase 5.31%
Total OPEB liability	$ 166,740,256	$ 141,559,004	$ 121,756,016

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Government, as well as what the Government's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease 6.0% to 3.5%	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate 7.0% to 4.5%	1% Increase 8.0% to 5.5%
Total OPEB liability	$ 120,827,527	$ 141,559,004	$ 168,144,208

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 revisions 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 substantive plan in effect as of December 31, 2022, and the current sharing pattern of costs between employer and inactive employees.

NOTE 10. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Government recognized OPEB expense of $14,142,154. At December 31, 2022, the Government reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 10,943,280	$ (5,881,675)
Other changes in assumptions	50,421,590	(78,688,899)
Total	$ 61,364,870	$ (84,570,574)

The above amounts are reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending December 31,	
2023	$ (225,012)
2024	(225,012)
2025	(225,012)
2026	(225,012)
2027	(705,722)
Thereafter	(21,599,934)
Total	$ (23,205,704)

NOTE 11. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Government purchases commercial insurance to cover employee life, health, property and liability, and disability insurance programs.

There were no significant reductions of insurance coverage compared to the prior year. Settled claims in the past three years have not exceeded the coverages.

NOTE 11. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The Government records an estimated liability for indemnity workers' compensation claims against the Government. Claim liabilities are based on estimates of the ultimate cost of reported claims (including future claim adjustment expenses). Claims liabilities include specific, incremental claim adjustment expenses and allocated loss adjustment expenses. Because all workers' compensation claims are expected to be settled within one year, the related unpaid claims liability is not discounted and the entire liability is classified as current. Activity is accounted for in the General Fund.

Changes in the balances of claims liabilities during the last two years ended December 31 are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Unpaid claims, beginning of fiscal year	**$ 794,859**	$ 1,299,606
Incurred claims and changes in estimates	**3,690,420**	4,775,845
Claim payments	**(3,868,853)**	(5,280,592)
Unpaid claims, end of fiscal year	**$ 616,426**	$ 794,859

The $616,426 noted above along with an additional $1,136,000 in litigation claims payable as discussed in Note 12 are reported in the Government's Statement of Net Position. Total accrued claims and judgments liability amounts to $1,752,426 as of December 31, 2022.

NOTE 12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

The Government is involved in several pending lawsuits. The nature of the lawsuits varies considerably. Management and the Government's legal counsel have determined an aggregate liability, which is reasonably possible to arise from the proceedings of up to $1,136,000. The entire amount is believed by management and legal counsel to be probable and is recorded as claims and judgments payable on the government-wide Statement of Net Position as of December 31, 2022. The Government will continue to assert its position in a defense against these claims.

Contractual Commitments

At December 31, 2022, in addition to the liabilities enumerated on the balance sheet, the Government also had contractual commitments on uncompleted construction contracts in the amount of approximately $58,986,406 for the completion of various projects.

NOTE 12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Grant Contingencies

The Government has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to the disallowance of certain expenditures previously reimbursed by those agencies. Based upon prior experience, Government management believes such disallowances, if any, will not be significant.

Encumbrances

As discussed in Note 1, encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At year-end, the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next year were as follows:

General	$	1,867,257
American Rescue Plan Act		864,617
Special Sales Tax Phase 8		7,916,313
Special Sales Tax Phase 7		15,119,214
Fire Protection		194,842
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		30,925,210
Water and Sewer System		14,338,876
Augusta Regional Airport		14,487,644
Garbage Collection		482,579
Stormwater Utility		1,652,756
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds		7,396,927
Internal Service Funds		210,765
	$	95,457,000

NOTE 13. RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

The Government's governing council is responsible for all of the board appointments of the Housing Authority of the City of Augusta, Georgia. However, the Government’s powers with respect to the Housing Authority of the City of Augusta, Georgia do not extend beyond these appointments and, accordingly, the Government has no financial accountability for the Housing Authority of the City of Augusta, Georgia.

NOTE 14. JOINT VENTURE

Under Georgia law, the Government, in conjunction with the 13 counties and 40 cities in east Georgia known as the Central Savannah River Area (the “CSRA”), is a member of the CSRA Regional Commission (the “CSRA RC”) and is required to pay annual dues thereto. During its year ended December 31, 2022, the Government paid $225,190 in such dues. Membership in a regional commission is required by the O.C.G.A. §50-8-34 which provides for the organizational structure of the CRC in Georgia. The CSRA RC Board membership includes one City official, one County official, and one private sector individual from each county. O.C.G.A. §50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of an RC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from the CSRA Regional Commission, 3023 River Watch Parkway, Augusta, Georgia 30907.

NOTE 15. HOTEL/MOTEL LODGING TAX

The Government has imposed a 6% Hotel/Motel tax on lodging facilities. Revenues collected during the year ended December 31, 2022, were $7,078,192; $5,718,192 was paid to the Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum and the Augusta Convention and Visitors Bureau to promote tourism within Richmond County, and $1,360,000 was used for debt service on the Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority Revenue Bond Series 2010.

NOTE 16. DEFICIT FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION

The Streetlights Fund reported a deficit fund balance of $182,892, the Housing and Neighborhood Development Fund reported a deficit fund balance of $1,749,304; the Driving Under the Influence (“DUI”) Court Fund reported a deficit fund balance of $5,018; and the GMA Leases Fund reported deficit net position of $55,685 at December 31, 2022. The Streetlight Fund, Housing and Neighborhood Development Fund, Law Library Fund, and DUI Court Fund deficits are intended to be eliminated through increased transfers from other funds. The GMA Leases Fund deficit is intended to be eliminated through an increase in user charges.

NOTE 17. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY REVENUE

In September 2007, the Government entered into a contract with the Department of Defense (the "DOD") for the privatization of the water and wastewater system for the Army base located at Fort Gordon, Georgia. The contract term is for 50 years with a renewal option. The contract provides for selling the existing infrastructure assets to the Government, paying for renewal and replacement of infrastructure, reimbursing the cost of any new assets added to the water and wastewater system, and paying the Government to operate and maintain the water and wastewater system. Payments from the DOD to the Government are provided for in different ways for each type of payment.

Payment for renewal and replacement of infrastructure – Payments for renewal and replacement of the water and wastewater system were calculated based on an estimated schedule of asset replacement with inflation over the 50-year term of the contract. This estimated cost was then amortized on a present value basis to a monthly amount. This amount, along with the estimated monthly payment for operations and maintenance agreed upon at the contract signing date, are billed monthly to the DOD and are expected to remain constant for the first two years of the contract. After the first two years of the contract and every three years thereafter, the monthly amount of either of these payments may be renegotiated within contractually specified limits. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Government recognized $7,825,664 and $8,908,961, respectively, of revenue for these payments as Department of the Army revenue.

Reimburse the cost of any new assets added to the system – Any new assets required for the infrastructure of Fort Gordon are approved by the DOD, contracted by Utilities and reimbursed in full at the completion of the project by DOD. No such payments were made for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

NOTE 18. TAX ABATEMENT PROGRAMS

As of December 31, 2022, the Government provides tax abatement through two programs: Tax Allocation Districts ("TADs") and Enterprise Zones.

1) Tax abatements do not begin until all development agreements have been satisfied and, as such, current agreements do not have provisions to recapture previously abated taxes. Tax Allocation Districts were authorized in 1985 under the Redevelopment Powers Law (Art. IX, Sec. II Para. VII of the Georgia Constitution as amended) to finance infrastructure and other redevelopment costs within a tax allocation district. Incremental tax revenue (Ad Valorem and Sales Tax) collected in the district may be used to reimburse a developer in accordance with an approved redevelopment agreement. To be eligible for reimbursement, a developer must increase the value of the property above the base year value and/or create the number of jobs as specified in the redevelopment agreement(s). The government collects the taxes and then reimburses to a developer as described in the redevelopment agreements, usually quarterly or annually. If there is no incremental growth in taxes, no reimbursement is given. Tax abatements do not begin until all development agreements have been satisfied and, as such, the current agreement does not have provisions to recapture previously abated taxes.

NOTE 18. TAX ABATEMENT PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)

2) Enterprise Zones are designated geographical areas where Ad Valorem taxes are abated for up to 10 years and other incentives to businesses that create five or more new jobs and residential investment with a minimum 5:1 improvement value. In 1997, The Georgia General Assembly enacted the Enterprise Zone Employment Act (O.C.G.A § 36.88.1) recognizing the need for revitalization in many areas of Georgia. The State Enterprise Zone program intends to improve geographic areas within cities and counties that are suffering from disinvestment, underdevelopment and economic decline, encouraging private businesses to reinvest and rehabilitate such areas. Augusta has three designated enterprise zones. Tax abatements are calculated using a 10-year sliding scale for increased exemption amounts, there are no provisions for recapturing taxes that have been abated.

Other Government Authorities: Augusta Economic Development Authority ("AEDA") Tax Abatements

Under the agreement entered into by AEDA, County Ad Valorem revenues were reduced by $7,667,008.

Tax Abatement Program	Amount Abated
TAD 2	
Ad Valorem Taxes	$ 1,549,836
Sales Tax	1,027,696
Total TAD 2	2,577,532
TAD 3	
Ad Valorem Taxes	443,425
TAD 4	
Ad Valorem Taxes	56,316
Enterprise Zones	
Harrisburg	20,273
Laney Walker	286,213
Rocky Creek	11,835
Total Enterprise Zones	318,321
Economic Development Authority	
Ad Valorem Taxes	7,667,008
	$ 11,062,602

NOTE 20. NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS

As required by the Government Finance Officers Association ("GFOA"), the following schedule provided the details of the net investment in capital assets classification of net position:

	Primary Government	
	Governmental Activities	**Business-Type Activities**
Capital assets, non-depreciable assets	$ 136,206,195	$ 71,927,235
Capital assets, depreciable assets	979,786,145	1,308,216,697
Accumulated depreciation	(342,796,625)	(613,792,150)
Notes payable	-	(9,257,019)
Bonds payable	(68,993,000)	(416,615,000)
Financed purchases from direct borrowings	(21,690,000)	(776,440)
Certificates of Participation	(16,888,000)	-
Unspent bond proceeds	20,895,770	889,010
Retainage payable	(1,356,551)	(639,373)
Unamortized premiums on bonds payable	(421,337)	(21,929,720)
Unamortized discounts on bonds payable	-	450,305
Unamortized deferred loss on refundings	-	(4,519,970)
Unamortized deferred gain on refundings	477,013	1,254,760
Net investment in capital assets	**$** 685,219,610	**$** 315,208,335

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT'S TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	**$ 9,726,479**	$ 9,356,665	$ 4,758,788	$ 3,991,848	$ 3,652,377
Interest on total pension liability	**4,640,687**	4,713,144	4,199,377	4,530,418	4,393,579
Difference between expected and actual experience	**(6,644,538)**	-	16,221,390	-	-
Assumption changes	**(88,894,982)**	3,225,486	39,319,907	38,850,154	-
Benefit payments	**(5,063,634)**	(4,898,054)	(4,695,621)	(5,042,836)	(4,364,465)
Net change in total OPEB liability	**(86,235,988)**	12,397,241	59,803,841	42,329,584	3,681,491
Total OPEB liability - beginning	**227,794,992**	215,397,751	155,593,910	113,264,326	109,582,835
Total OPEB liability - ending	**$ 141,559,004**	$ 227,794,992	$ 215,397,751	$ 155,593,910	$ 113,264,326
Covered-employee payroll	**$ 83,737,688**	$ 78,183,877	$ 80,127,248	$ 76,231,698	$ 76,231,698
Government's total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	**169.05%**	291.36%	268.82%	204.11%	148.58%

Notes to the Schedule:

The schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria of GASB codification P22.101 or P52.101 to pay related benefits for the OPEB plan.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
1945 PLAN – SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT'S
NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total pension liability					
Interest on total pension liability	**$ 457,446**	$ 478,065	$ 509,803	$ 479,389	$ 494,078
Difference between expected and actual experience	**692,685**	134,943	(196,600)	380,696	87,291
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	**-**	-	(787,865)	(846,482)	(750,671)
Other	**13,126**	12,917	13,135	627,713	14,600
Net change in total pension liability	**1,163,257**	625,925	(461,527)	641,316	(154,702)
Total pension liability - beginning	**7,841,222**	7,215,297	7,676,824	7,035,508	7,190,210
Total pension liability - ending (a)	**$ 9,004,479**	$ 7,841,222	$ 7,215,297	$ 7,676,824	$ 7,035,508
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	**$ 491,440**	$ 491,442	$ 292,280	$ 221,270	$ 221,269
Contributions - employee	**(937,101)**	778,558	-	241	5,199
Net investment income	**-**	-	593,105	886,900	(112,787)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	**90,777**	100,804	(787,865)	(846,482)	(750,671)
Other	**-**	-	(77,218)	143,917	(319,617)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	**(354,884)**	1,370,804	20,302	405,846	(956,607)
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	**7,365,072**	5,994,268	5,973,966	5,568,120	6,524,727
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	**$ 7,010,188**	$ 7,365,072	$ 5,994,268	$ 5,973,966	$ 5,568,120
Government's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	**$ 1,994,291**	$ 476,150	$ 1,221,029	$ 1,702,858	$ 1,467,388
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	**77.9%**	93.9%	83.1%	77.8%	79.1%
Covered payroll	**$ -**	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 103,988
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	1411.1%

Notes to the Schedule:

The schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

2017	2016	2015	2014
$ 503,500	$ 586,898	$ 644,381	$ 3,063
(55,608)	(388,216)	(656,594)	691,884
(434,478)	(757,676)	(791,036)	(890,165)
14,729	(483,086)	557,115	-
28,143	(1,042,080)	(246,134)	(195,218)
7,162,067	8,204,147	8,450,281	8,645,499
$ 7,190,210	$ 7,162,067	$ 8,204,147	$ 8,450,281
$ 262,938	$ 242,708	$ 290,565	$ 299,600
6,154	7,121	6,611	6,661
751,600	260,609	13,630	521,224
(434,478)	(757,676)	(791,036)	(864,962)
-	-	-	-
586,214	(247,238)	(480,230)	(37,477)
5,938,513	6,185,751	6,665,981	6,703,458
$ 6,524,727	$ 5,938,513	$ 6,185,751	$ 6,665,981
$ 665,483	$ 1,223,554	$ 2,018,396	$ 1,784,300
90.7%	82.9%	75.4%	78.9%
$ 102,730	$ 142,642	$ 132,431	$ 132,346
647.8%	857.8%	1524.1%	1348.2%

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
GENERAL RETIREMENT PLAN - SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT'S NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) AND RELATED RATIOS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total pension liability					
Service cost	**$ 4,879**	$ 7,394	$ 13,869	$ 41,403	$ 71,155
Interest on total pension liability	**5,454,454**	5,748,425	5,922,537	5,939,323	5,950,151
Difference between expected and actual experience	**3,264,834**	(2,353,181)	(1,623,209)	(1,451,011)	578,560
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	**(8,621,207)**	(6,881,237)	(7,032,172)	(7,035,535)	(6,807,102)
Assumption changes	**151,072**	149,009	156,198	5,190,111	172,108
Net change in total pension liability	**254,032**	(3,329,590)	(2,562,777)	2,684,291	(35,128)
Total pension liability - beginning	**82,231,391**	85,560,981	88,123,758	85,439,467	85,474,595
Total pension liability - ending (a)	**$ 82,485,423**	$ 82,231,391	$ 85,560,981	$ 88,123,758	$ 85,439,467
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	**$ 2,256,960**	$ 2,256,935	$ 2,275,850	$ 1,835,100	$ 1,835,092
Contributions - employee	**26,570**	29,936	36,602	51,185	84,122
Net investment income	**(13,542,014)**	12,160,354	8,626,403	12,713,117	(3,238,133)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	**(8,621,207)**	(6,881,237)	(7,032,172)	(7,035,535)	(6,807,102)
Administrative expense/DB transfers	**(90,777)**	1,160,275	(593,098)	1,161,972	(2,785,980)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	**(19,970,468)**	8,726,263	3,313,585	8,725,839	(10,912,001)
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	**85,806,999**	77,080,736	73,767,151	65,041,312	75,953,313
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	**$ 65,836,531**	$ 85,806,999	$ 77,080,736	$ 73,767,151	$ 65,041,312
Government's net pension liability (asset)- ending (a) - (b)	**$ 16,648,892**	$ (3,575,608)	$ 8,480,245	$ 14,356,607	$ 20,398,155
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	**79.8%**	104.3%	90.1%	83.7%	76.1%
Covered payroll	**$ 473,606**	$ 420,732	$ 498,994	$ 595,418	$ 899,923
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	**3515.3%**	-849.9%	1699.5%	2411.2%	2266.7%

Notes to the Schedule:

The schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

	2017	2016	2015	2014
	$ 97,416	$ 213,829	$ 211,811	$ 196,121
	6,017,737	6,511,618	7,012,898	7,212,710
	(1,889,699)	392,380	(9,987,646)	-
	(3,855,295)	(6,718,694)	(6,640,017)	-
	173,528	(5,649,139)	8,602,628	(6,390,348)
	543,687	(5,250,006)	(800,326)	1,018,483
	84,930,908	90,180,914	90,981,240	89,962,757
	$ 85,474,595	$ 84,930,908	$ 90,180,914	$ 90,981,240
	$ 2,110,483	$ 2,381,619	$ 2,256,722	$ 2,256,722
	104,343	127,008	145,707	185,458
	11,337,849	2,957,821	416,945	4,737,674
	(3,855,295)	(6,718,694)	(6,640,017)	(6,144,565)
	-	-	-	-
	9,697,380	(1,252,246)	(3,820,643)	1,035,289
	66,255,933	67,508,179	71,328,822	70,293,533
	$ 75,953,313	$ 66,255,933	$ 67,508,179	$ 71,328,822
	$ 9,521,282	$ 18,674,975	$ 22,672,735	$ 19,652,418
	88.9%	78.0%	74.9%	78.4%
	$ 1,236,533	$ 1,614,364	$ 2,173,529	$ 2,906,852
	770.0%	1156.8%	1043.1%	676.1%

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
GEORGIA MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT SYSTEM PLAN - SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT'S NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total pension liability					
Service cost	**$ 8,717,379**	$ 8,151,764	$ 7,073,972	$ 6,842,293	$ 6,210,339
Interest on total pension liability	**20,592,036**	18,897,509	16,466,663	15,228,178	12,180,253
Difference between expected and actual experience	**(29,092,787)**	6,899,459	7,060,253	3,177,397	1,003,764
Changes of assumptions	**-**	-	14,856,280	13,090	27,428,256
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	**(12,654,315)**	(10,421,087)	(9,522,195)	(8,436,793)	(7,250,327)
Other	**-**	-	118,580	-	56,467
Net change in total pension liability	**(12,437,687)**	23,527,645	36,053,553	16,824,165	39,628,752
Total pension liability - beginning	**276,823,829**	253,296,184	217,242,631	200,418,466	160,789,714
Total pension liability - ending (a)	**$ 264,386,142**	$ 276,823,829	$ 253,296,184	$ 217,242,631	$ 200,418,466
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	**$ 8,588,840**	$ 7,180,924	$ 6,713,607	$ 5,544,458	$ 5,121,158
Contributions - employee	**7,341,866**	7,227,616	7,296,190	5,064,217	4,324,427
Net investment income	**14,134,266**	71,443,503	(11,968,652)	5,775,317	17,265,417
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	**(12,654,315)**	(10,421,087)	(9,522,195)	(8,436,793)	(7,250,327)
Administrative expenses	**(456,827)**	(435,545)	(467,456)	(442,161)	(428,475)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	**16,953,830**	74,995,411	(7,948,506)	7,505,038	19,032,200
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	**232,210,969**	157,215,558	165,164,064	157,659,026	138,626,826
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	**$ 249,164,799**	$ 232,210,969	$ 157,215,558	$ 165,164,064	$ 157,659,026
Government's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	**$ 15,221,343**	$ 44,612,860	$ 96,080,626	$ 52,078,567	$ 42,759,440
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	**94.2%**	83.9%	62.1%	76.0%	78.7%
Covered payroll	**$ 110,462,169**	$ 113,882,287	$ 107,729,939	$ 104,551,359	$ 97,760,351
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	**13.8%**	39.2%	89.2%	49.8%	43.7%

Notes to the Schedule:

The schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

2017		2016		2015	
$	5,963,235	$	5,634,438	$	6,206,501
	11,370,569		10,567,608		10,017,506
	172,585		692,737		(769,614)
	-		-		(2,547,031)
	(6,867,383)		(6,200,611)		(5,417,945)
	-		-		-
	10,639,006		10,694,172		7,489,417
	150,150,708		139,456,536		131,967,119
$	160,789,714	$	150,150,708	$	139,456,536
$	4,711,377	$	5,375,663	$	5,710,844
	4,172,832		3,861,596		3,742,322
	15,415,658		469,404		10,245,983
	(6,867,383)		(6,200,611)		(5,417,945)
	(429,001)		(263,919)		(223,210)
	17,003,483		3,242,133		14,057,994
	121,623,343		118,381,210		104,323,216
$	138,626,826	$	121,623,343	$	118,381,210
$	22,162,888	$	28,527,365	$	21,075,326
	86.2%		81.0%		84.9%
$	97,189,835	$	93,424,736	$	87,533,530
	22.8%		30.5%		24.1%

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
1945 PLAN
SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution	**$ 439,774**	$ 491,442	$ 598,788	$ 292,282	$ 221,269
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	**491,440**	491,442	292,280	221,270	221,269
Contribution excess (deficiency)	**$ (51,666)**	$ -	$ 306,508	$ 71,012	$ -
Covered payroll	**$ -**	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 103,988
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	212.78%

Notes to the Schedule:

(1) Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation Date	December 31, 2022
Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Asset Valuation Method	Smoothed fair value, 5-year smoothing period
Assumed Rate of Return on Investments	7.00%
Projected Salary Increases	N/A
Cost-of-living Adjustment	2.00%
Amortization Method	Closed level dollar for unfunded liability
Remaining Amortization Period	5 years

(2) The schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

2017		2016		2015		2014	
$	262,938	$	242,708	$	290,565	$	299,600
	262,938		242,708		290,565		299,600
$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-
$	102,730	$	142,642	$	132,431	$	132,346
	255.95%		170.15%		219.41%		226.38%

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
GENERAL RETIREMENT PLAN
SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution	**$ 1,230,054**	$ 2,256,935	$ 2,830,848	$ 2,275,865	$ 1,835,092
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	**2,256,960**	2,256,935	2,275,850	1,835,100	1,835,092
Contribution excess (deficiency)	**$ (1,026,906)**	$ -	$ 554,998	$ 440,765	$ -
Covered payroll	**$ 473,606**	$ 420,732	$ 498,994	$ 595,418	$ 899,923
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	**476.55%**	536.43%	456.09%	308.20%	203.92%

Notes to the Schedule:

(1) Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation Date	December 31, 2022
Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Asset Valuation Method	Smoothed fair value, 5-year smoothing period
Assumed Rate of Return on Investments	7.00%
Projected Salary Increases	3.00%
Cost-of-living Adjustment	2.00%
Amortization Method	Closed level dollar for unfunded liability
Remaining Amortization Period	5 years

(2) The schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

2017	2016	2015	2014
$ 2,110,483	$ 2,381,619	$ 2,256,722	$ 2,256,722
2,110,483	2,381,619	2,256,722	2,256,722
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 1,236,533	$ 1,614,364	$ 2,173,529	$ 2,906,852
170.68%	147.53%	103.83%	77.63%

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
GEORGIA MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT SYSTEM PLAN
SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution	**$ 8,761,505**	$ 8,761,505	$ 8,139,369	$ 6,625,583	$ 6,250,604
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	**8,588,840**	7,180,924	6,713,607	5,544,458	5,121,158
Contribution deficiency (excess)	**$ 172,665**	$ 1,580,581	$ 1,425,762	$ 1,081,125	$ 1,129,446
Covered payroll	**$ 104,111,260**	$ 105,821,319	$ 102,745,145	$ 101,155,855	$ 97,475,093
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	**8.25%**	6.79%	6.53%	5.48%	5.25%

Notes to the Schedule:

(1) Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation Date	July 1, 2022
Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit
Actuarial Asset Valuation Method	Sum of actuarial value at beginning of year and the cash flow during the year plus the assumed investment return, adjusted by 10% of the amount that the value exceeds or is less than the fair value at end of year. The actuarial value is adjusted to be within 20% of market value.
Assumed Rate of Return on Investments	7.375%
Projected Salary Increases	2.25% plus service based merit increases
Cost-of-living Adjustment	0.00% - 2.25%
Amortization Method	Closed level dollar for unfunded liability
Remaining Amortization Period	15 - 20 years

(2) The schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

2017		2016		2015	
$	4,578,726	$	4,617,582	$	4,571,313
	4,711,377		5,375,663		5,710,844
$	(132,651)	$	(758,081)	$	(1,139,531)
$	95,307,286	$	90,479,133	$	84,587,927
	4.94%		5.94%		6.75%

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
1945 PLAN – SCHEDULE OF PENSION INVESTMENT RETURNS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expenses for the Government's Pension Plan	**-14.6%**	11.1%	10.6%	17.0%	-2.4%	13.2%	7.1%	-1.8%	7.0%

Notes to the Schedule:

The schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
GENERAL RETIREMENT PLAN
SCHEDULE OF PENSION INVESTMENT RETURNS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expenses for the Government's Pension Plan	**-19.4%**	14.2%	12.2%	20.5%	-5.1%	17.9%	6.2%	-1.2%	8.2%

Notes to the Schedule:

The schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

APPENDIX B

FORM OF DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

This page intentionally left blank.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

This Continuing Disclosure Certificate (this "Disclosure Certificate") is executed and delivered by Augusta, Georgia (the "Consolidated Government") and acknowledged by Digital Assurance Certification, LLC, as the initial Dissemination Agent (as herein defined) in connection with the issuance by the Consolidated Government of its General Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2024 in an aggregate principal amount of $250,000,000 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are being issued by and for the benefit of the Consolidated Government pursuant to a resolution of the Augusta-Richmond County Commission, adopted on May 7, 2024 (the "Resolution"). The Consolidated Government hereby covenants and agrees as follows:

SECTION 1. Purpose of the Disclosure Certificate. This Disclosure Certificate is being executed and delivered by the Consolidated Government and acknowledged by the Dissemination Agent for the benefit of the Beneficial Owners (as herein defined) and in order to assist the Participating Underwriters (as herein defined) in complying with the Rule (as herein defined).

SECTION 2. Definitions. In addition to the definitions set forth in the Resolution (as herein defined), which apply to any capitalized terms used in this Disclosure Certificate unless otherwise defined in this Section, the following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

"Annual Report" means any Annual Report provided by the Consolidated Government pursuant to the Rule and as described in Sections 3 and 4 of this Disclosure Certificate.

"Beneficial Owner" means any person who (a) has the power, directly or indirectly, to vote or consent with respect to, or to dispose of ownership of, any of the Bonds (including persons holding the Bonds through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries) or (b) is treated as the owner of any of the Bonds for federal income tax purposes.

"Dissemination Agent" shall mean initially Digital Assurance Certification, LLC ("DAC"), or any successor Dissemination Agent designated in writing by the Consolidated Government and that has filed with the Consolidated Government a written acceptance of such designation.

"EMMA" means the MSRB's Electronic Municipal Market Access System, which receives electronic submissions of the Annual Report on the EMMA website at http://www.emma.msrb.org.

"Financial Obligation" means a (a) debt obligation; (b) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (c) guarantee of (a) or (b) of this definition. The term "Financial Obligation" shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

"Fiscal Year" means any period of 12 consecutive months adopted by the Consolidated Government, as the case may be, as its fiscal year for financial reporting purposes, and shall initially mean the period beginning on January 1 of each calendar year and ending on December 31 of the same calendar year.

"Listed Events" means any of the events listed in Section 5(a) of this Disclosure Certificate.

"MSRB" means the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, or any successor thereto.

"Official Statement" means the Official Statement relating to the Bonds.

"Participating Underwriters" means any of the original underwriters of the Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with the offering of the Bonds.

"Rule" means Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

"State" means the State of Georgia.

SECTION 3. Provision of Annual Reports.

(a) *Annual Report*.

Not later than the last day of the ninth month after the end of each Fiscal Year (currently September 30) (the "Reporting Date"), commencing with Fiscal Year 2023, the Consolidated Government shall provide, or shall cause the Dissemination Agent to provide, to the MSRB in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB (which as of the date hereof is EMMA) an Annual Report that is consistent with the requirements of Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate. Not later than 15 business days prior to the Reporting Date, the Consolidated Government shall provide the Annual Report to the Dissemination Agent (if any). In each case, the Annual Report may be submitted as a single document or as separate documents comprising a package and may cross-reference other information as provided in Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate. The audited financial statements of the Consolidated Government may be submitted separately from the balance of the Annual Report in the event that the audited financial statements have not been completed by the Reporting Date. In the event that the audited financial statements have not been completed by the Reporting Date, the Consolidated Government shall include its unaudited financial statements (excluding notes) in the Annual Report and shall indicate in the Annual Report the date on which the audited financial statements are expected to be filed on EMMA. The Consolidated Government shall file, or shall cause the Dissemination Agent to file, the audited financial statements on EMMA when they are available.

(b) If the Consolidated Government is unable to provide to the MSRB an Annual Report by the date required in subsection (a), the Consolidated Government shall send a notice to the MSRB in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB (which, as of the date hereof, is EMMA) in substantially the form attached as Exhibit A hereto.

(c) The Dissemination Agent shall:

(i) determine each year prior to the date for providing the Annual Report the appropriate electronic format prescribed by the MSRB for filing with the MSRB and the proper form for such filing; and; and

(ii) if the Dissemination Agent is other than the Consolidated Government, file a report with the Consolidated Government certifying that the Annual Report has been provided pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate, to the MSRB in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB (which, as of the date hereof, is EMMA) and stating the date it was provided.

(d) The Consolidated Government shall promptly file a notice of any change in its Fiscal Year with the MSRB in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB (which, as of the date hereof, is EMMA).

SECTION 4. Content of Annual Reports. The Consolidated Government's Annual Report for each Fiscal Year shall contain or incorporate by reference the following:

(a) The Consolidated Government's basic financial statements for the preceding Fiscal Year, which shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, as in effect from time to time and shall be accompanied by an opinion letter, if available at the time of the submission of the Annual Report to the MSRB pursuant to Section 3(a) hereof, resulting from an audit conducted by an independent certified public accountant or firm of independent certified public accountants in conformity with generally accepted auditing standards.

(b) If generally accepted accounting principles changed from the previous Fiscal Year and if such changes are material to the Consolidated Government, a narrative description (as required by Section 8 of this Disclosure Certificate) of the impact of the changes on the Consolidated Government.

(c) To the extent not included in items provided pursuant to subsection (a) above, information for the preceding Fiscal Year regarding the following categories of financial information and operating data of the Consolidated Government of the type in the Official Statement: (i) the legal debt margin of the Consolidated Government, (ii) the property tax digest of the Consolidated Government, (iii) the millage rates of the Consolidated Government, (iv) the property tax levies and collections of the Consolidated Government, (v) the estimated value of total tax executions owned by the Consolidated Government, (6) the ten largest taxpayers of the Consolidated Government, (7) the Consolidated Government's General Fund tax revenues by source, and (8) the insurance coverage of the Consolidated Government.

Any or all of the items listed above may be incorporated by specific reference from other documents, including official statements of debt issues of the Consolidated Government or related public entities, which have been submitted to the MSRB or the Securities and Exchange Commission. If the document incorporated by reference is a final official statement, it must be available from EMMA. The Consolidated Government shall clearly identify each such other document so incorporated by reference. The Annual Report shall be in the appropriate electronic format and form prescribed by the MSRB.

SECTION 5. Reporting of Significant Events.

(a) Within ten (10) business days of the occurrence of one of the following Listed Events with respect to the Bonds, the Consolidated Government shall file, or shall cause the Dissemination Agent to file, a notice of such occurrence on EMMA:

(i) Principal and interest payment delinquencies.

(ii) Non-payment related defaults, if material.

(iii) Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties.

(iv) Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties.

(v) Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform.

(vi) Adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed of final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds.

(vii) Modifications to rights of the Beneficial Owners, if material.

(viii) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers.

(ix) Defeasances.

(x) Release, substitution or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material.

(xi) Appointment of an additional or a successor trustee, or the change in name of a trustee, if material.

(xii) Rating changes.

(xiii) Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or other similar event of the Consolidated Government including any of the following: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the Consolidated Government in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Consolidated Government or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Consolidated Government.

(xiv) The consummation of a merger, consolidation or acquisition involving the Consolidated Government, or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Consolidated Government, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material.

(xv) Incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the Consolidated Government, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the Consolidated Government, any of which affect Beneficial Owners, if material.

(xvi) Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the Consolidated Government, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

(xvii) Appointment of an additional or a successor trustee, or the change in name of a trustee, if material.

(b) The Listed Event shall be in the appropriate electronic format and form prescribed by the MSRB (which, as of the date hereof, is EMMA).

(c) The content of any notice of the occurrence of a Listed Event shall be determined by the Consolidated Government and shall be in substantially the form attached as Exhibit B.

SECTION 6. <u>Termination of Reporting Obligations</u>. The Consolidated Government's obligations under this Disclosure Certificate shall terminate upon the legal defeasance, prior redemption or payment in full of all of the Bonds. The Consolidated Government shall notify EMMA that the Consolidated Government's obligations under this Disclosure Certificate have terminated. If the

Consolidated Government's obligations are assumed in full by some other entity, such person shall be responsible for compliance with this Disclosure Certificate in the same manner as if it were the Consolidated Government.

SECTION 7. Dissemination Agent. The Consolidated Government may, from time to time, appoint a Dissemination Agent to assist it in carrying out its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate, and the Consolidated Government may, from time to time, discharge the Dissemination Agent, with or without appointing a successor Dissemination Agent. If at any time there is not a designated Dissemination Agent, the Consolidated Government shall be the Dissemination Agent. The initial Dissemination Agent shall be DAC, or its successor in interest.

SECTION 8. Amendment; Waiver. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the Consolidated Government may amend this Disclosure Certificate, and any provision of this Disclosure Certificate may be waived, if the Consolidated Government has received an opinion of counsel knowledgeable in federal securities laws to the effect that such amendment or waiver would not, in and of itself, cause the undertakings herein to violate the Rule if such amendment or waiver had been effective on the date hereof but taking into account any subsequent change in or official interpretation of the Rule.

In the event that this Disclosure Certificate is amended or any provision of the Disclosure Certificate is waived, the notice of a Listed Event pursuant to Section 5(a)(vii) or the first Annual Report after such amendment hereof shall explain, in narrative form, the reasons for the amendment or waiver and the impact of the change in the type of operating data or financial information being provided in the applicable Annual Report. If an amendment or waiver is made in this Disclosure Certificate which allows for a change in the accounting principles to be used in preparing the Consolidated Government's financial statements, the applicable Annual Report for the year in which the change is made shall present a comparison between the financial statements or information prepared on the basis of the new accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles. The comparison shall include a qualitative discussion of the differences in the accounting principles and impact of the change in the accounting principles on the presentation of the financial information. To the extent reasonably feasible, the comparison shall also be quantitative. The Consolidated Government shall file a notice of the change of accounting principles in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5 hereof on or before the effective date of any such amendment or waiver.

SECTION 9. Additional Information. Nothing in this Disclosure Certificate shall be deemed to prevent the Consolidated Government from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Disclosure Certificate or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is required by this Disclosure Certificate. If the Consolidated Government chooses to include any information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is specifically required by this Disclosure Certificate, the Consolidated Government shall have no obligation under this Disclosure Certificate to update such information or include it in any future Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

SECTION 10. Default. In the event of a failure of the Consolidated Government to comply with any provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the Participating Underwriters or any Beneficial Owner may take such action as may be necessary and appropriate, including seeking specific performance by court order, to cause the Consolidated Government to comply with its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate. A default under this Disclosure Certificate shall not be deemed a "default" or an "event of default" under the Resolution, and the sole remedy under this Disclosure Certificate in the event of any failure of the Consolidated Government to comply with this Disclosure Certificate shall be an action to compel performance. A court may decide not to order the specific performance of the covenants contained in this Disclosure Certificate. The cost to the Consolidated Government of performing its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate shall be paid solely from funds lawfully available to the Consolidated Government for such purpose.

SECTION 11. Duties, Immunities and Liabilities of Dissemination Agent.

The Dissemination Agent shall have only such duties as are specifically set forth in this Disclosure Certificate. The Dissemination Agent's obligation to deliver the information at the times and with the contents described herein shall be limited to the extent the Consolidated Government has provided such information to the Dissemination Agent as required by this Disclosure Certificate. The Dissemination Agent shall have no duty with respect to the content of any disclosures or notice made pursuant to the terms hereof. The Dissemination Agent shall have no duty or obligation to review or verify any information, disclosures or notices provided to it by the Consolidated Government and shall not be deemed to be acting in any fiduciary capacity for the Consolidated Government, the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds or any other party. The Dissemination Agent shall have no responsibility for the Consolidated Government's failure to report to the Dissemination Agent a Listed Event or a duty to determine the materiality thereof. The Dissemination Agent shall have no duty to determine, or liability for failing to determine, whether the Consolidated Government has complied with this Disclosure Certificate. The Dissemination Agent may conclusively rely upon certifications of the Consolidated Government at all times.

To the extent allowed by applicable law, the Consolidated Government agrees to indemnify and save the Dissemination Agent and its officers, directors, employees, and agents harmless against any loss, expense, and liabilities that they may incur arising out of or in the exercise or performance of the Dissemination Agent's powers and duties hereunder, including the costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees) of defending against any claim of liability, but excluding liabilities due to the Dissemination Agent's negligence or willful misconduct.

The obligations of the Consolidated Government under this Section shall survive resignation or removal of the Dissemination Agent and defeasance, redemption or payment of the Bonds.

SECTION 12. Format; Identifying Information. All documents provided to the MSRB pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate shall be accompanied by identifying information prescribed by the MSRB.

As of the date of this Disclosure Certificate, all documents submitted to the MSRB must be in portable document format (PDF) files configured to permit documents to be saved, viewed, printed, and retransmitted by electronic means. In addition, such PDF files must be word-searchable, provided that diagrams, images and other non-textual elements are not required to be word-searchable.

SECTION 13. Beneficiaries. This Disclosure Certificate shall inure solely to the benefit of the Consolidated Government, the Participating Underwriters, and Beneficial Owners from time to time of the Bonds, and shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

SECTION 14. Counterparts. This Disclosure Certificate may be executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which shall constitute but one and the same instrument.

SECTION 15. Governing Law. This Disclosure Certificate shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State.

SECTION 16. Severability. In case any one or more of the provisions of this Disclosure Certificate shall for any reason be held to be illegal or invalid, such illegality or invalidity shall not affect any other provision of this Disclosure Certificate, but this Disclosure Certificate shall be construed and enforced as if such illegal or invalid provision had not been contained herein.

Date: May 7, 2024.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

By:____________________________________
Mayor

ACKNOWLEDGED AND AGREED:

Date: May 7, 2024.

DIGITAL ASSURANCE CERTIFICATION, LLC,
as Dissemination Agent

By:____________________________________
Name:
Title:

EXHIBIT A

NOTICE OF FAILURE TO FILE ANNUAL REPORT

Name of Issuer:	Augusta, Georgia
Name of Bond Issue:	Augusta, Georgia General Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2024
CUSIP Number:	_____________
Date of Issuance:	May 16, 2024

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Consolidated Government has not provided an Annual Report due with respect to the Bonds as required by its Continuing Disclosure Certificate, dated May 7, 2024. The Consolidated Government anticipates that the Annual Report will be filed by _______________.

This notice is based on the best information available at the time of dissemination. Any questions regarding this notice should be directed to __________________.

Dated: __________________________

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

By:____________________________________
Mayor

EXHIBIT B

NOTICE OF THE OCCURRENCE OF
[INSERT THE LISTED EVENT]

Relating to

Augusta, Georgia General Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2024

CUSIP NUMBER ________________

Notice is hereby given that [insert the Listed Event] has occurred. [Describe circumstances leading up to the event, action being taken and anticipated impact.]

This notice is based on the best information available at the time of dissemination and is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness. Any questions regarding this notice should be directed to [insert instructions for presenting securities, if applicable].

[Notice of the Listed Events described in Section 4(a)(ix) shall include the following:

The Consolidated Government hereby expressly reserves the right to redeem such refunded or defeased bonds prior to their stated maturity date in accordance with the optional/extraordinary redemption provisions of said defeased bonds.

OR

The Consolidated Government hereby covenants not to exercise any optional or extraordinary redemption provisions under the Resolution; however, the sinking fund provision will survive the defeasance.

AND

The Bonds have been defeased to [maturity/the first call date, which is _____________]. This notice does not constitute a notice of redemption and no bonds should be delivered to the Consolidated Government as a result of this mailing. A Notice of Redemption instructing you where to submit your bonds for payment will be mailed _____ to _____ days prior to the redemption date.]

Dated: ___________________________

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

By:_____________________________________
Mayor

This page intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX C

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

This page intentionally left blank.

FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

______, 2024

Augusta, Georgia
535 Telfair Street
Augusta, Georgia 30901

Re: $250,000,000 Augusta, Georgia General Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2024

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel in connection with the issuance and delivery on this date by Augusta, Georgia (the "Consolidated Government") of $250,000,000 in original aggregate principal amount of bonds designated "Augusta, Georgia General Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2024," dated the date hereof (the "Bonds").

We have examined the law and such certified proceedings and other papers authorizing and relating to the Bonds as we deem necessary to render this opinion, including the following:

1. Certified copies of a Bond Resolution (the "Bond Resolution") of the Consolidated Government adopted by the Augusta-Richmond County Commission on May 7, 2024.

2. Certified transcript of the validation proceedings in the Superior Court of Richmond County, Georgia, resulting in a final judgment entered on January 29, 2024, validating and confirming the Bonds.

The Bonds are being issued under and pursuant to the Bond Resolution for the purpose of providing funds to pay the cost of a "coliseum capital outlay project" within the meaning of Section 48-8-145(1) of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, consisting of the acquisition, construction, renovation, improvement, and equipping of buildings, structures, and facilities as a successor facility to the existing multi-use coliseum and civic center type facility, consisting of the James Brown Arena, the William B. Bell Auditorium, exhibition space, meeting rooms, and other facilities located at Telfair and Seventh Streets in downtown Augusta.

As to questions of fact material to our opinion, we have relied upon the following items, without undertaking to verify any of them by independent investigation: (a) certified proceedings and other certifications of public officials furnished to us, (b) certifications furnished to us by or on behalf of the Consolidated Government, and (c) representations of the Consolidated Government contained in such proceedings and in documents delivered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds.

In our capacity as Bond Counsel, we have not been engaged or undertaken to review the accuracy, completeness, or sufficiency of the Official Statement or any other offering material relating to the Bonds (except to the extent, if any, stated in the Official Statement), and we express no opinion relating thereto (excepting only the matters set forth as our opinion in the Official Statement).

Based upon the foregoing and subject to the qualifications and assumptions herein, it is our opinion, as of the date hereof and under existing law, that:

(1) The Bonds are legal, valid, and binding general obligations of the Consolidated Government, payable first from the separate account in which are placed the proceeds received by the Consolidated Government from a special 0.5 percent sales and use tax for the funding of coliseum capital outlay projects authorized to be imposed by the Consolidated Government pursuant to an election held in Richmond County on November 7, 2023 and then from the general funds of the Consolidated Government.

(2) All property within the territorial limits of the Consolidated Government subject to taxation for general obligation bond purposes is subject to ad valorem taxation without limitation as to rate or amount to pay the Bonds. The Augusta-Richmond County Commission is required by law to levy and has levied on all property within the territorial limits of the Consolidated Government subject to taxation for general obligation bond purposes a direct annual ad valorem tax, without limitation as to rate or amount, sufficient in amount to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same become due and payable.

The rights of the owners of the Bonds and the enforceability of the Bonds (i) may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, and other similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, (ii) may be subject to usual equity principles (regardless of whether such enforceability is considered in a proceeding in equity or at law), and (iii) may also be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

This opinion is limited to the matters expressly set forth above, and no opinion is implied or may be inferred beyond the matters so stated. We expressly disclaim any duty to update this opinion in the future for any changes of fact or law that may affect any of the opinions expressed herein.

Very truly yours,

BUTLER SNOW LLP