

# COUNTY OF GREENVILLE FINANCIAL TRENDS REPORT

Fiscal Years Ended June 30  
2000 - 2009

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Published by:

Office of Management and Budget  
301 University Ridge, Suite 200  
Greenville, South Carolina 29601  
Telephone: (864) 467-7020; Facsimile (864) 467-7340  
Website: <http://www.greenvillecounty.org>



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## INTRODUCTION

### **Purpose of the Financial Trends Report**

The Financial Trends Report allows a user to view in graphic form the financial direction our County appears to be taking based upon key financial indicators. The report may assist in the development of budgets, forecasts, and other useful financial tools.

### **Evaluating the Information**

This report should be viewed in its entirety, considering the individual indicators and trends represented by them as parts of the whole. No single indicator can present the complete picture. For example, an operating deficit (where expenditures exceed revenues) by itself may appear to be a negative result. However, some deficits are planned to reduce excessive fund balance through the funding of one-time planned projects. In short, individual factors should not be judged by themselves.

### **Sources of Information**

The Financial Trends Report was created using the *Evaluating Financial Condition – A Handbook for Local Governments* (ICMA, 1994) and a number of other accounting and financial sources as guides. The indicators selected are popular, but by no means the only indicators that can be used as tools in evaluating the financial and economic health of a community.

Financial data was taken from the County's comprehensive annual financial reports. Population estimates are from the Greenville County Planning Commission. The consumer price index was used in calculating dollars adjusted for inflation in the Consumer Price Index – All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), not seasonally adjusted, for all items with a base period of 1982-1984= 100m per the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### **Trend Period**

The trend period is a ten-year period ending with the most recently completed fiscal year. The reader is encouraged to review the trend graphs in context with the data presented, the interperiod fluctuations, and accompanying analysis.

### **Numbering Conventions**

All dollar figures are in U. S. dollars. Ratios are either presented as percentages (a percent of some number) or coverage (how many times to one). Where appropriate, dollar value trends are displayed in both actual amounts and in constant dollars.

### **Operating Revenues and Expenditures**

Operating revenues include all revenues except for operating transfers from other General Fund. Operating expenditures do not include transfers to other funds.

### **Funds Represented**

This report consolidates the governmental activities (General Fund and Debt Service Fund) into a single group called "General Government Operations," and separately reports on the County's two business-type activities – the Stormwater Enterprise Fund and the Solid Waste Enterprise Fund.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **General Government Operations**

The County's financial position of the General Government Operations is sound. Much of this represents the County's strength and commitment to spending plans that meet anticipated expenditures with conservatively estimated revenues. The past three years of the ten-year trend period have been challenging, requiring the County to address rising costs with the uncertain elastic revenues of an economic downturn.

The challenges for the future are to ensure that the services mandated, needed, or desired by County residents are provided at the traditional level of Greenville County quality in a fiscally responsible manner. The County's primary mission is to provide quality public services to all citizens of Greenville County.

The County's liquidity ratio and current ratio are both strong, each of them well above their target levels. These indicators show that currently available funds are sufficient to meet immediate expenditures. Ending fund balance to net operating revenues has remained well above the target range established by the County's financial policies. The FY2005 ratio for ending fund balance to net operating revenues decreased substantially but still remained within the target range established by policy. This decrease was due to planned use of the fund balance for the one-time capital project of the Detention Center addition. Balanced budgets and a judicious use of fund balance will help maintain these positive trends.

The comparison of operating revenues and operating expenditures indicate that both are moving in tandem in the same direction. This is a positive trend and a direct result of the County's policy to match revenues and expenditures.

Net operating revenues on a gross as well as a per capita basis showed a positive trend until FY2009 prior to a downturn in the economy which affected portions of the current revenue stream. Property tax millage has remained the same during the ten year period. The overall trend for property taxes is a moderate increase due to growth in the taxable property base. Intergovernmental revenues include state-shared revenues and any funds received from other governmental entities and accounts for 17.64% of General Fund revenue. The County experienced reductions in state-shared revenues during the ten year period. The trend for intergovernmental revenues as a percentage of total revenue is positive and demonstrates the County's conservative estimation of such revenue sources.

Net operating expenditures, on a gross and a per capita basis, have also risen slightly. Fringe benefits, a major component of expenditures, have risen each year due to increasing health care costs. Recent measures have been taken through the County's budget to contain the cost of health insurance and provided necessary benefits for employees. The result of these measures should result in an overall decrease in expenditures over time.

The County's operating surplus reflects the County's approach to budgeting and the planned (budgeted) use of fund balance. In preparing biennium budgets, the County must carefully consider the types and levels of service required or desired by the community in the context of economic and financial realities.

Our debt indicators show that the County continues to enjoy relatively low debt ratios. Net direct (County) debt is 0.21% of full valuation and the County's annual debt service (principal and interest) costs are just above 15% of operating revenues. While debt has increased, it should be remembered that the debt proceeds were used for major building and infrastructure needs. Debt service coverage, the ability to pay debt with current revenues, is rising again.

The number of County employees per 1,000 population has increased slightly during the entire ten year period. Considering the increase in mandated services and increases in desired service levels over the ten-year period, it has been necessary for the to increase the number of employees to provide necessary services.

### **Enterprise Funds**

#### **Stormwater and Solid Waste**

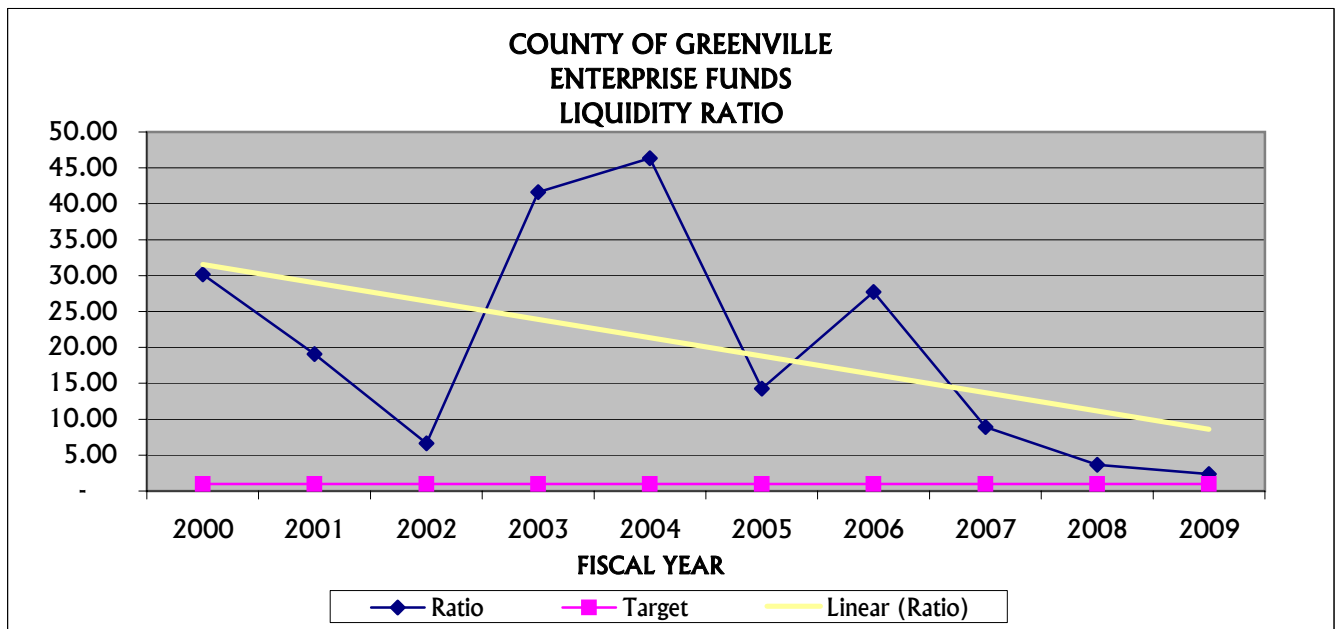
The financial indicators for the Stormwater and Solid Waste Enterprise Funds are strong and positive. The liquidity and current ratios remained well above target level for the ten year period. Net working capital has decreased due to the construction of the Twin Chimney's Landfill. The increasing trend of net fixed assets demonstrates the County's commitment to the replacement of aging and obsolete facilities and equipment. The spread between revenues and expenses reflects the planned use of fund balance for expenses related to the Twin Chimneys Landfill.

**FINANCIAL INDICATORS AND ANALYSIS**  
**GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS**

**Enterprise Funds  
Liquidity Ratio**

*Formula: Cash and Short Term Investments/Current Liabilities*

The liquidity ratio of the Enterprise Funds (Solid Waste and Stormwater) remains very strong. Eight years of this ratio show a dramatically high (positive) ratio, the result of substantial cash and minimal current liabilities at the June 30 balance sheet date. In FY2002 the ratio is considerably lower due to a short-term loan from the General Fund to the Stormwater. The decrease in FY2007- FY2009 is due to the increase in outstanding payables mainly related to construction of the Twin Chimney Landfill.



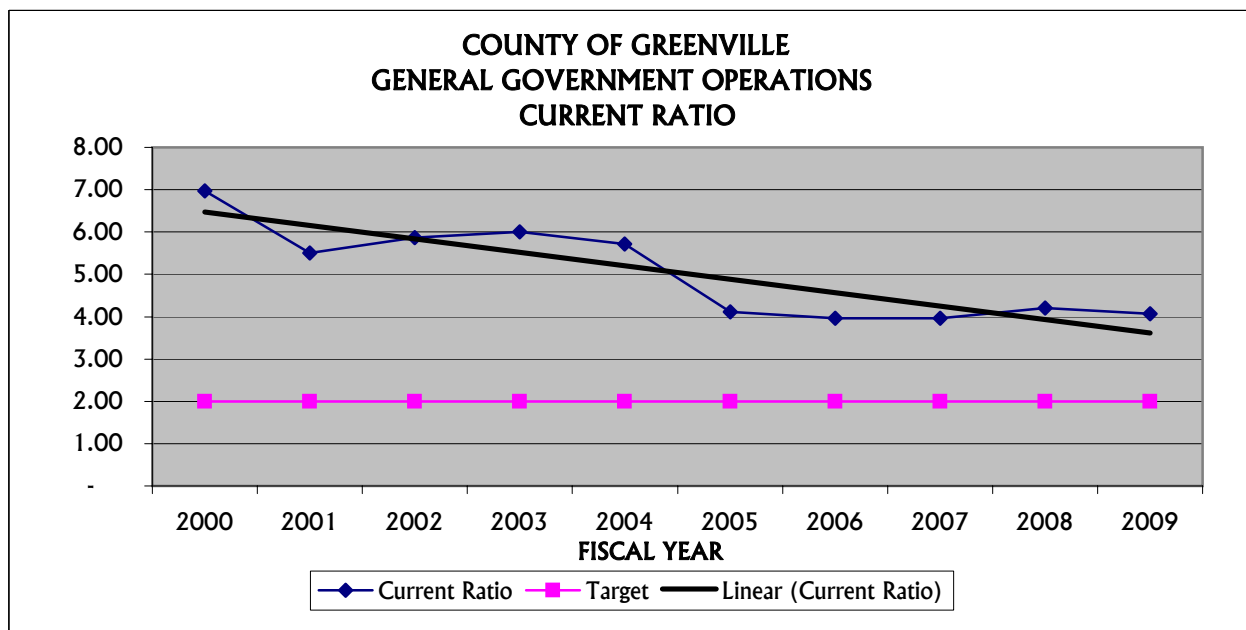
Year	Cash	Current Liabilities	Liquidity Ratio	Target
2000	\$ 18,559,072	\$ 614,980	30.18	1.00
2001	\$ 19,472,015	\$ 1,020,643	19.08	1.00
2002	\$ 18,895,396	\$ 2,843,718	6.64	1.00
2003	\$ 22,676,681	\$ 544,733	41.63	1.00
2004	\$ 24,075,597	\$ 519,721	46.32	1.00
2005	\$ 25,221,295	\$ 1,768,399	14.26	1.00
2006	\$ 22,013,414	\$ 794,303	27.71	1.00
2007	\$ 20,989,936	\$ 2,350,586	8.93	1.00
2008	\$ 10,615,134	\$ 2,919,259	3.64	1.00
2009	\$ 10,183,147	\$ 4,327,020	2.35	1.00

## General Government Operations

### Current Ratio

Formula:  $\text{Current Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}$

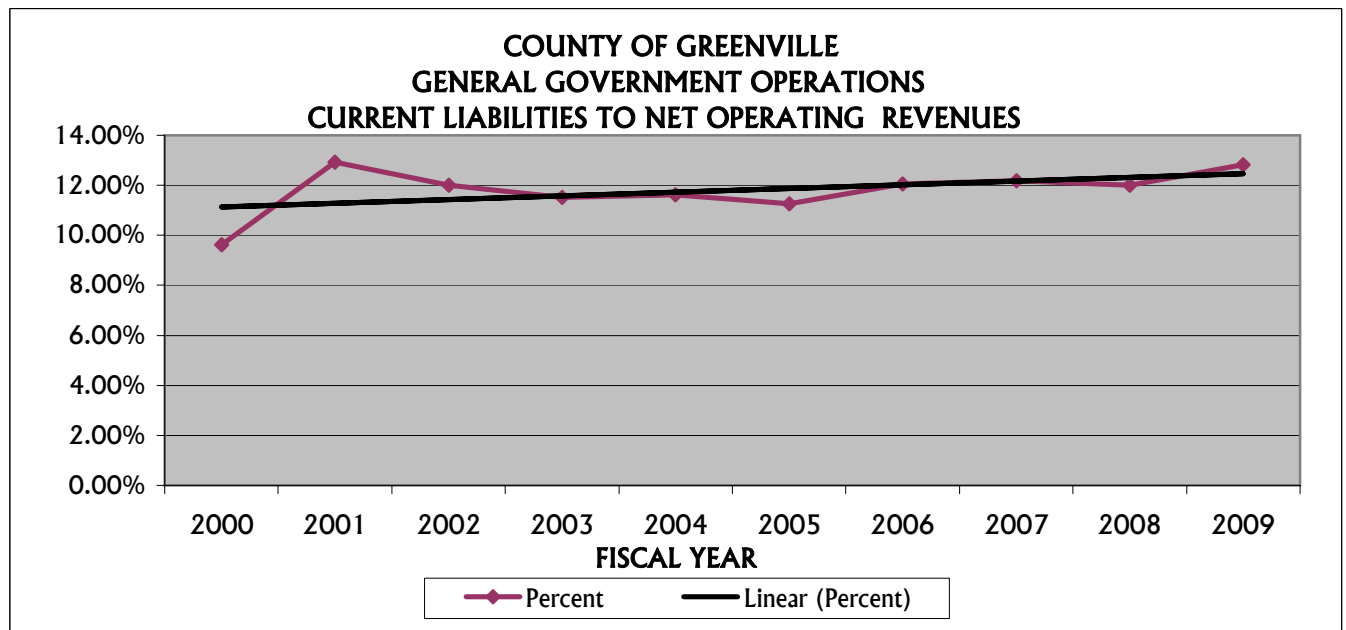
The current ratio measures an entity's ability to pay off current liabilities with current assets. Current assets are defined as cash amounts the County owns that can be converted into cash within the next twelve months and include accounts receivable and amounts due from other funds. Since 2000 our current ratio has remained well above the target level of 2:1.



Fiscal Year	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Current Ratio	Target
2000	\$ 59,320,795	\$ 8,502,162	6.98	2.00
2001	\$ 66,718,395	\$ 12,125,180	5.50	2.00
2002	\$ 68,902,703	\$ 11,754,879	5.86	2.00
2003	\$ 67,276,308	\$ 11,209,204	6.00	2.00
2004	\$ 67,369,862	\$ 11,797,151	5.71	2.00
2005	\$ 48,129,299	\$ 11,680,738	4.12	2.00
2006	\$ 52,073,264	\$ 13,143,157	3.96	2.00
2007	\$ 55,141,343	\$ 13,918,709	3.96	2.00
2008	\$ 63,202,568	\$ 15,034,296	4.20	2.00
2009	\$ 63,995,949	\$ 15,715,575	4.07	2.00

**General Government Operations**  
**Current Liabilities to Net Operating Revenues**  
*Formula: Current Liabilities/Net Operating Revenues*

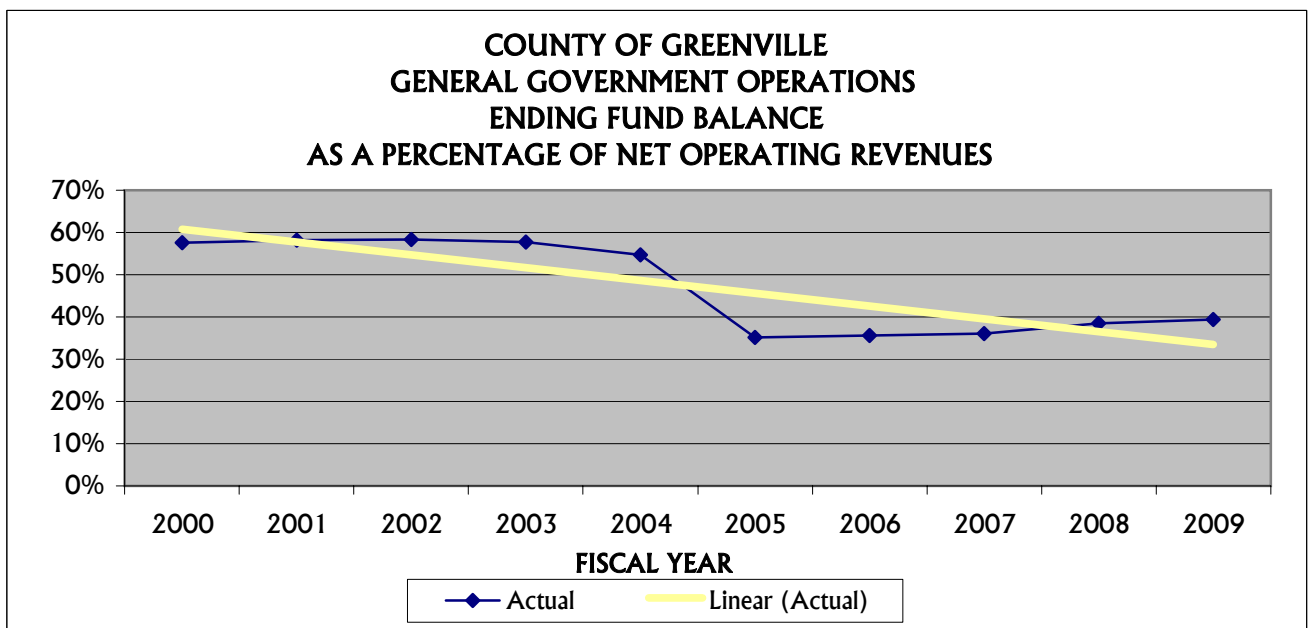
Net operating revenues are the revenues received other than operating transfers in and revenues which are restricted or mandated for specific spending purposes. Current liabilities as a percentage of net operating revenues gauge the County's promise to pay off current bills with the revenues received during the fiscal year. An increase in this ratio may signal liquidity problems as a result from inappropriate use of short-term borrowing or deficit spending. The County's general government operations have demonstrated an upward trend over a ten year period. The major cause of this trend is a change in the accounting methodology.



Fiscal Year	Current Liabilities	Net Operating Revenues	Percent
2000	\$ 8,502,162	\$ 88,331,665	9.63%
2001	\$ 12,125,180	\$ 93,813,919	12.92%
2002	\$ 11,754,879	\$ 98,028,930	11.99%
2003	\$ 11,209,204	\$ 97,239,852	11.53%
2004	\$ 11,797,151	\$ 101,495,792	11.62%
2005	\$ 11,680,738	\$ 103,614,709	11.27%
2006	\$ 13,143,157	\$ 109,113,173	12.05%
2007	\$ 13,918,709	\$ 114,353,681	12.17%
2008	\$ 15,034,296	\$ 125,229,909	12.01%
2009	\$ 15,715,575	\$ 122,569,668	12.82%

**General Government Operations**  
**Ending Fund Balance to Net Operating Revenues**  
*Formula:* Ending Fund Balance/Net Operating Revenues

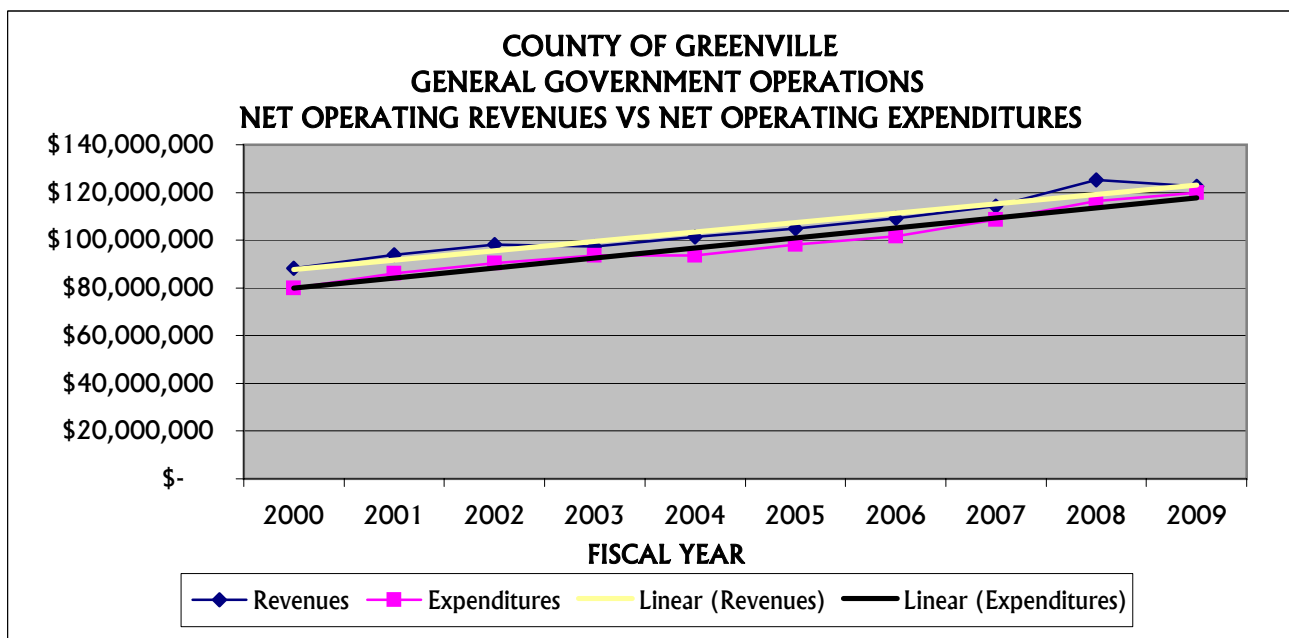
Ending fund balance is defined as the amount of fund balance that is not legally restricted for specific purposes. The County's financial policies provide for an anticipated undesignated fund balance between 25% and 35% for governmental operations of estimated revenues. The County has exceeded the 35% target since FY2000. The ending fund balance decreased in FY2005 due to the planned use of fund balance for a one-time capital project.



Fiscal Year	Ending Fund Balance	Net Operating Revenues	Percent Ending Actual	25% Target	35% Target
2000	\$ 50,818,633	\$ 88,331,665	57.53%	\$ 22,082,916	\$ 30,916,083
2001	\$ 54,593,215	\$ 93,813,919	58.19%	\$ 23,453,480	\$ 32,834,872
2002	\$ 57,147,824	\$ 98,028,930	58.30%	\$ 24,507,233	\$ 34,310,126
2003	\$ 56,067,104	\$ 97,239,852	57.66%	\$ 24,309,963	\$ 34,033,948
2004	\$ 55,572,711	\$ 101,495,792	54.75%	\$ 25,373,948	\$ 35,523,527
2005	\$ 36,448,561	\$ 103,614,709	35.18%	\$ 25,903,677	\$ 36,265,148
2006	\$ 38,930,107	\$ 109,113,173	35.68%	\$ 27,278,293	\$ 38,189,611
2007	\$ 41,222,634	\$ 114,353,681	36.05%	\$ 28,588,420	\$ 40,023,788
2008	\$ 48,168,272	\$ 125,229,909	38.46%	\$ 31,307,477	\$ 43,830,468
2009	\$ 48,280,374	\$ 122,569,668	39.39%	\$ 30,642,417	\$ 42,899,384

**General Government Operations**  
**Net Operating Revenues vs. Net Operating Expenditures**  
*Formula: Net Operating Revenues: Net Operating Expenditure:*

When net operating revenues and net operating expenditures are compared over time, we get a better picture of how well the County matches revenues to expenditures. Net operating expenditures are defined as all expenditures other than operating transfers out. In this indicator a positive trend is when net operating revenues and net operating expenditures move in tandem in the same direction. A negative trend occurs when the lines begin to converge or cross. The current trend line is positive due to the County's policy of matching operating revenues to operating expenditures.

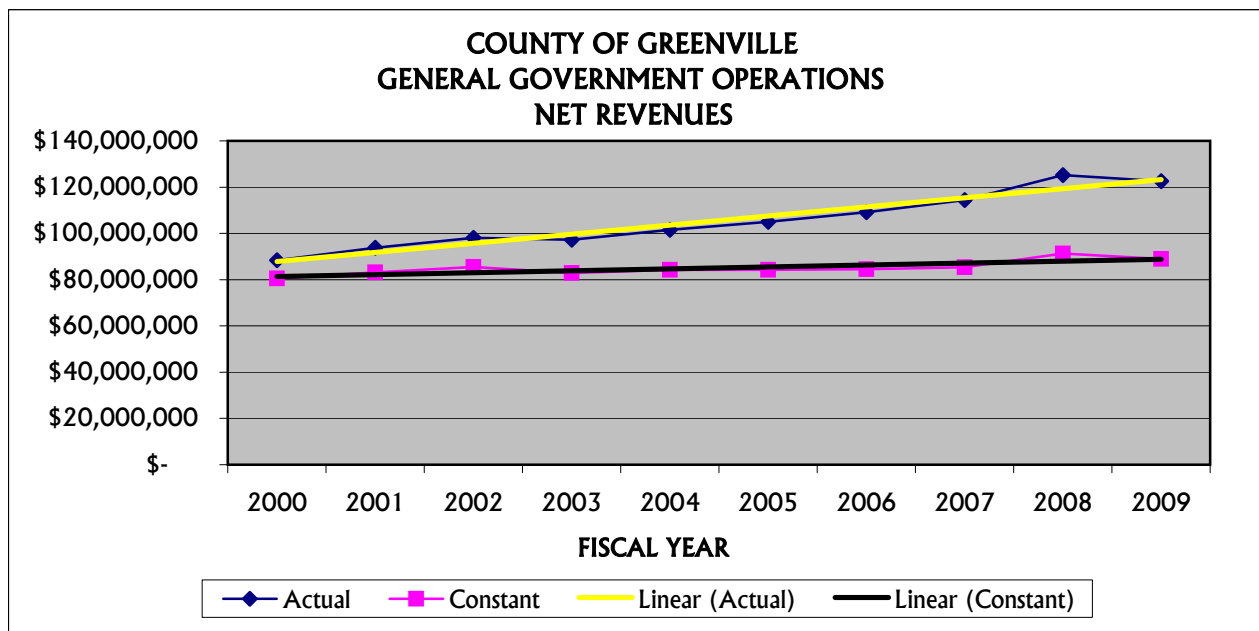


Fiscal Year	CPI-U	Actual Operating Revenues	Actual Operating Expenditures	Constant Operating Revenues	Constant Operating Expenditures
2000	172.20	\$ 88,331,665	\$ 80,006,576	\$80,483,381	\$72,897,978
2001	177.10	\$ 93,813,919	\$ 86,032,212	\$83,113,517	\$76,219,391
2002	179.90	\$ 98,028,930	\$ 90,340,724	\$85,496,048	\$78,790,770
2003	184.00	\$ 97,239,852	\$ 93,572,733	\$82,918,113	\$79,791,097
2004	188.90	\$ 101,495,792	\$ 93,558,659	\$84,302,222	\$77,709,654
2005	195.30	\$ 104,947,789	\$ 98,247,862	\$84,312,893	\$78,930,310
2006	202.50	\$ 109,113,173	\$ 101,755,278	\$84,542,503	\$78,841,497
2007	210.36	\$ 114,353,681	\$ 108,753,391	\$85,292,321	\$81,115,265
2008	215.30	\$ 125,229,909	\$ 116,440,952	\$91,261,369	\$84,856,411
2009	216.18	\$ 122,569,668	\$ 119,819,989	\$88,959,112	\$86,963,439

**General Government Operations  
Net Revenues**

*Formula: Net Operating Revenues*

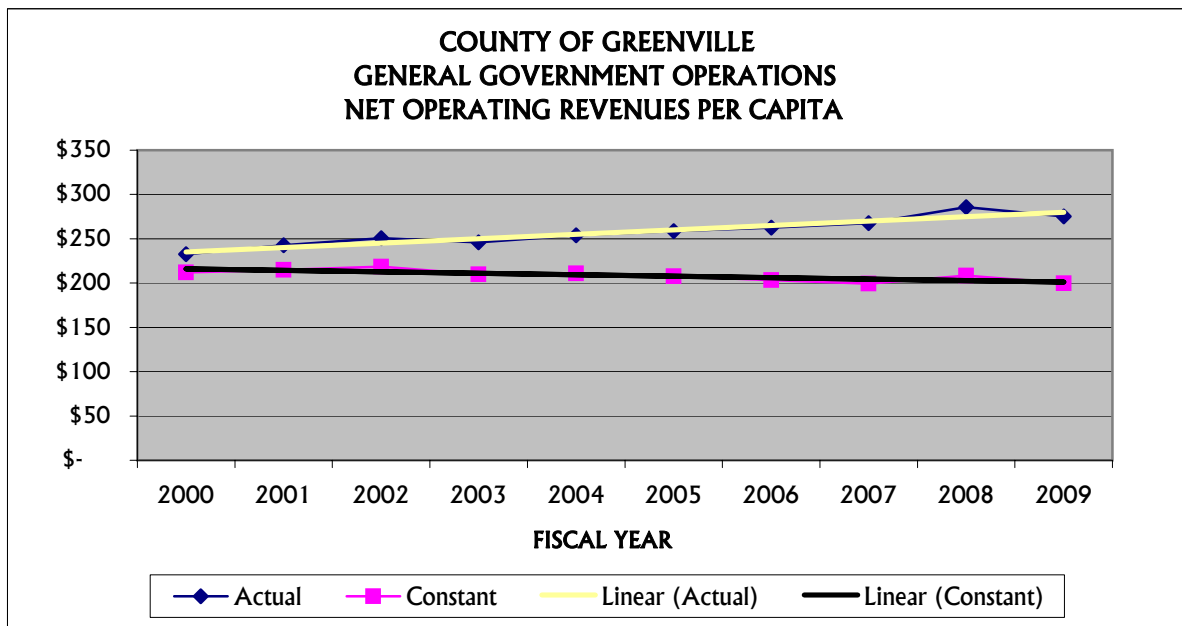
The purpose of this indicator is to show the trend of net operating revenues and the effect of inflation on that trend. The County's trend shows a steady increase in actual net revenues, but when the effects of inflation are accounted for, the increase trend is flatter. This emphasizes the need to evaluate the County's operating expenditures as adjusted for inflation when developing fees.



Fiscal Year	CPI-U	Actual Operating Revenues	Constant Operating Revenues
2000	172.20	\$ 88,331,665	\$ 80,483,381
2001	177.10	\$ 93,813,919	\$ 83,113,517
2002	179.90	\$ 98,028,930	\$ 85,496,048
2003	184.00	\$ 97,239,852	\$ 82,918,113
2004	188.90	\$101,495,792	\$ 84,302,222
2005	195.30	\$104,947,789	\$ 84,312,893
2006	202.50	\$109,113,173	\$ 84,542,503
2007	210.36	\$114,353,681	\$ 85,292,321
2008	215.30	\$125,229,909	\$ 91,261,369
2009	216.18	\$122,569,668	\$ 88,959,112

**General Government Operations  
Operating Revenues Per Capita**  
*Formula: Net Operating Revenues/ Population*

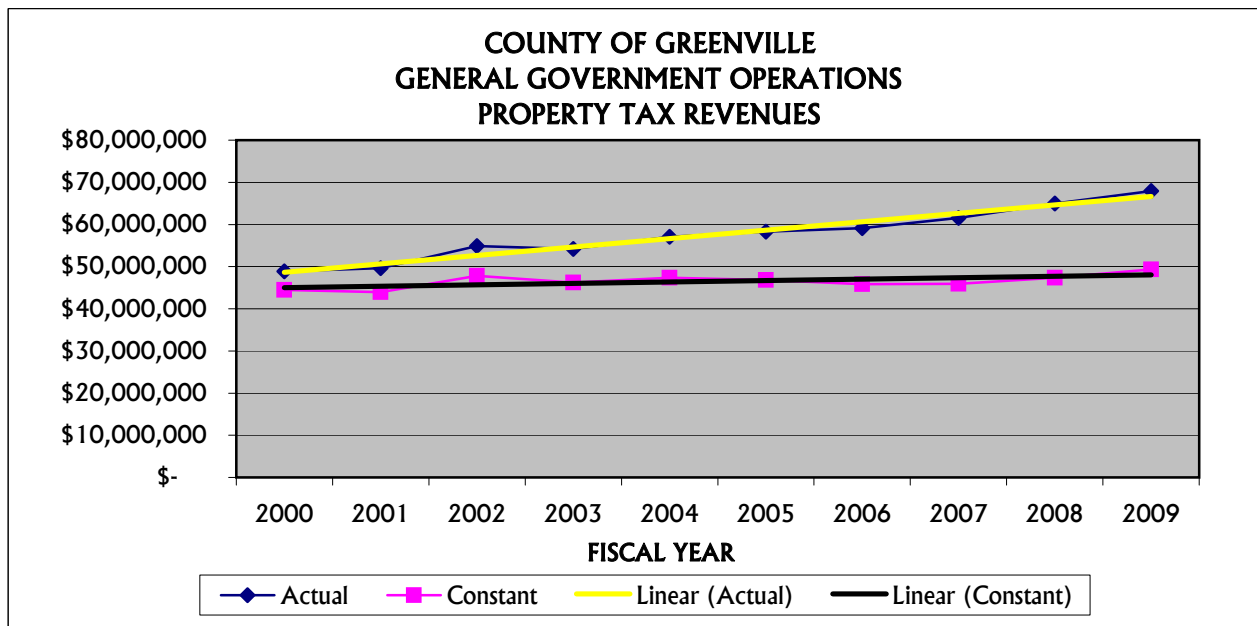
The purpose of this indicator is to measure how effectively the County is earning revenue by calculating it on a per resident basis. The trend in actual dollars shows a progressive increase; however, the increase in constant dollars is less showing the effect of inflation on per capita revenue. This is important to remember when developing revenue estimates and setting fees and other revenues.



Fiscal Year	CPI-U	Population	Actual Revenues	Per Capita Actual	Per Capita Constant
2000	172.20	379,616	\$ 88,331,665	\$ 233	\$ 212
2001	177.10	386,455	\$ 93,813,919	\$ 243	\$ 215
2002	179.90	391,334	\$ 98,028,930	\$ 250	\$ 218
2003	184.00	395,357	\$ 97,239,852	\$ 246	\$ 210
2004	188.90	399,649	\$ 101,495,792	\$ 254	\$ 211
2005	195.30	405,820	\$ 104,947,789	\$ 259	\$ 208
2006	202.50	415,675	\$ 109,113,173	\$ 262	\$ 203
2007	210.36	427,428	\$ 114,353,681	\$ 268	\$ 200
2008	215.30	438,119	\$ 125,229,909	\$ 286	\$ 208
2009	216.18	445,129	\$ 122,569,668	\$ 275	\$ 200

**General Government Operations**  
**Property Tax Revenues**  
*Formula: Property Tax Revenues*

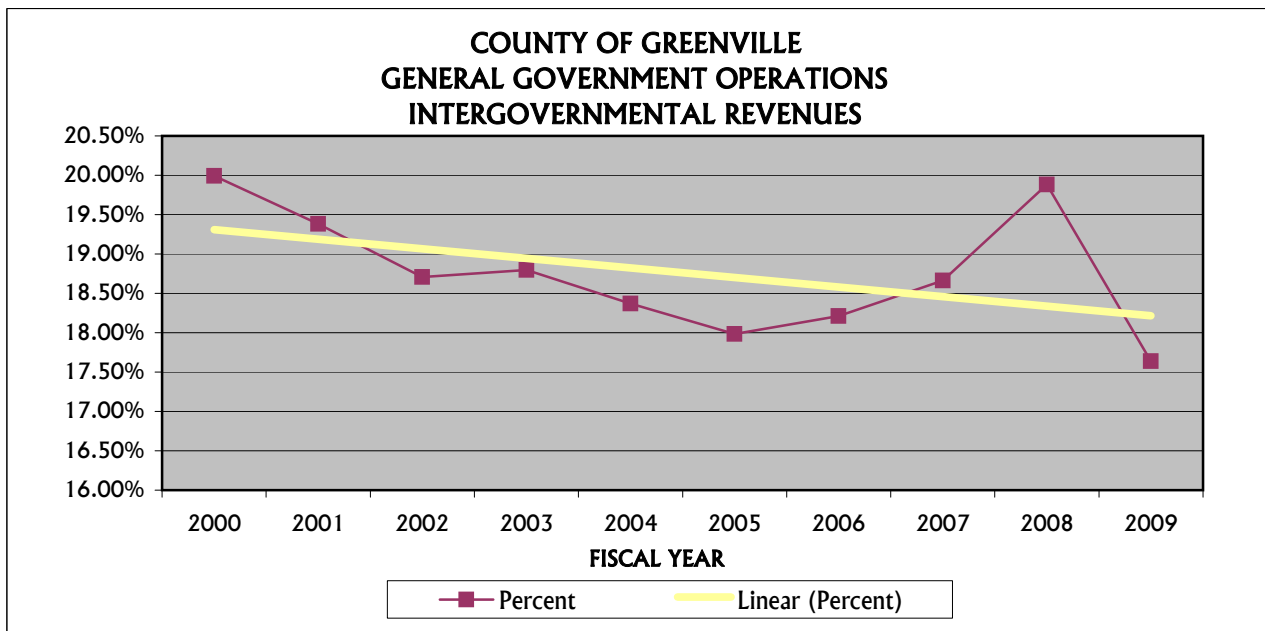
Property taxes are a major component of our general governmental revenues. They account for approximately 55.45% of general fund revenue. This revenue source is dependent upon our tax rate and the value of taxable assessed properties. The trend is upward despite no millage increase for the ten year period. Growth in the tax base accounts for the upward trend.



Fiscal Year	CPI-U	Property Tax Revenues Actual	Property Tax Revenues Constant
2000	172.20	\$ 48,853,453	\$ 44,512,815
2001	177.10	\$ 49,626,468	\$ 43,966,080
2002	179.90	\$ 54,848,022	\$ 47,835,768
2003	184.00	\$ 54,179,562	\$ 46,199,855
2004	188.90	\$ 57,044,037	\$ 47,380,674
2005	195.30	\$ 58,289,002	\$ 46,828,184
2006	202.50	\$ 59,129,963	\$ 45,814,771
2007	210.36	\$ 61,519,958	\$ 45,885,536
2008	215.30	\$ 65,008,927	\$ 47,375,293
2009	216.18	\$ 67,965,245	\$ 49,328,092

**General Government Operations**  
**Intergovernmental Revenues to Gross Revenues**  
*Formula: Intergovernmental Revenues/Gross Revenues*

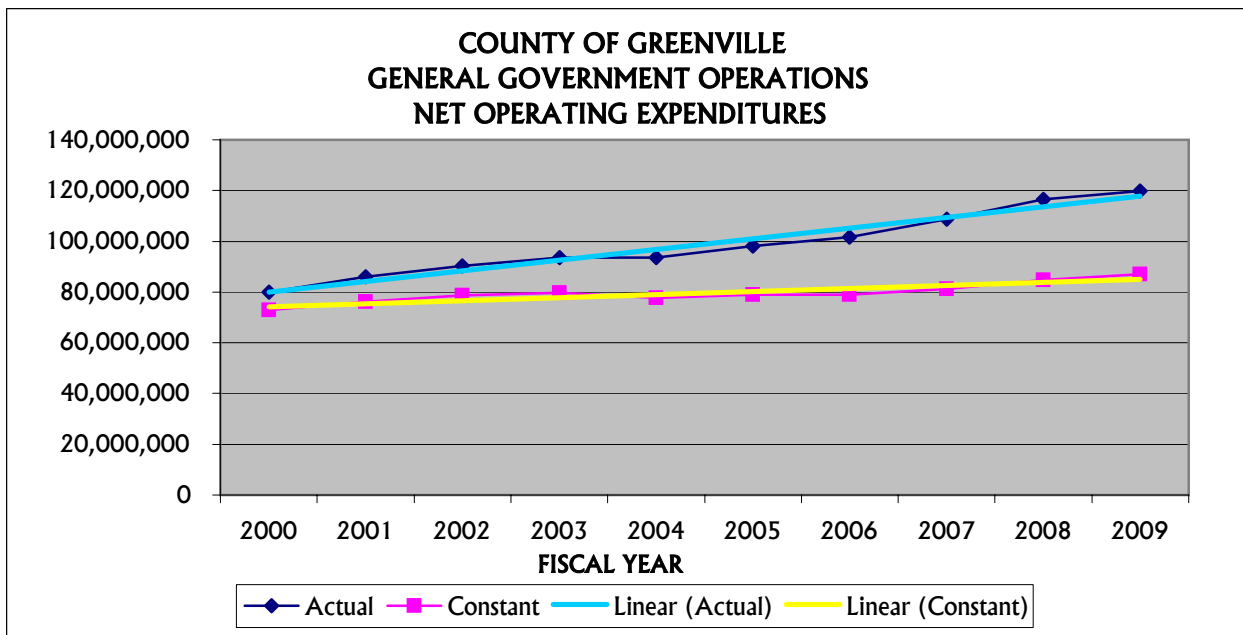
Intergovernmental revenues (revenues from another governmental entity, primarily state) are important because overdependence on such revenues can be harmful. Intergovernmental revenues comprise approximately 17.64% of general fund revenue. The county evidenced a decrease in this revenue in recent years when the state reduced its aid to political sub-divisions. The current trend is a positive one.



Year	Intergovernmental Revenues	Operating Revenues	Percent
2000	\$ 17,659,231	\$ 88,331,665	19.99%
2001	\$ 18,182,911	\$ 93,813,919	19.38%
2002	\$ 18,338,718	\$ 98,028,930	18.71%
2003	\$ 18,276,526	\$ 97,239,852	18.80%
2004	\$ 18,643,989	\$ 101,495,792	18.37%
2005	\$ 18,874,469	\$ 104,947,789	17.98%
2006	\$ 19,869,011	\$ 109,113,173	18.21%
2007	\$ 21,340,322	\$ 114,353,681	18.66%
2008	\$ 24,897,305	\$ 125,229,909	19.88%
2009	\$ 21,618,975	\$ 122,569,668	17.64%

**General Government Operations  
Net Operating Expenditures**  
*Formula: Net Operating Expenditures*

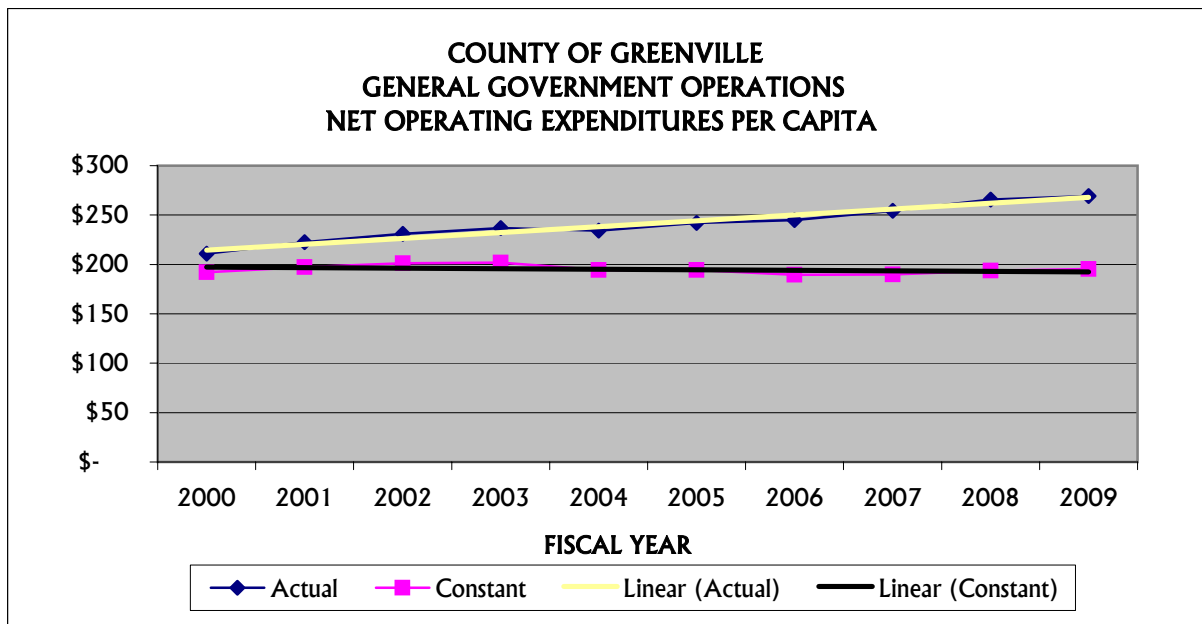
The idea of this indicator is to show the tendency of net operating expenditures and the effect of inflation on that trend. The County's trend shows an increase in actual net operating expenditures, however, when the effects of inflation are accounted for, the increase in the trend is less substantial. This ratio should be considered in light of the trend of the County's operating revenues as adjusted for information, the setting of fees, and the level of services provided by the County.



Fiscal Year	CPI-U	Expenditures	
		Actual	Constant
2000	172.20	\$ 80,006,576	\$ 72,897,978
2001	177.10	\$ 86,032,212	\$ 76,219,391
2002	179.90	\$ 90,340,724	\$ 78,790,770
2003	184.00	\$ 93,572,733	\$ 79,791,097
2004	188.90	\$ 93,558,659	\$ 77,709,654
2005	195.30	\$ 98,247,862	\$ 78,930,310
2006	202.50	\$ 101,755,278	\$ 78,841,497
2007	210.36	\$ 108,753,391	\$ 81,115,265
2008	215.30	\$ 116,440,952	\$ 84,856,411
2009	216.18	\$ 119,819,989	\$ 86,963,439

**General Government Operations**  
**Net Operating Expenditures Per Capita**  
*Formula: Net Operating Expenditures/ Population*

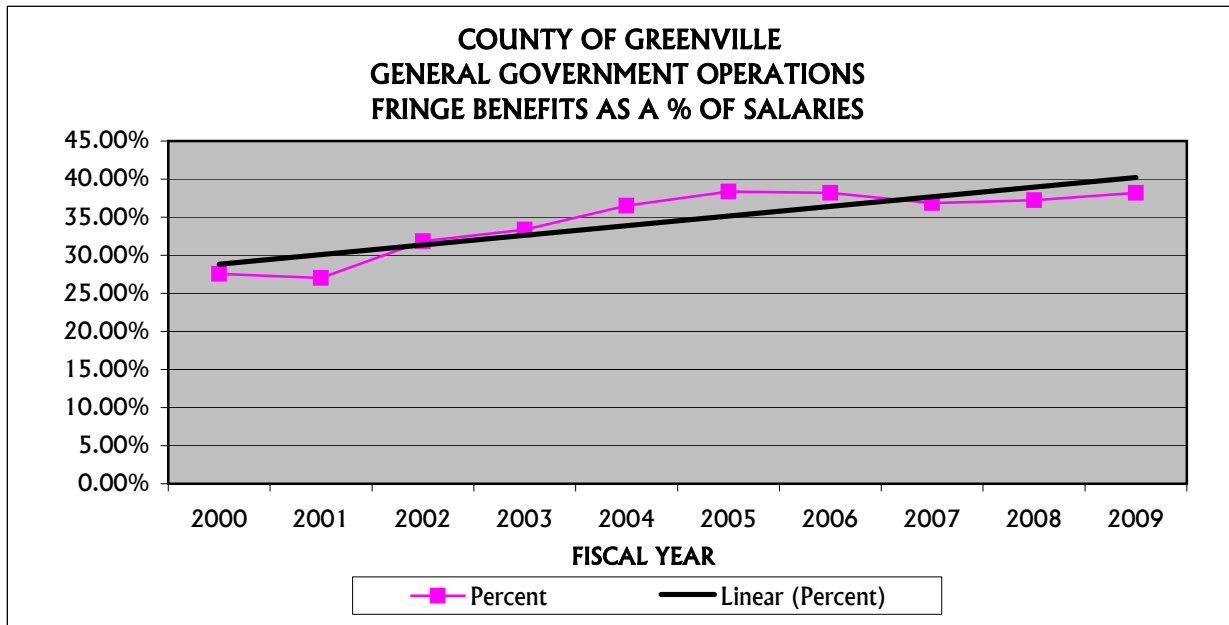
Net operating expenditures per capita indicate how much the County is spending per person in terms of County population. A decrease in this indicator shows the cost-effective delivery of services, provided that it is not adversely affecting service levels to the point of community dissatisfaction. This trend is rising moderately in both actual and constant dollars and should be watched closely in context with other trend indicators.



Year	CPI-U	Population	Expenditures	Per Capita	Per Capita
			Actual	Actual	Constant
2000	172.20	379,616	\$ 80,006,576	\$ 211	\$ 192
2001	177.10	386,455	\$ 86,032,212	\$ 223	\$ 197
2002	179.90	391,334	\$ 90,340,724	\$ 231	\$ 201
2003	184.00	395,357	\$ 93,572,733	\$ 237	\$ 202
2004	188.90	399,649	\$ 93,558,659	\$ 234	\$ 194
2005	195.30	405,820	\$ 98,247,862	\$ 242	\$ 194
2006	202.50	415,675	\$ 101,755,278	\$ 245	\$ 190
2007	210.36	427,428	\$ 108,753,391	\$ 254	\$ 190
2008	215.30	438,119	\$ 116,440,952	\$ 266	\$ 194
2009	216.18	445,129	\$ 119,819,989	\$ 269	\$ 195

**General Government Operations**  
**Fringe Benefits to Salaries and Wages**  
*Formula: Benefits/Salaries and Wages*

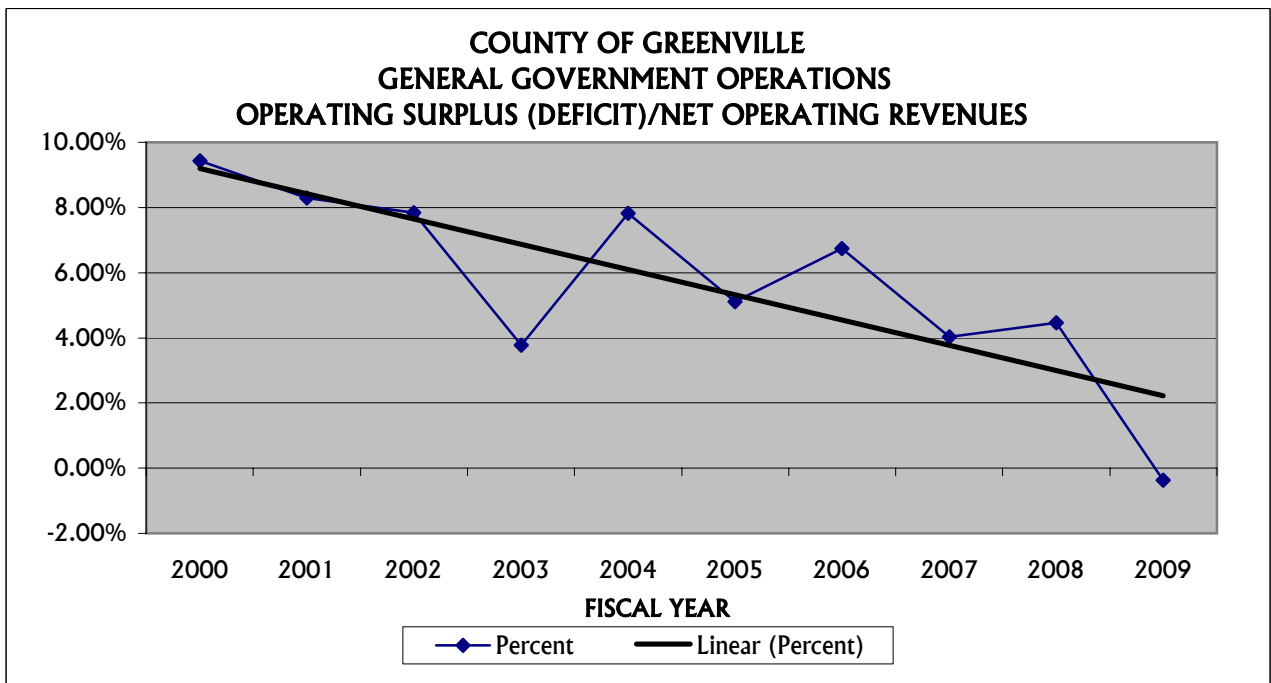
Salaries are defined as compensation paid to full-time, part-time, and seasonal employees. Employee benefits include the employer share of Social Security and Medicare(FICA), retirement, health insurance (including vision and dental), workers compensation, and unemployment insurance. An increasing percentage of fringe benefits to salaries is a negative trend and reveals increases in total compensation which may not otherwise be seen. The County's increase in fringe benefits is directly related to the rising cost of health insurance. Recent cost containment measures should result in a decrease in the trend over time.



Fiscal Year	Salaries	Fringe Benefits	Percent
2000	\$48,127,978	\$13,275,535	27.58%
2001	\$51,271,395	\$13,843,914	27.00%
2002	\$53,670,448	\$17,093,271	31.85%
2003	\$55,786,737	\$18,614,203	33.37%
2004	\$54,713,350	\$19,974,733	36.51%
2005	\$56,385,589	\$21,633,469	38.37%
2006	\$59,194,489	\$22,603,805	38.19%
2007	\$63,148,327	\$23,281,358	36.87%
2008	\$67,672,131	\$25,185,538	37.22%
2009	\$70,865,088	\$27,057,968	38.18%

**General Government Operations**  
**Operating Surplus or Deficit to Net Operating Revenues**  
*Formula: Operating Surplus (Deficit)/Net Operating Revenue:*

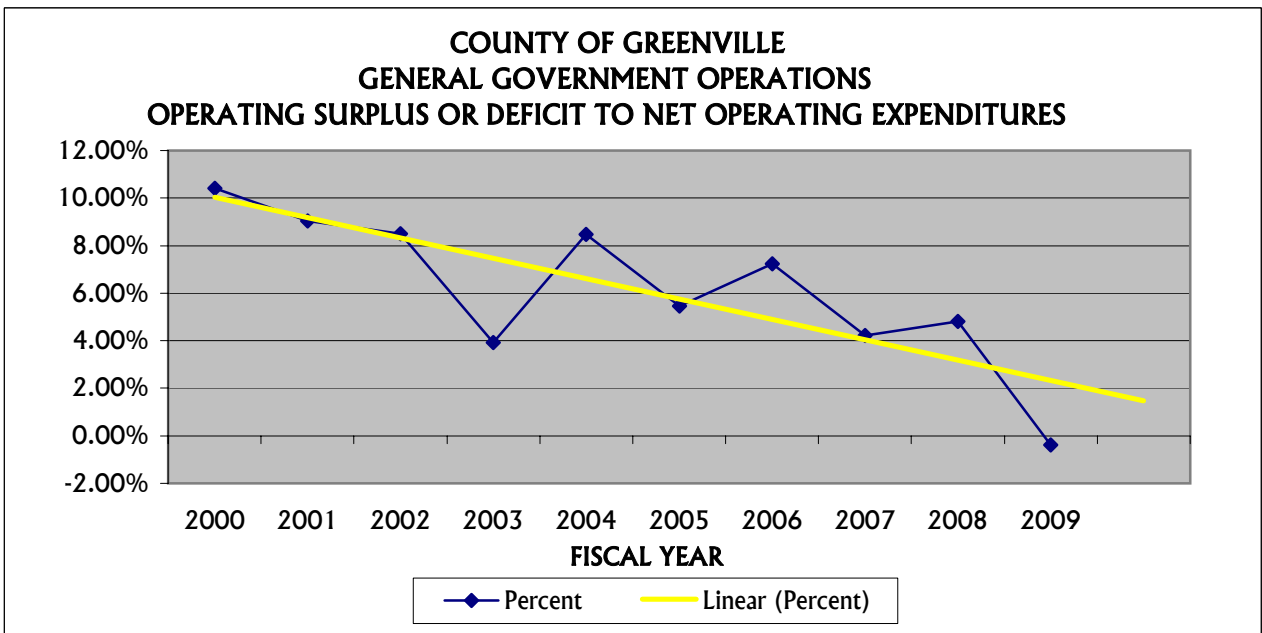
An operating surplus is possible when the revenues exceed the expenditures, and an operating deficit occurs when the expenditures exceed the revenues. It is a positive outcome when an operating surplus occurs. An operating deficit is not necessarily a negative outcome if the operating deficit was deliberate. Operating deficits are planned when a fund balance exists which is considered excessive. The excess amount is used to equalize the overage of some programs. The overall trend has been downward.



Fiscal Year	Operating Surplus(Deficit)	Net Operating Revenues	Percent
2000	\$ 8,325,089	\$ 88,331,665	9.42%
2001	\$ 7,781,707	\$ 93,813,919	8.29%
2002	\$ 7,688,206	\$ 98,028,930	7.84%
2003	\$ 3,667,119	\$ 97,239,852	3.77%
2004	\$ 7,937,133	\$ 101,495,792	7.82%
2005	\$ 5,366,847	\$ 104,947,789	5.11%
2006	\$ 7,357,895	\$ 109,113,173	6.74%
2007	\$ 4,600,290	\$ 114,353,681	4.02%
2008	\$ 5,587,957	\$ 125,229,909	4.46%
2009	\$ (450,321)	\$ 122,569,668	-0.37%

**General Government Operations**  
**Operating Surplus or Deficit to Net Operating Expenditures**  
*Formula: Operating Surplus (Deficit)/Net Operating Expenditures*

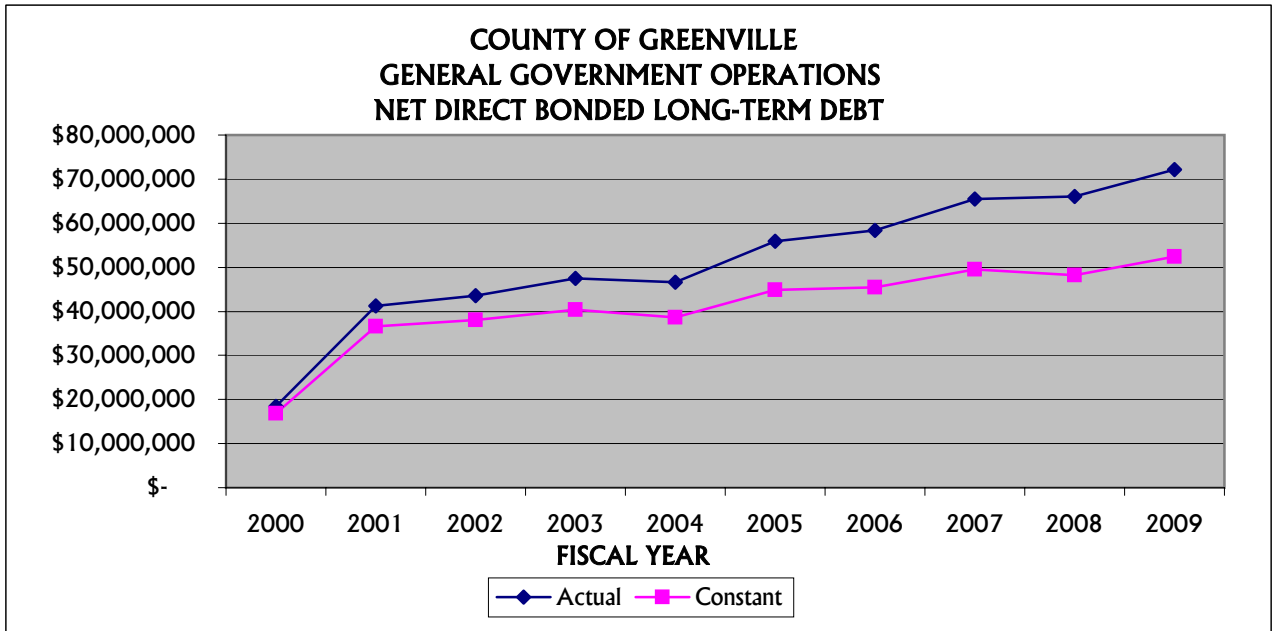
An operating surplus is possible when the revenues exceed expenditures, and an operating deficit occurs when the expenditures exceed the revenues. It is a positive outcome when an operating surplus occurs. An operating deficit is not necessarily a negative outcome if the operating deficit was deliberate. Operating deficits are planned when fund balance exists which is considered excessive. The excess amount is used to equalize the overage of some programs. This indicator is another measure of the County's ability to meet annual expenditures with annual revenues.



Fiscal Year	Operating Surplus (Deficit)	Net Operating Expenditures	Percent
2000	\$ 8,325,089	\$ 80,006,576	10.41%
2001	\$ 7,781,707	\$ 86,032,212	9.05%
2002	\$ 7,688,206	\$ 90,340,724	8.51%
2003	\$ 3,667,119	\$ 93,572,733	3.92%
2004	\$ 7,937,133	\$ 93,558,659	8.48%
2005	\$ 5,366,847	\$ 98,247,862	5.46%
2006	\$ 7,357,895	\$ 101,755,278	7.23%
2007	\$ 4,600,290	\$ 108,753,391	4.23%
2008	\$ 5,587,957	\$ 116,440,952	4.80%
2009	\$ (450,321)	\$ 119,819,989	-0.38%

**General Government Operations  
Net Direct Bonded Long-Term Debt**  
Formula: Net Direct Bonded Long-Term Debt

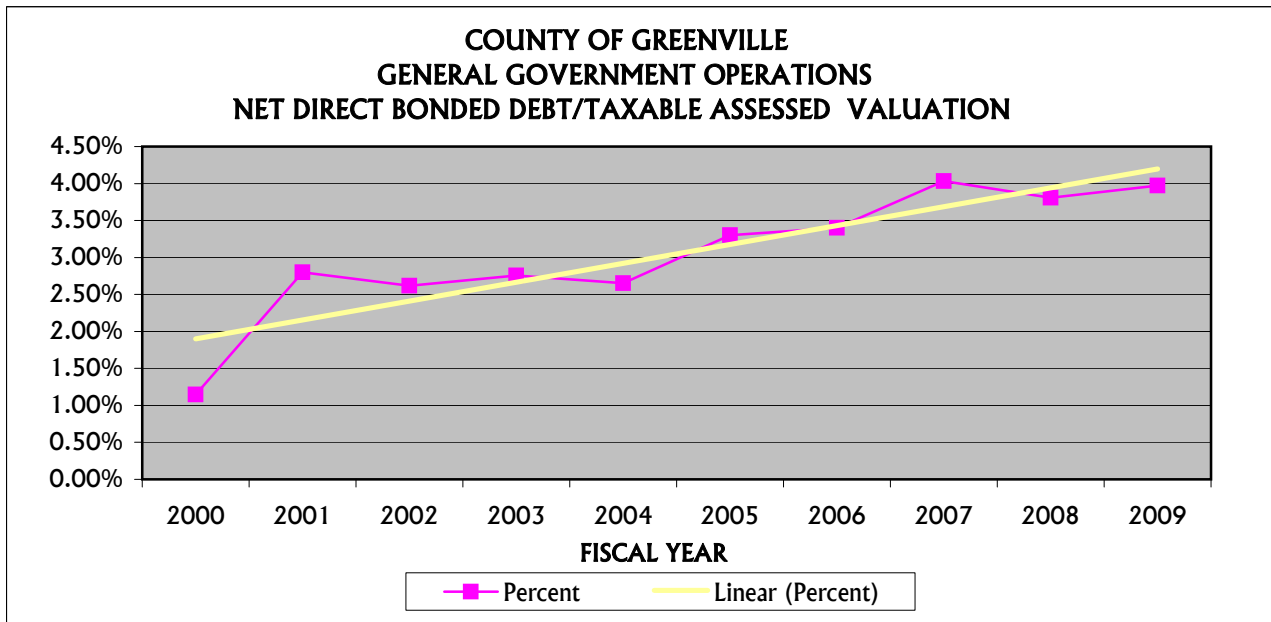
Net direct bonded long-term debt is defined as general obligation debt (bonds) which is not accounted for in the enterprise fund. It is considered in actual and constant dollars. With increasing debt, the ability to borrow in the future is impaired and the flexibility in the programming of budgeted funds is lessened. Increased debt is generally viewed negatively, however, the purpose of the debt must be considered as well as the benefits received.



Fiscal Year	CPI-U	Net Long Term Debt	Net Long Term Debt
		Actual	Constant
2000	172.20	\$ 18,455,000	\$ 16,815,270
2001	177.10	\$ 41,225,000	\$ 36,522,883
2002	179.90	\$ 43,555,000	\$ 37,986,545
2003	184.00	\$ 47,410,000	\$ 40,427,332
2004	188.90	\$ 46,560,000	\$ 38,672,652
2005	195.30	\$ 55,855,000	\$ 44,872,757
2006	201.60	\$ 58,385,000	\$ 45,439,516
2007	207.34	\$ 65,435,000	\$ 49,516,024
2008	215.30	\$ 66,115,000	\$ 48,181,121
2009	216.18	\$ 72,150,000	\$ 52,366,047

**General Government Operations**  
**Net Bonded Long-Term Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation**  
*Formula: Net Direct Bonded Debt/Taxable Assessed Valuation*

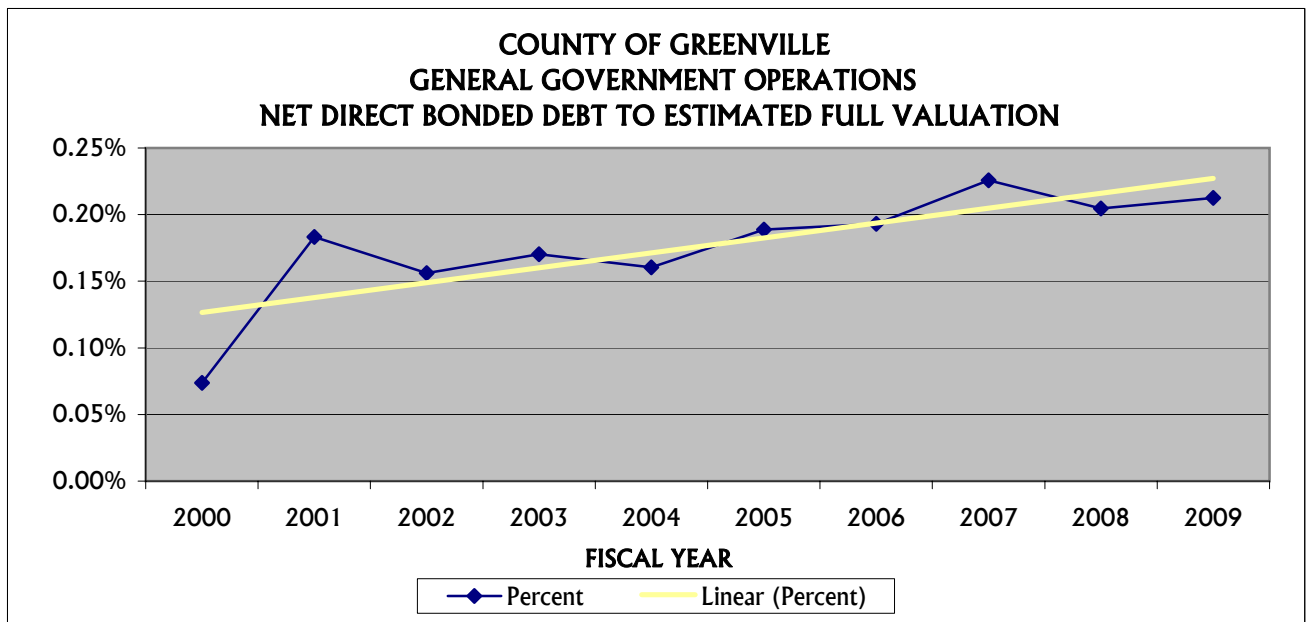
This indicator puts into perspective the County's outstanding long-term debt in relationship to taxable assessed valuation, allowing the County to determine if there is sufficient taxing power to afford current and future debt. The County's percentage increased in FY2001 when bonds were issued to pay for the construction of a new library. Increases in subsequent years are related to bonds issued for road improvements.



Fiscal Year	Net Long-Term Debt	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Percent
2000	\$ 14,095,995	\$ 1,229,676,625	1.15%
2001	\$ 35,973,838	\$ 1,285,599,939	2.80%
2002	\$ 37,820,480	\$ 1,444,591,498	2.62%
2003	\$ 42,132,279	\$ 1,528,376,573	2.76%
2004	\$ 41,025,234	\$ 1,546,670,724	2.65%
2005	\$ 51,282,298	\$ 1,552,755,137	3.30%
2006	\$ 53,390,000	\$ 1,570,432,466	3.40%
2007	\$ 65,435,000	\$ 1,623,108,000	4.03%
2008	\$ 66,115,000	\$ 1,736,662,000	3.81%
2009	\$ 72,150,000	\$ 1,816,181,000	3.97%

**General Government Operations**  
**Net Direct Bonded Debt to Estimated Full Valuation**  
*Formula: Net Direct Bonded Debt/Estimated Full Valuation*

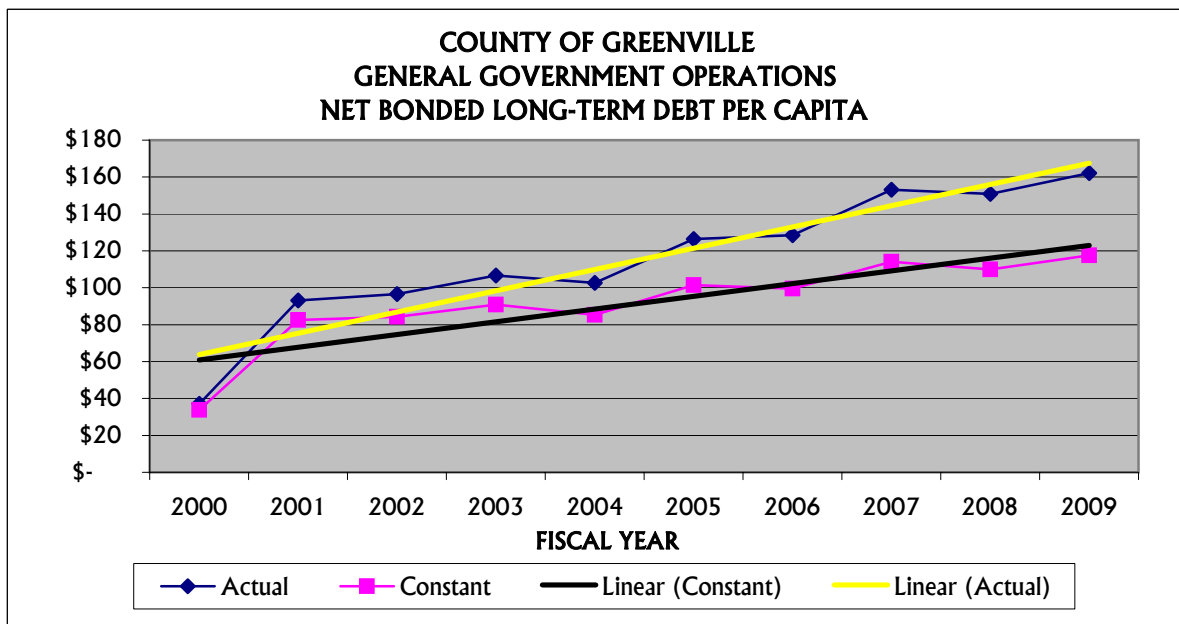
This indicator is similar to our net long-term debt to taxable assessed value. It is another tool to measure our ability to meet current and future debt obligations. At less than 1/4 of 1%, this ratio, while rising, is very favorable. The increase in debt is mainly due to debt issuance for construction of a new library and bonds issued for road improvements. The average tax rate for the county is falling due to changes in valuation of personal property.



Year	Net Direct Long-Term Debt	Taxable Assessed Value	County Average Rate	Estimated Full Value	Percent
2000	\$14,095,995	\$ 1,229,676,625	6.44%	\$19,099,270,225	0.07%
2001	\$35,973,838	\$ 1,285,599,939	6.55%	\$19,633,615,626	0.18%
2002	\$37,820,480	\$ 1,444,591,498	5.96%	\$24,221,540,868	0.16%
2003	\$42,132,279	\$ 1,528,376,573	6.17%	\$24,757,962,276	0.17%
2004	\$41,025,234	\$ 1,546,670,724	6.05%	\$25,562,610,324	0.16%
2005	\$51,282,298	\$ 1,552,755,137	5.72%	\$27,167,441,928	0.19%
2006	\$53,390,000	\$ 1,570,432,466	5.68%	\$27,663,490,329	0.19%
2007	\$65,435,000	\$ 1,623,108,000	5.60%	\$28,986,442,000	0.23%
2008	\$66,115,000	\$ 1,736,662,000	5.37%	\$32,316,131,000	0.20%
2009	\$72,150,000	\$ 1,816,181,000	5.35%	\$33,958,127,000	0.21%

**General Government Operations**  
**Net Direct Bonded Long-Term Debt Per Capita**  
*Formula: Net Direct Bonded Long-Term Debt/ Population*

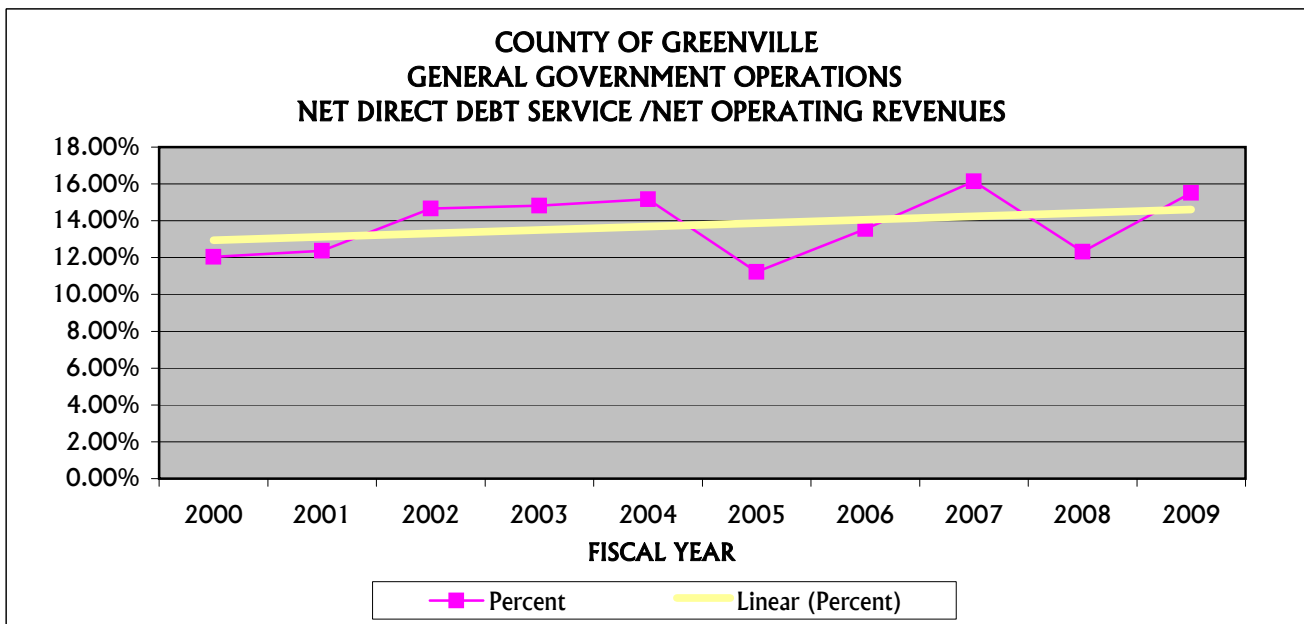
Long-term debt per capita is an indicator used to measure the burden of debt per resident. Theoretically, as debt increases and population remains the same or increases, the amount of debt per person becomes an increasing burden and the ability to repay such debt may someday be in jeopardy. Both the population and debt burden have an increasing trend line. This upward trend is mainly due to the debt incurred for the construction of a new library and bond issues for road improvements.



Fiscal Year	CPI-U	Population	Net Direct Long-Term Debt	Per Capita Actual	Per Capita Constant
2000	172.20	379,616	\$ 14,095,995	\$ 37	\$ 34
2001	177.10	386,455	\$ 35,973,838	\$ 93	\$ 82
2002	179.90	391,334	\$ 37,820,480	\$ 97	\$ 84
2003	184.00	395,357	\$ 42,132,279	\$ 107	\$ 91
2004	188.90	399,649	\$ 41,025,234	\$ 103	\$ 85
2005	195.30	405,820	\$ 51,282,298	\$ 126	\$ 102
2006	202.50	415,675	\$ 53,390,000	\$ 128	\$ 100
2007	210.36	427,428	\$ 65,435,000	\$ 153	\$ 114
2008	215.30	438,119	\$ 66,115,000	\$ 151	\$ 110
2009	216.18	445,129	\$ 72,150,000	\$ 162	\$ 118

**General Government Operations**  
**Net Direct Debt Service to Net Operating Revenues**  
*Formula: Net Direct Debt Service/ Net Operating Revenues*

Debt service is defined as the annual principal and interest payments due on long-term debt. The debt service to net operating revenue indicator measures the ability of the revenue stream to meet annual debt payments. Included in Net Direct Debt Service are principal and interest payments for General Obligation Bonds, Certificates of Participation, and Capital Leases.

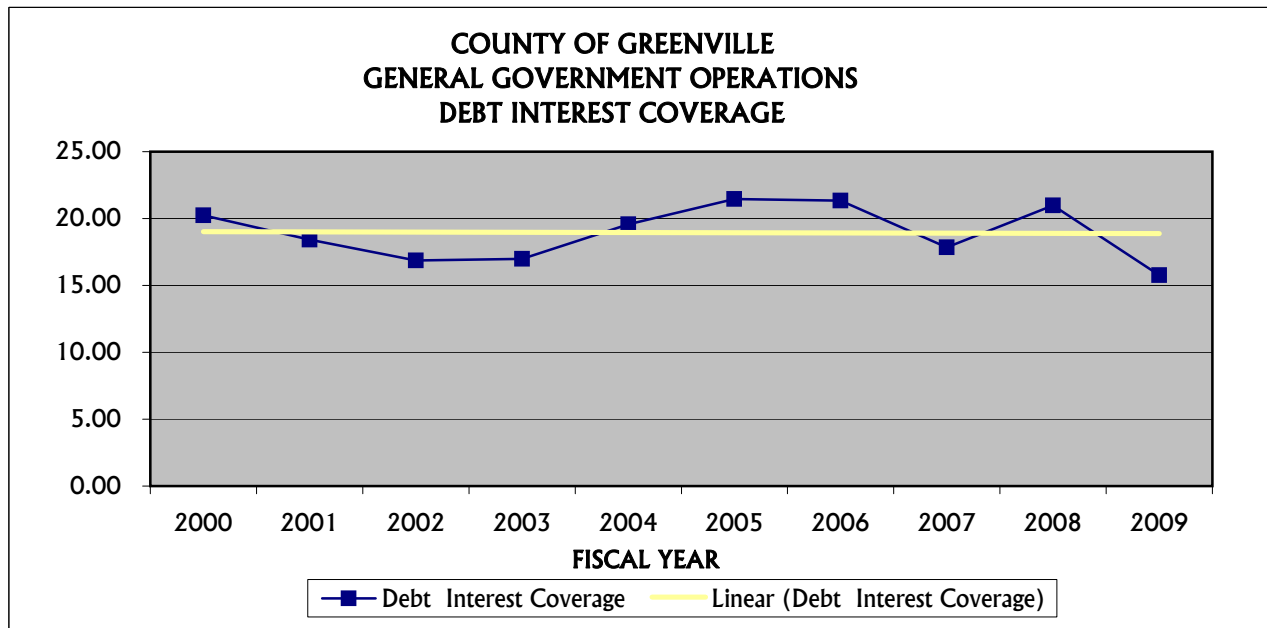


Fiscal Year	Net Direct Debt Service	Operating Revenues	Percent
2000	\$ 10,633,534	\$ 88,331,665	12.04%
2001	\$ 11,606,517	\$ 93,813,919	12.37%
2002	\$ 14,382,886	\$ 98,028,930	14.67%
2003	\$ 14,414,848	\$ 97,239,852	14.82%
2004	\$ 15,386,403	\$101,495,792	15.16%
2005	\$ 11,774,459	\$104,947,789	11.22%
2006	\$ 14,784,194	\$109,113,173	13.55%
2007	\$ 18,303,834	\$113,353,681	16.15%
2008	\$ 15,431,565	\$125,229,909	12.32%
2009	\$ 19,013,227	\$122,569,668	15.51%

**General Government Operations  
Debt Interest Coverage**

*Formula: Actual Revenues/ Debt Interest*

The debt interest coverage is a ratio used to evaluate the ability of the County to cover its debt interest costs with operating revenues. Since this ratio is x:1, an increasing trend is a positive one. Our ratio declined in FY2002 with the issuance of debt for the construction of a new library. Our ratio fell in FY2009 due to issuance of new debt to fund road projects. In addition, operating revenues fell in FY2009 due mainly to a reduction in state aid to subdivisions. Debt payments include Bonded Debt, Certificates of Participation, and Capital Leases intergovernmental revenue.

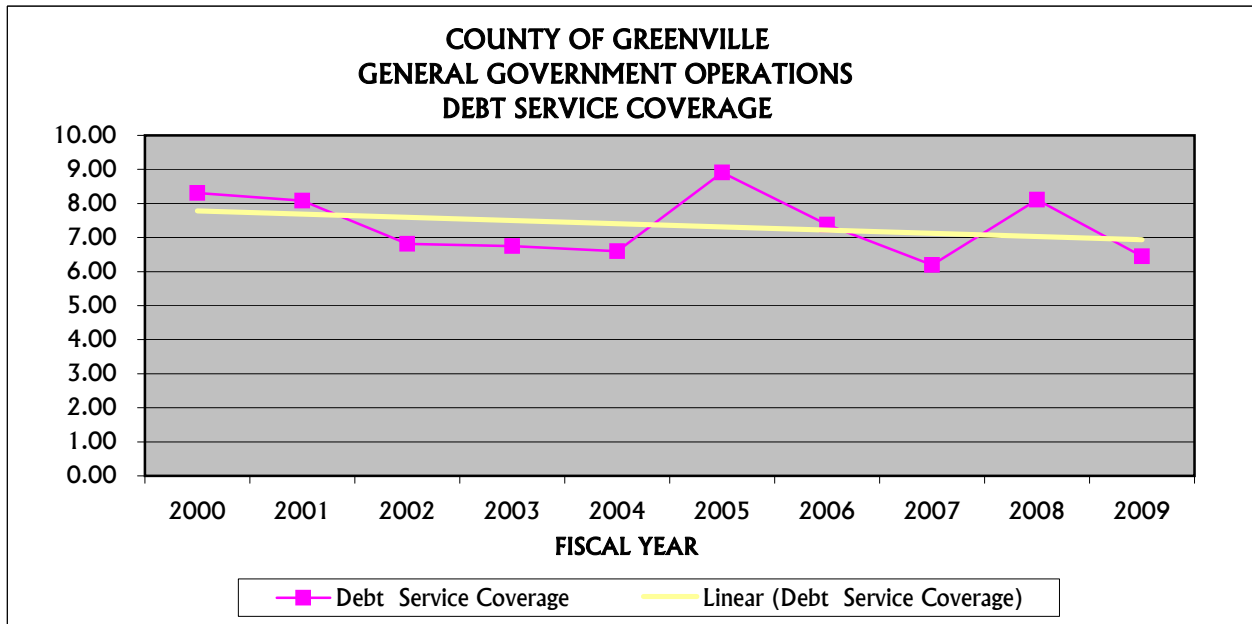


Year	Actual Revenues	Debt Interest	Debt Interest Coverage
2000	\$ 88,331,665	\$ 4,362,993	20.25
2001	\$ 93,813,919	\$ 5,095,065	18.41
2002	\$ 98,028,930	\$ 5,813,316	16.86
2003	\$ 97,239,852	\$ 5,722,960	16.99
2004	\$ 101,495,792	\$ 5,185,500	19.57
2005	\$ 104,947,789	\$ 4,890,060	21.46
2006	\$ 109,113,173	\$ 5,115,094	21.33
2007	\$ 113,353,681	\$ 6,350,844	17.85
2008	\$ 125,229,909	\$ 5,966,365	20.99
2009	\$ 122,569,668	\$ 7,773,227	15.77

**General Government Operations  
Debt Service Coverage**

*Formula: Actual Revenues/ Debt Principal + Interest*

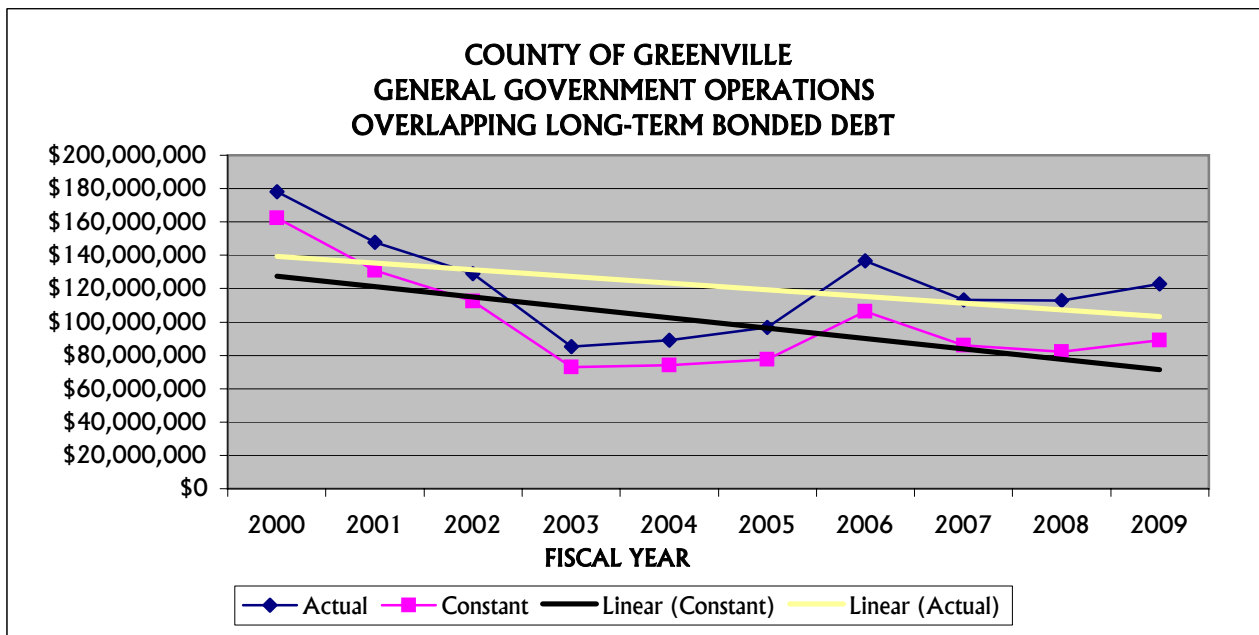
Similar to debt interest coverage, debt service coverage is a ratio used to evaluate the ability of the County to cover its debt service costs (annual principal and interest) with net operating revenues. Since this is a x:1 ratio, an increasing trend is a positive one. The County's ratio declined in FY2009 with the issuance of debt for road projects. In addition operating revenues declined due to decrease in intergovernmental revenue.



Year	Net Revenues	Debt Service	Debt Service Coverage
2000	\$ 88,331,665	\$ 10,633,534	8.31
2001	\$ 93,813,919	\$ 11,606,517	8.08
2002	\$ 98,028,930	\$ 14,382,886	6.82
2003	\$ 97,239,852	\$ 14,414,848	6.75
2004	\$ 101,495,792	\$ 15,386,403	6.60
2005	\$ 104,947,789	\$ 11,774,459	8.91
2006	\$ 109,113,173	\$ 14,784,194	7.38
2007	\$ 113,353,681	\$ 18,303,834	6.19
2008	\$ 125,229,909	\$ 15,431,565	8.12
2009	\$ 122,569,668	\$ 19,013,227	6.45

**General Government Operations  
Overlapping Bonded Debt**  
Formula: Long-Term Overlapping Bonded Debt

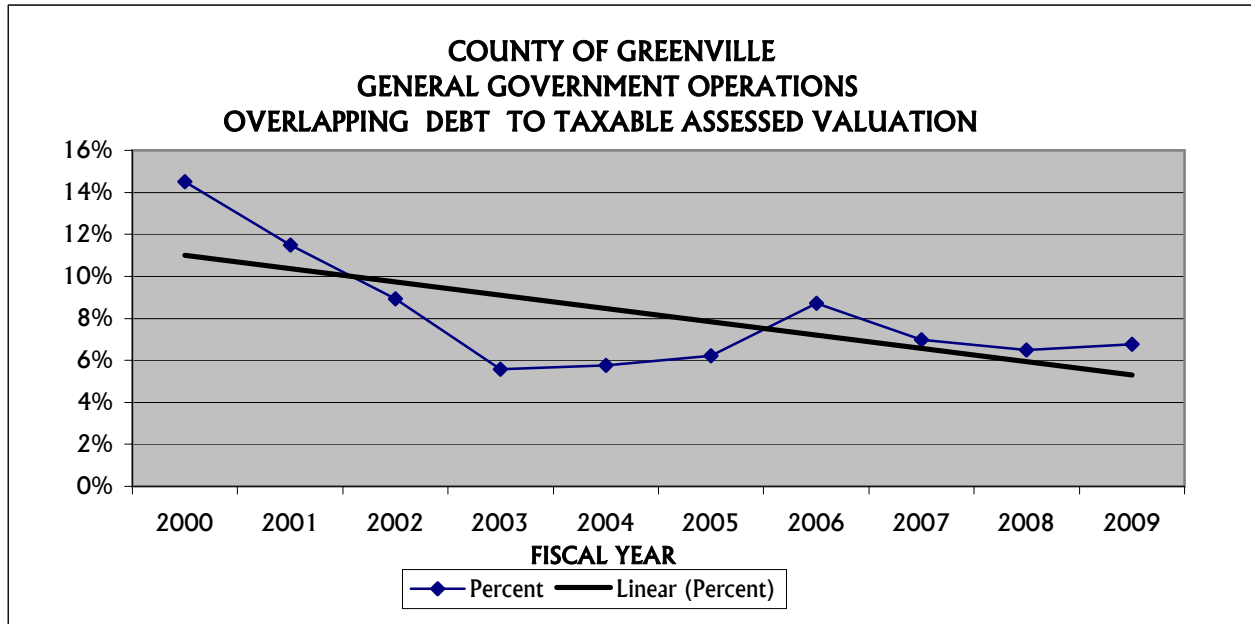
Overlapping long-term debt occurs when another jurisdiction issues a direct bonded debt against a tax base within a part or all of the boundaries within a community. The School District incurs debt and part of the tax levies that the County collects is used to pay down the debt. Overlapping debt can place an economic strain on the taxpayers, even if the County's overall debt level is low. Measured in actual and constant dollars, the trend indicates that overlapping debt is decreasing.



Fiscal Year	CPI-U	Overlapping Debt	
		Actual	Constant
2000	172.20	\$ 178,305,440	\$ 162,462,971
2001	177.10	\$ 147,617,444	\$ 130,780,220
2002	179.90	\$ 129,003,930	\$ 112,510,932
2003	184.00	\$ 85,335,679	\$ 72,767,218
2004	188.90	\$ 89,243,743	\$ 74,125,692
2005	195.30	\$ 96,552,000	\$ 77,567,889
2006	201.60	\$ 136,745,000	\$ 106,425,052
2007	207.34	\$ 113,386,885	\$ 85,802,212
2008	215.30	\$ 112,958,977	\$ 82,318,538
2009	216.18	\$ 122,709,255	\$ 89,061,658

**General Government Operations**  
**Overlapping Bonded Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation**  
*Formula: Long-Term Overlapping Bonded Debt/Taxable Assessed Valuation*

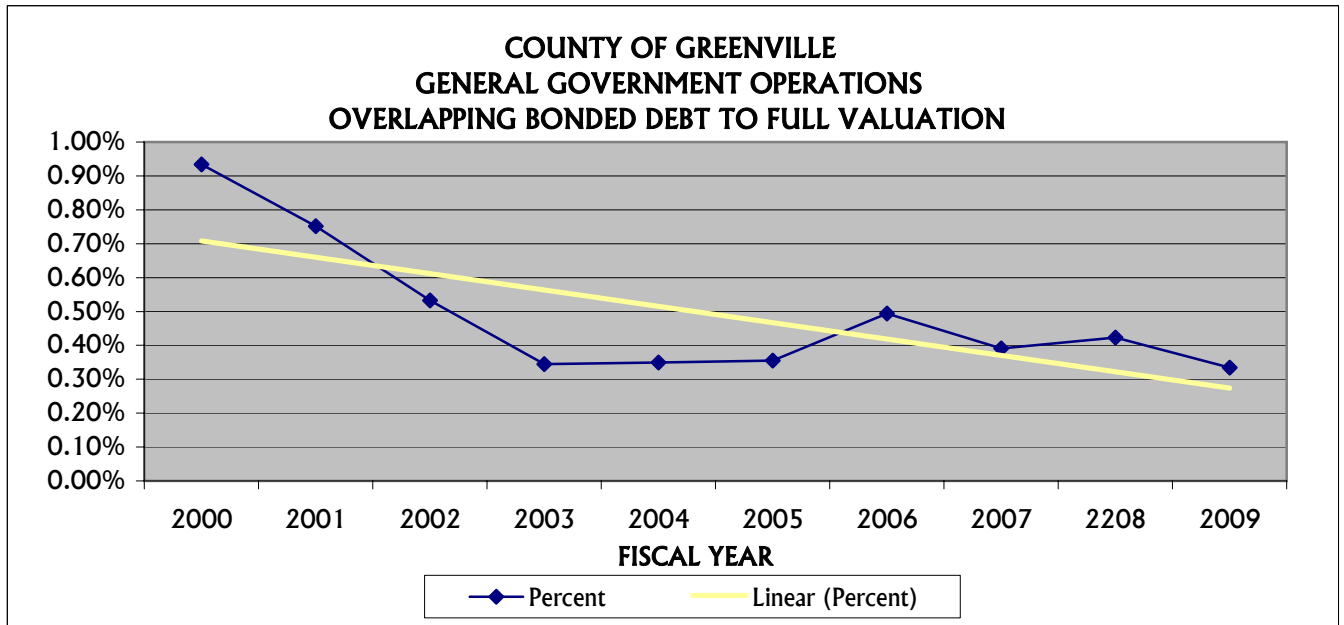
Overlapping long-term debt as a percentage of taxable assessed valuation measures the ability of other governments to tax county property owners for the repayment of outstanding debt. The current ratio has risen in FY2009 to 6.76%.



Fiscal Year	Overlapping Bonded Debt	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Percent
2000	\$ 178,305,440	\$1,229,676,625	14.50%
2001	\$ 147,617,444	\$1,285,599,939	11.48%
2002	\$ 129,003,930	\$1,444,591,498	8.93%
2003	\$ 85,335,679	\$1,528,376,573	5.58%
2004	\$ 89,243,743	\$1,546,670,724	5.77%
2005	\$ 96,552,000	\$1,552,755,137	6.22%
2006	\$ 136,745,000	\$1,570,432,466	8.71%
2007	\$ 113,386,885	\$1,623,108,000	6.99%
2008	\$ 112,958,977	\$1,736,662,000	6.50%
2009	\$ 122,709,255	\$1,816,181,000	6.76%

**General Government Operations**  
**Overlapping Bonded Debt to Estimated Full Evaluation**  
*Formula: Overlapping Bonded Debt/Estimated Full Valuation*

Overlapping debt is the net direct bonded debt of other jurisdictions that is issued against a tax base within part or all the boundaries of the county. The overlapping debt indicator measures the ability of the County to repay the debt obligations of all its governmental and quasi-governmental jurisdictions. The County's trend line is a positive one.

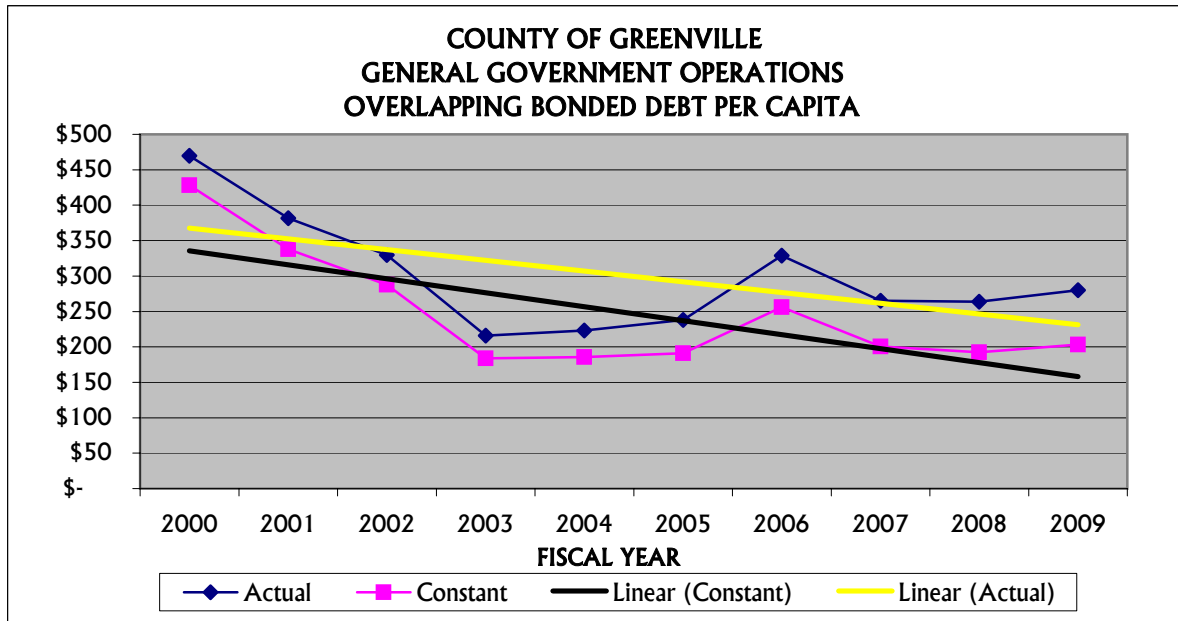


Year	Overlapping Debt	Taxable Assessed Value	County Average Rate	Estimated Full Value	Percent
2000	\$ 178,304,440	\$ 1,229,676,625	6.44%	\$ 19,099,270,225	0.93%
2001	\$ 147,617,444	\$ 1,285,599,239	6.55%	\$ 19,633,615,626	0.75%
2002	\$ 129,003,930	\$ 1,444,591,498	5.96%	\$ 24,221,540,868	0.53%
2003	\$ 85,335,679	\$ 1,528,376,573	6.17%	\$ 24,757,962,276	0.34%
2004	\$ 89,243,743	\$ 1,546,670,724	6.05%	\$ 25,562,610,324	0.35%
2005	\$ 96,552,000	\$ 1,552,755,137	5.72%	\$ 27,167,441,928	0.36%
2006	\$ 136,745,000	\$ 1,570,433,000	5.68%	\$ 27,663,490,329	0.49%
2007	\$ 113,386,885	\$ 1,623,108,000	5.60%	\$ 28,986,442,000	0.39%
2208	\$ 136,745,000	\$ 1,570,433,000	4.86%	\$ 32,316,131,000	0.42%
2009	\$ 113,386,885	\$ 1,816,181,000	5.35%	\$ 33,958,127,000	0.33%

**General Government Operations  
Overlapping Bonded Debt Per Capita**

*Formula: Overlapping Bonded Long-Term Debt/ Population*

Overlapping debt on a per capita basis is another way to measure the ability of the County to repay the debt obligations of all its governmental and quasi-governmental jurisdictions. The County's trend line is positive; however the per capita rose in FY2009.

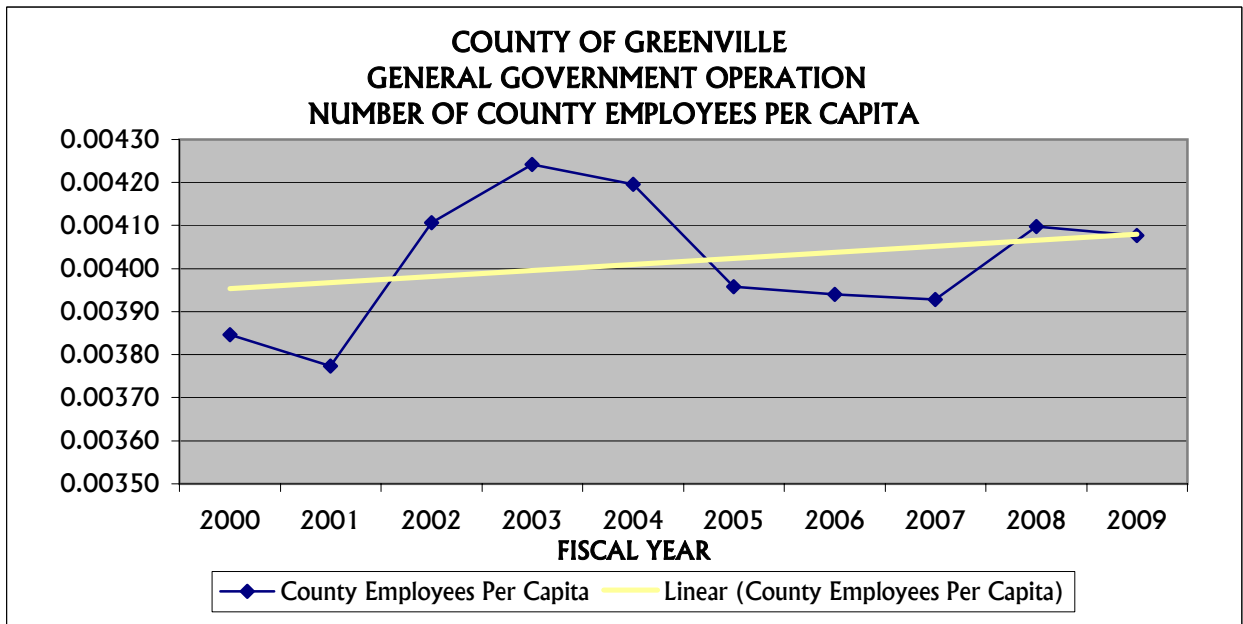


Year	CPI-U	Population	Overlapping Bonded Debt	Per Capita Actual	Per Capita Constant
2000	172.20	379,616	\$ 178,305,440	\$ 470	\$ 428
2001	177.10	386,963	\$ 147,617,444	\$ 381	\$ 338
2002	179.90	391,334	\$ 129,003,930	\$ 330	\$ 288
2003	184.00	395,357	\$ 85,335,679	\$ 216	\$ 184
2004	188.90	399,649	\$ 89,243,743	\$ 223	\$ 185
2005	195.30	405,820	\$ 96,552,000	\$ 238	\$ 191
2006	201.60	415,675	\$ 136,745,000	\$ 329	\$ 256
2007	207.34	427,428	\$ 113,386,885	\$ 265	\$ 201
2008	215.30	428,243	\$ 112,958,977	\$ 264	\$ 192
2009	216.18	438,119	\$ 122,709,255	\$ 280	\$ 203

**General Government Operations  
County Employees Per Capita**

*Formula: Number of Employees/Population*

Due to population growth, the need to evaluate the level of programs and services arises as well as the ability to fund such programs and services. For purposes of this indicator, County employees are defined as full time and part-time employees actually in service at year end as recorded in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. An increasing trend in the number of employees without a corresponding rise in population may foretell expenditures rising faster than revenues, a government that is becoming more labor intensive, and/or a reduction in employee productivity. The County's ratio shows is increasing as new public safety positions are added to more adequately provide services to an increasing population.



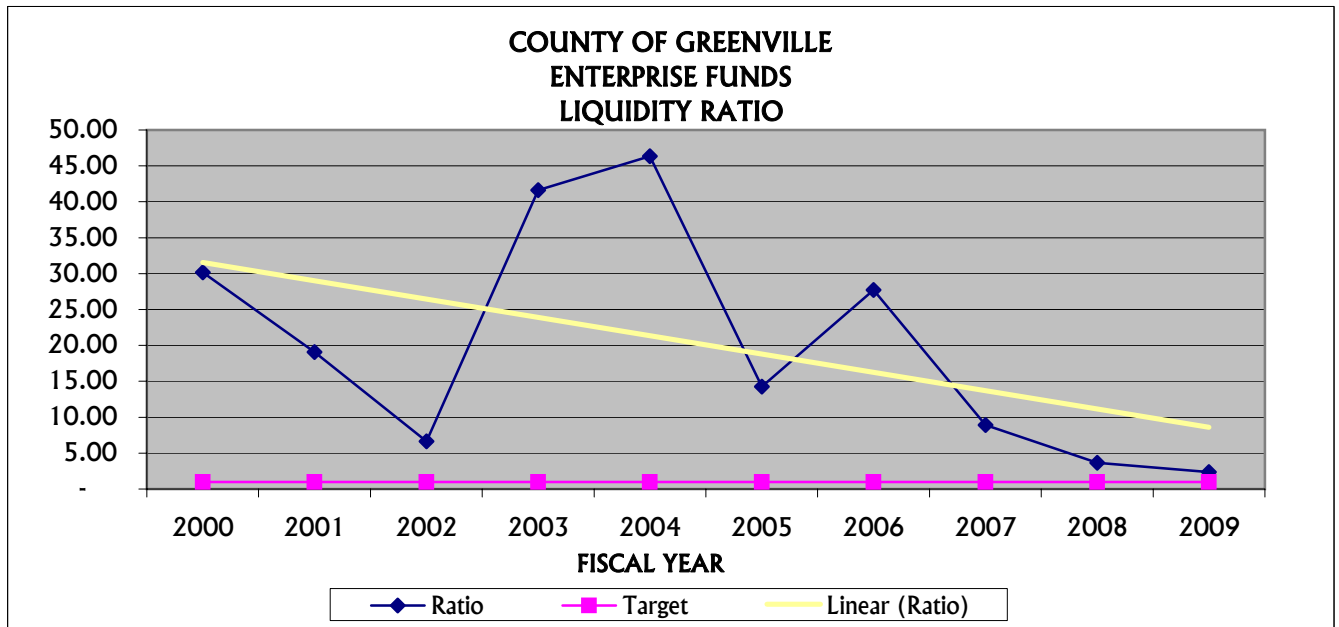
Fiscal Year	County Employees	Population	Employees Per Thousand Population
2000	1,460	379,616	0.00385
2001	1,460	386,963	0.00377
2002	1,607	391,334	0.00411
2003	1,677	395,357	0.00424
2004	1,677	399,649	0.00420
2005	1,606	405,820	0.00396
2006	1,638	415,675	0.00394
2007	1,679	427,428	0.00393
2008	1,755	428,243	0.00410
2009	1,786	438,119	0.00408

**FINANCIAL INDICATORS AND ANALYSIS**  
**ENTERPRISE FUNDS – STORMWATER AND SOLID WASTE**

**Enterprise Funds  
Liquidity Ratio**

*Formula: Cash and Short Term Investments/Current Liabilities*

The liquidity ratio of the Enterprise Funds (Solid Waste and Stormwater) remains very strong. Eight years of this ratio show a dramatically high (positive) ratio, the result of substantial cash and minimal current liabilities at the June 30 balance sheet date. In FY2002 the ratio is considerably lower due to a short-term loan from the General Fund to the Stormwater. The decrease in FY2007- FY2009 is due to the increase in outstanding payables mainly related to construction of the Twin Chimney Landfill.

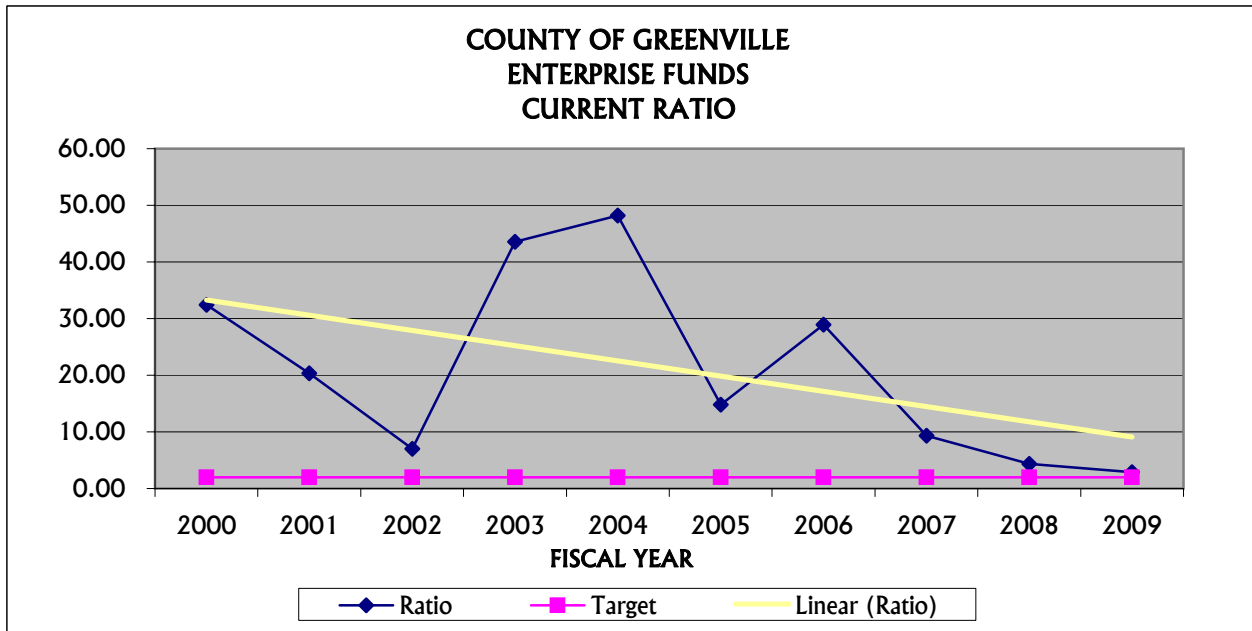


Year	Cash	Current Liabilities	Liquidity Ratio	Target
2000	\$ 18,559,072	\$ 614,980	30.18	1.00
2001	\$ 19,472,015	\$ 1,020,643	19.08	1.00
2002	\$ 18,895,396	\$ 2,843,718	6.64	1.00
2003	\$ 22,676,681	\$ 544,733	41.63	1.00
2004	\$ 24,075,597	\$ 519,721	46.32	1.00
2005	\$ 25,221,295	\$ 1,768,399	14.26	1.00
2006	\$ 22,013,414	\$ 794,303	27.71	1.00
2007	\$ 20,989,936	\$ 2,350,586	8.93	1.00
2008	\$ 10,615,134	\$ 2,919,259	3.64	1.00
2009	\$ 10,183,147	\$ 4,327,020	2.35	1.00

**Enterprise Funds  
Current Ratio**

*Formula: Current Assets/Current Liabilities*

The current ratio of the Enterprise Funds (Solid Waste and Stormwater) remains very strong. Eight years of this ratio show a dramatically high (positive) ratio, the result of substantial cash and minimal current liabilities at the June 30 balance sheet date. In FY2002, the ratio is considerably lower due to a short-term loan from the General Fund to the Stormwater. This a one year decrease as the loan was repaid in the next fiscal year upon receipt of the first stormwater fees. Decreases in FY2007-FY2009 are related to the construction of the Twin Chimneys Landfill.

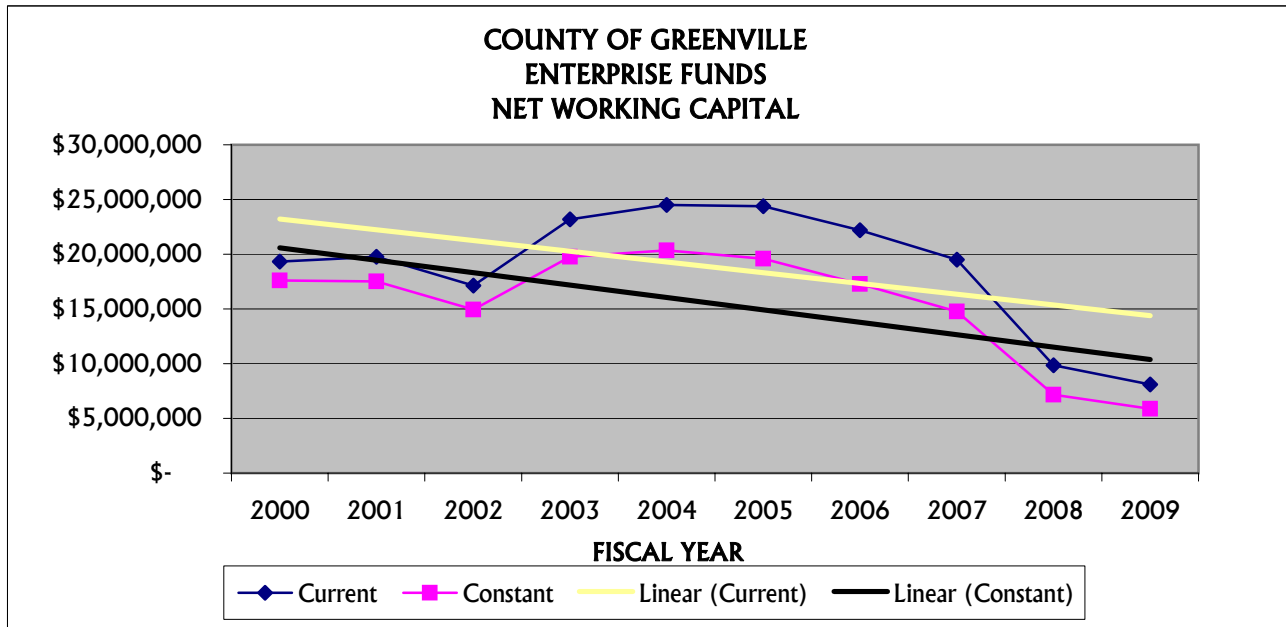


Year	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Current Ratio	Target
2000	\$ 19,944,896	\$ 614,980	32.43	2.00
2001	\$ 20,785,136	\$ 1,020,643	20.36	2.00
2002	\$ 19,967,147	\$ 2,843,718	7.02	2.00
2003	\$ 23,734,637	\$ 544,733	43.57	2.00
2004	\$ 25,033,657	\$ 519,721	48.17	2.00
2005	\$ 26,160,923	\$ 1,768,399	14.79	2.00
2006	\$ 22,982,466	\$ 794,303	28.93	2.00
2007	\$ 21,862,950	\$ 2,350,586	9.30	2.00
2008	\$ 12,764,654	\$ 2,919,259	4.37	2.00
2009	\$ 12,412,733	\$ 4,327,020	2.87	2.00

**Enterprise Funds  
Net Working Capital**

*Formula: Current Assets-Current Liabilities*

Net working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities, and is another measure of the County's ability to pay off current amounts due with currently available funds and liquid assets. Net working capital in FY2004 exceeds all other years reported. The current trend is negative due to the cash expended in the construction of Twin Chimneys Landfill.

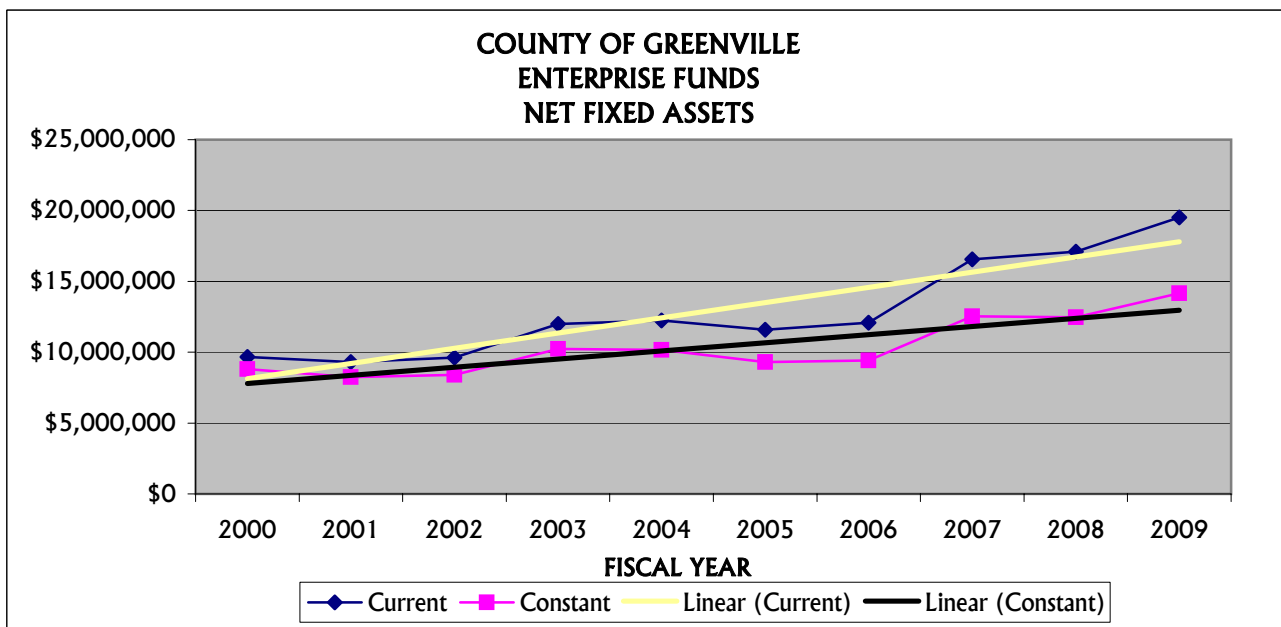


Year	CPI-U	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Net Working Capital Current	Net Working Capital Constant
2000	172.20	\$ 19,944,896	\$ 614,980	\$ 19,329,916	\$ 17,612,450
2001	177.10	\$ 20,785,136	\$ 1,020,643	\$ 19,764,493	\$ 17,510,158
2002	179.90	\$ 19,967,147	\$ 2,843,718	\$ 17,123,429	\$ 14,934,219
2003	184.00	\$ 23,734,637	\$ 544,733	\$ 23,189,904	\$ 19,774,434
2004	188.90	\$ 25,033,657	\$ 519,721	\$ 24,513,936	\$ 20,361,231
2005	195.30	\$ 26,160,923	\$ 1,768,399	\$ 24,392,524	\$ 19,596,452
2006	201.60	\$ 22,982,466	\$ 794,303	\$ 22,188,163	\$ 17,268,466
2007	207.34	\$ 21,862,950	\$ 2,350,586	\$ 19,512,364	\$ 14,765,411
2008	215.30	\$ 12,764,654	\$ 2,919,259	\$ 9,845,395	\$ 7,174,804
2009	216.18	\$ 12,412,733	\$ 4,327,020	\$ 8,085,713	\$ 5,868,563

**Enterprise Funds  
Net Fixed Assets**

*Formula: Fixed Assets - Accumulated Depreciation*

Net fixed assets are defined as fixed assets (land, buildings, improvements, equipment and machinery, and construction in progress) less accumulated depreciation. This indicator measures the County's commitment to replacing such assets when they are no longer cost-effective to operate and maintain, or are obsolete. The County's trend line is positive and reflects the efforts to constantly update and improve our fixed assets. The increase in FY2007 was due to the addition of stormwater fixed assets. The FY2008 and FY2009 increases are related to the Twin Chimneys Landfill.

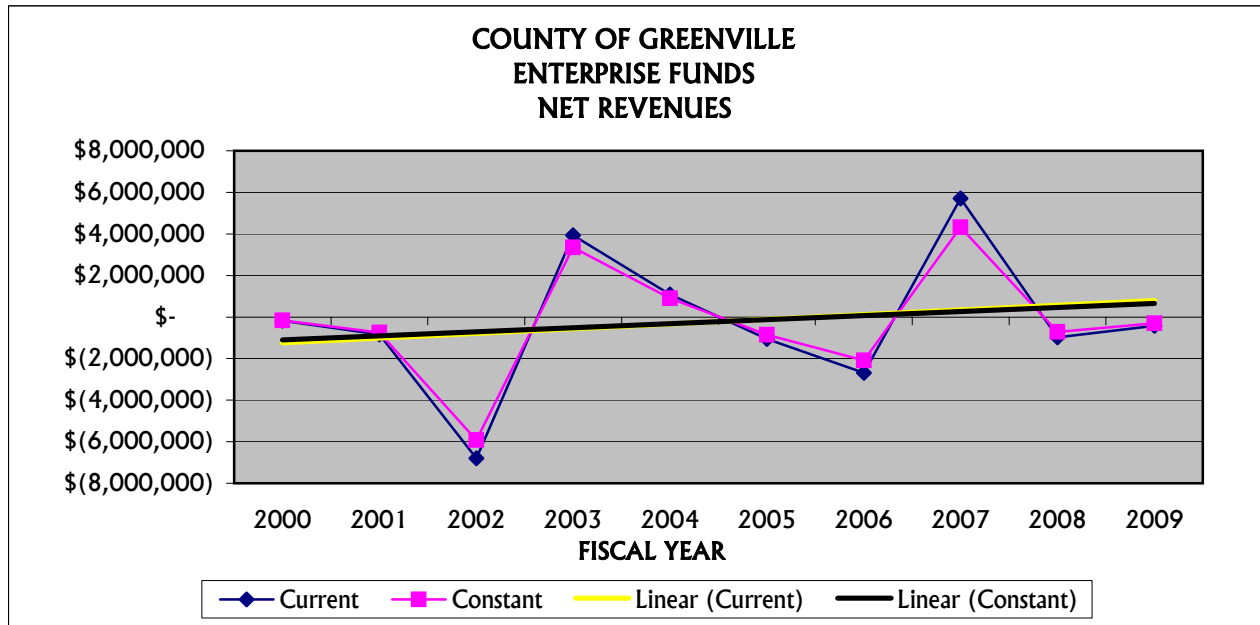


Year	CPI-U	Fixed Assets	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Fixed Assets Current	Net Fixed Assets Constant
2000	172.20	\$ 14,174,117	\$ 4,507,658	\$ 9,666,459	\$ 8,807,592
2001	177.10	\$ 13,846,978	\$ 4,534,009	\$ 9,312,969	\$ 8,250,733
2002	179.90	\$ 14,579,457	\$ 4,957,200	\$ 9,622,257	\$ 8,392,063
2003	184.00	\$ 17,322,823	\$ 5,327,028	\$ 11,995,795	\$ 10,229,023
2004	188.90	\$ 17,751,193	\$ 5,506,942	\$ 12,244,251	\$ 10,170,053
2005	195.30	\$ 17,835,838	\$ 6,255,360	\$ 11,580,478	\$ 9,303,518
2006	201.60	\$ 17,891,792	\$ 5,798,802	\$ 12,092,990	\$ 9,411,657
2007	207.34	\$ 22,913,935	\$ 6,361,541	\$ 16,552,392	\$ 12,525,539
2008	215.30	\$ 24,279,420	\$ 7,175,244	\$ 17,104,176	\$ 12,464,620
2009	216.18	\$ 27,999,633	\$ 8,497,916	\$ 19,501,717	\$ 14,154,232

**Enterprise Funds  
Net Revenues**

*Formula: Gross Revenues - Operating and Maintenance Expenses*

Net Revenues are defined as all revenues less operating and maintenance expenses and is also known as net income. An upward trend is a positive one. The County's trend is slightly downward due to the planned use of fund balance for expenses related to the Twin Chimneys Landfill except for FY2007 when expenses for new landfill were delayed for one year.

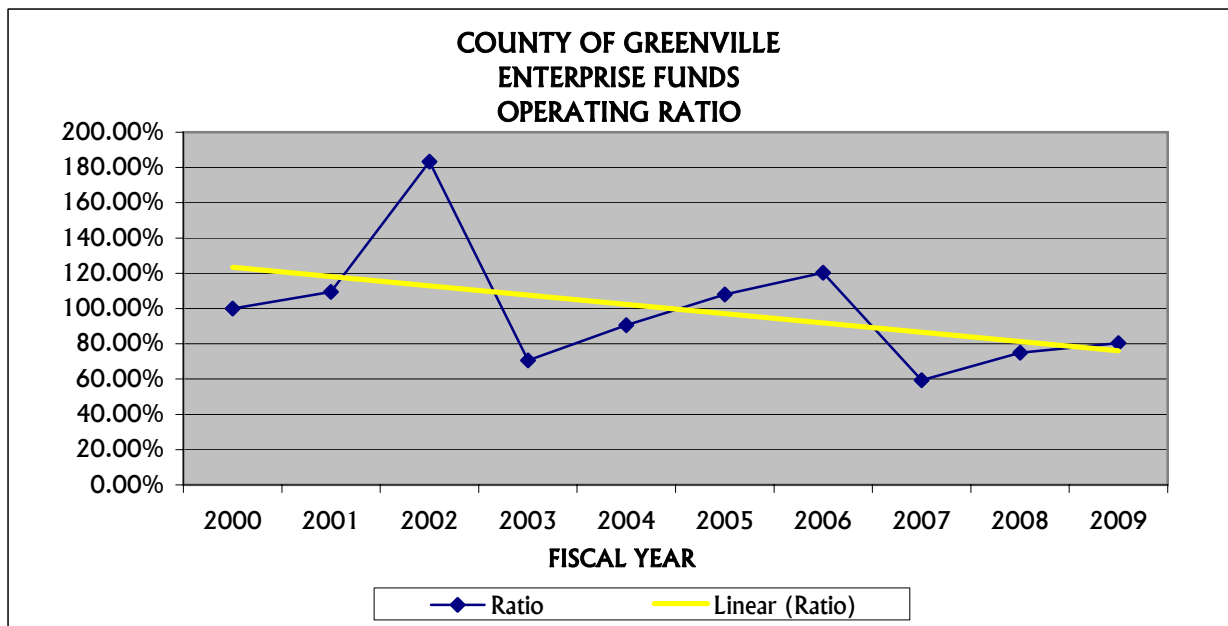


Year	CPI-U	Net Revenues Current	Net Revenues Constant
2000	172.20	\$ (180,892)	\$ (164,820)
2001	177.10	\$ (844,317)	\$ (748,014)
2002	179.90	\$ (6,794,262)	\$ (5,925,624)
2003	184.00	\$ 3,933,015	\$ 3,353,750
2004	188.90	\$ 1,085,086	\$ 901,270
2005	195.30	\$ (1,055,079)	\$ (847,629)
2006	201.60	\$ (2,680,258)	\$ (2,085,975)
2007	207.34	\$ 5,699,370	\$ 4,312,832
2008	215.30	\$ (972,780)	\$ (708,911)
2009	216.18	\$ (423,574)	\$ (307,428)

**Enterprise Funds  
Operating Ratio**

*Formula: Operating and Maintenance Expenses/Operating Revenues*

The operating ratio is defined as the operating and maintenance expenses divided by operating revenues and is another way of measuring operating results. The County's trend line is increasing due to planned use of fund balance for expenses related to the construction of a new landfill. Operating expenses have exceeded revenues by the amount of expenses incurred for the new landfill. When a planned restructuring of the fee schedule is implemented, the trend should become more positive.



Year	Operating Expenses	Operating Revenues	Net Operating Ratio
2000	\$ 8,001,873	\$ 8,000,753	100.01%
2001	\$ 7,792,525	\$ 7,121,208	109.43%
2002	\$ 14,525,881	\$ 7,927,100	183.24%
2003	\$ 8,769,500	\$ 12,421,846	70.60%
2004	\$ 10,482,881	\$ 11,567,967	90.62%
2005	\$ 14,274,490	\$ 13,219,411	107.98%
2006	\$ 17,869,627	\$ 14,862,118	120.24%
2007	\$ 9,229,897	\$ 15,537,650	59.40%
2008	\$ 10,516,801	\$ 14,016,483	75.03%
2009	\$ 11,713,514	\$ 14,560,329	80.45%