



City of Statham

TAX YEAR 2024

City of Statham
Finance Department
327 Jefferson St.
Statham, GA 30666

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Tax Information

What is ad valorem?

As obtained from the Georgia Department of Revenue, *Ad Valorem Tax*, more commonly known as property tax, is a legal source of revenue for local governments in Georgia. The basis for ad valorem taxation is either the current use value or in most cases the fair market value, which is established as of January 1 of each year. The tax is levied on the assessed value of the property which, by law, is established at 40 percent (40%) of the value.

The amount of tax is determined by the tax rate (mill rate) levied by various entities.

One mill is equal to \$1.00 for each \$1,000 of assessed value, or .001.

There are many entities involved in ad valorem taxation:

- County Tax Commissioner
- County Board of Assessors
- County Board of Equalization
- Board of County Commissioners or County Governing Authority
- County Board of Education
- State Revenue Commissioner

What is a millage rate?

A millage rate is a tax rate that when multiplied against the assessed value of taxable property, it calculates the amount of property tax to be paid. It is a “numerical multiplier.” The Millage Rate is established by the levying authority each year, which is Statham’s case is the City Council.

When are tax returns filed?

Taxpayers are required to file at least an initial tax return for taxable property (both real and personal property) owned on January 1 of the tax year. In all Georgia Counties, the time for filing returns is January 1 through April 1. Returns are filed either with the Tax Commissioner or Tax Assessor. The tax return is a descriptive listing of the property owned by the taxpayer, which includes the taxpayer’s declaration of the value of the property. Once the initial tax return is filed, the law provides for an automatic renewal of that return each succeeding year at the value determined for the preceding year. The taxpayer is required to file a new return only as additional property is acquired or improvements are made to the existing property, or other changes that have occur. A new return may also be made by the taxpayer to declare a different value from the existing value where the taxpayer is dissatisfied with the current value placed on the property by the Board of Tax Assessors.

What is a Homestead Exemption?

Various homestead exemptions have been enacted to reduce the burden of ad valorem taxation for Georgia homeowners. The exemptions apply to property owned by the taxpayer and claimed as his or her legal residence.

Applications for Homestead Exemption may be filed by an applicant with the County Tax Commissioner at any time during the calendar year subsequent to the property becoming the primary residence of the applicant up to and including April 1 for which the exemption is sought. Applications received after this date may be applied to the next year's tax bill. Once granted, the homestead exemption is automatically renewed each year, and the taxpayer does not need to apply again unless there is a change in ownership or the taxpayer seeks to qualify for a different exemption.

Types of exemptions:

- Standard
- Standard Elderly School Tax
- Standard Elderly General
- Senior Citizens
- Disabled Veterans
- Surviving Spouse of Member of Armed Forces Killed in Action
- Peace Officer or Firefighter
- Floating or Varying
- Freeport (enaction determined at local level)

For applications and full descriptions of the different types of exemptions, taxpayers may contact the County Tax Assessor's office to see if they qualify.

Questions or comments about exemptions?

Barrow County Tax Assessor
30 N. Broad Street
Winder, Georgia 30680
(770) 307-3108
<https://barrowassessor.org/>
Email: grogers@barrowga.org

Importance of Property Taxes

Ad valorem taxes are often criticized. Whereas the tax can be the object of this criticism, the tax itself is often a result from the property assessment process. The amount of ad valorem taxes that taxpayers pay is based on value, therefore, based upon a person's wealth, and wealth is determined by the property a person owns. All real and personal property are taxable unless it has been exempted by law.

Real property

Real property is land and generally anything that is erected, growing or affixed to the land. Examples include your house, garage, enclosed patios and any storage spaces (i.e., barns, storage buildings, pole barns, timber, mobile homes, etc.).

The value of property owned by railroads and utility companies (Georgia Power, Jackson EMC, AT&T, natural gas companies and cable companies) is set by the Georgia Department of Revenue.

Personal property

Personal property is everything that can be owned that is not real estate. Examples include machinery and equipment, fixtures, boats, campers, RVs and airplanes.

How is property assessed?

Property is assessed at the county level by the Board of Tax Assessors. The State Revenue Commissioner is responsible for examining the county digest to determine if property is assessed uniformly and equally between and within counties.

All property and subjects of taxation returned at a value which would be realized from the cash sale, but not the forced sale. All tax bills received include the fair market value (FMV) and the assessed value of the property. The term "FMV" means the amount a knowledgeable buyer would pay for the property and a willing seller would accept.

Why are ad valorem taxes so important to a local government?

Ad valorem taxes are a very important component of municipal revenue systems. Its attributes include the following:

- Provides a predictable source of revenue;
- There are direct benefits to those who pay it;
- The tax rate can be adjusted to generate the amount of revenue necessary to provide municipal services;

- According to the DCA Fiscal Planning Guide, property taxes accumulate for an average of 44 percent (44%) of General Fund Revenue for Georgia Counties and 27 percent (27%) of General Fund Revenue for Georgia Cities;
- Unlike other forms of taxation, property tax rate is established annually, and citizen input can affect the tax rate by giving citizens a voice in how much tax revenue is generated;
- Tax on real property is difficult to avoid, thus making collection and enforcement easier and less expensive; and
- Property tax has enabled local governments to achieve their own form of autonomy from state and federal control, thereby preventing centralization of power or “total control” at higher levels of government.

How can I figure out how much I will pay in taxes this year?

Taxpayers can figure how much they owe in property taxes by taking the fair market value (FMV) of their property and multiplying it by 40% or 0.40 to get the assessed value (AV). Multiply the AV by the millage rate.

Example:

FMV of property: \$250,000

AV of property: \$100,000 or 40%

Millage Rate 0.00676 or 6.76 mills

Annual Property Tax Levy: \$676

What are Statham Property Taxes Used For?

Property taxes collected inside the City Limits of Statham are collected for a number of different reasons to be utilized in a number of different ways, for each City department, and for other civic organizations located in the City.

1. To support the administration of the City government.
2. To provide financial support to the Piedmont Regional Library System for their Statham branch.
3. To pay the salaries for City employees including police officers, public works staff, the mayor and council, city administrator, city hall staff, and water/sewer staff.
4. To pay contracted services including code enforcement, finance and accounting, building inspections and permits, and planning and zoning.
5. To pay municipal court expenses including fees to the state, and to Barrow County for usage of county jail.
6. To pay for professional fees including the city attorney and engineer.
7. To pay City debt and interest on bonds, loans and leases.
8. To pay for equipment upgrades utilized by public works, public safety and the police department including protective equipment (vests, firearms, tasers, body cams), and safety equipment such as shoring equipment, reflective vests, hardhats, harnesses.
9. For the repair, maintenance and construction of city-owned streets, sidewalks, curbs and storm drainage systems.
10. To provide workers compensation, health benefits and retirement benefits for police officers and City staff.
11. To provide public health and sanitation.
12. To acquire, improve and maintain public buildings.
13. To provide for the upgrades, maintenance and improvements of public parks and recreation.
14. To pay for training, recertification and education for City staff, mayor and council.
15. For technical services utilized throughout City departments such as city code codification, finance software, utility billing software, public safety and municipal court software, and other similar services.
16. For the costs associated with advertising and public relations.
17. For the purchase of City vehicles for police and public works departments.
18. To pay the costs associated with the police department K9 unit.
19. To pay for City property and liability insurance, and to pay for the costs of City Officials E&O (Errors and Omissions) insurance.

20. To pay for capital expenditures and projects such as upgraded water meters, new service lines, culvert repairs and infrastructure and public building renovations.
21. To pay utilities for the enhancement and safety of our citizens including streetlights and use of public buildings.
22. To pay vendors for specialized services including electrical work for the City spring and lift stations, HVAC, road repair and sidewalk construction, major water/sewer projects, the City judge, solicitor, interpreter and indigent defense attorney, and many others.
23. To provide for grants and other funding sources that require a City match.
24. To provide funds for emergency situations such as emergency repairs to a road; for fallen trees and debris, or if there is a water or sewer line break or emergency repair anywhere within our water system.

City of Statham Rollback Rate

What does the term rollback mean?

Rollback means the rate which, minus new construction or annexation, would generate the same amount of revenues as the previous year's property tax rate.

The City's rollback of millage rate is configured using data from the consolidated tax digest and entered into form PT-32.1. This form, as well as form PT-38, is required to be completed annually and provided to the Barrow County Tax Assessor after the tax rate for the new year has been approved (forms included in Appendix).

The annual Consolidation and Evaluation Digest data includes assessed values of both personal and real property in the following classifications:

- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Residential
- Utility
- Conservation Use

The Digest also includes exemptions of assessed values which are reduced from the City's total gross M&O (maintenance and operations) digest. Other factors such as changes to the taxable digest from the year prior and reassessments are both part of the formulas for figuring out what the rollback rate should be.

Rollback of millage rate to offset increases

Each year there are two types of value increases made to a tax digest. They are:

- increases due to inflation, and
- increases due to new or improved properties.

When the total digest of taxable property is prepared, Georgia Law requires that a rollback millage rate must be computed that will produce the same total revenue on the current year's new digest that last year's millage rate would have produced had no reassessments occurred.

If the City elects to set their millage rate higher than the rollback rate, they are required to do the following:

- to hold three public hearings;
- place notices of the increase in the legal organ; and
- issue press releases.

There are no additional requirements if the levying authority rolls back the millage rate each year to offset any inflationary increases in the digest.

Statham five-year millage rate history

CITY OF STATHAM	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real and Personal	62,679,238	68,478,920	81,239,783	128,437,853	136,085,237
Motor Vehicle	1,119,400	1,112,190	664,500	941,860	903,600
Mobile Homes	271,387	285,416	292,643	379,700	366,828
Timber 100%	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Duty Equipment	0	0	0	37,670	8,386
Gross Digest	64,070,025	69,876,526	82,196,926	129,797,083	137,364,051
Less M&O Exemptions	7,658,985	9,486,240	13,186,059	17,058,208	4,105,893
Net M&O Digest	56,411,067	60,390,286	69,010,867	112,738,875	133,258,158
Gross M&O Millage	8.695	8.695	8.101	10.800	11.478
Less Rollbacks	4.34	4.502	4.098	6.740	4.718
Net M&O Millage	4.355	4.193	4.003	4.060	6.760
Net Taxes Levied	245,670	253,216	276,250	457,720	900,825
Net Taxes \$ Increase	12,845	7,546	23,034	78,893	443,105
Net Taxes % Increase	5.52%	3.07%	9.09%	20.83%	96.81%

The Different Points of View

There are three different “points of view” when it comes to taxes and millage rates:

1. The *Macro View*: looks at the total digest and taxpayers as a single group.
2. The *Micro View*: looks at the individual property taxpayer.
3. The *Budget View*: looks at the impact of property taxes in the financial plan for the upcoming year.

Macro view

Macro view is what the levying authority focuses their attention on, and in Statham’s case, is the Mayor and City Council.

City Council members collectively look at the total digest and taxpayers as a whole. Taxpayers are what “makes up” the total digest each year via their personal property, property enhancements, property additions, land, equipment, machinery, and so on.

Levying authorities (Statham City Council) need to play close attention to the Budget View as well because what they elect to set as the millage rate absolutely affects the overall budget of the City. On the same token, they need to take into consideration the affects the millage rate and its burden will place on the citizens of the City.

Micro view

Micro view is how the burden of paying taxes directly affects the individual taxpayer. Taxes, in general, can oftentimes be difficult to comprehend, and having clarity of all the whys, whens and wheres of their hard-earned income and tax dollars go is very important to them as a resident of Statham’s community, and rightfully so!

“What does ‘*insert object here*’ mean?” and “where do my tax dollars go?” or “why is the tax rate being increased/decreased this year?” are all questions the City should be prepared to answer.

Budget view

Budget view is how the City’s finance department looks at taxes and setting the millage rate. The City’s finance department works directly with the Tax Assessor’s Office to not only obtain the annual tax digest but is who they submit Forms PT-32.1 and PT-38 to once the millage rate is approved by City Council.

Each year, the City’s finance department sets the upcoming fiscal year’s budget based on the City’s anticipated revenues as well as budget requests from each City department, requests from the Mayor and City Council, and requests from the City’s constituents.

An annual budget is framed around each of these requests, and after all budget workshops and public hearings are completed, a balanced budget is adopted. The City’s budgeting process is definitely revenue-driven because the City cannot budget expenses that will exceed the available revenue; however, at the same time, certain governmental expenses cannot be avoided, and revenues must be adjusted to make it possible to fund services demanded by citizens and businesses.

Proposed Millage Rate

According to the DCA Fiscal Planning Guide, property taxes accumulate for an average of 44 percent (44%) of General Fund Revenue for Georgia Counties and 27 percent (27%) of General Fund Revenue for Georgia Cities.

Property taxes for the tax year 2024 accumulate for 32.4 percent (32.4%) of the General Fund Revenue. This is calculated by using the formula below:

$$P\% = Y/X$$

Y=\$835,810 (amount of property taxes budgeted to collect for tax year 2024)

X=\$2,580,982 (FY25 budgeted general fund revenue)

P%=0.32383 (convert decimal to percent by multiplying by 100)

$$P\%=32.38$$

City of Statham General Fund Revenue FY25 Budget - \$2,580,982

Account Number	Account Description	Budget FY25
Revenues General Fund		
100-031-11000	REAL PROPERTY TAX	835,810
100-031-11900	OTHER - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	3,000
100-031-13140	PERSONAL PROP - TAVT	120,000
100-031-13150	PERSONAL PROP - MOTOR VEHICLE/HEAVY EQ	6,042
100-031-13200	PERSONAL PROP - MOBILE HOME	2,430
100-031-13400	RECORDING / INTANGIBLE TAX	8,000
100-031-13500	RAILROAD EQUIPMENT	500
100-031-17100	FRANCHISE - ELECTRIC	150,000
100-031-17300	FRANCHISE - NATURAL GAS	10,000
100-031-17400	FRANCHISE - SANITATION	35,000
100-031-17500	FRANCHISE - INTERNET	30,000
100-031-17600	FRANCHISE - TELEPHONE	1,000
100-031-31000	LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX	650,000
100-031-42000	BEER / WINE TAX	55,000
100-031-42500	DISTILLED SPIRIT / PACKAGE TAX	-
100-031-43000	MIXED DRINK TAX	3,000
100-031-45000	ENERGY TAX	20,000
100-031-62000	INSURANCE PREMIUM TAX	250,000
100-031-91000	PENALTIES & INTEREST - PROPERTY TAX	3,000
031	TAXES SUBTOTAL	2,182,782
100-032-11000	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE BUS LICENSE	-
100-032-11700	SPECIAL EVENT/CATERING LICENSE	-
100-032-12000	GENERAL BUSINESS LICENSE	80,000
100-032-22100	ZONING AND LAND USE	2,000
100-032-22101	DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FEE	2,000
100-032-22102	FINAL PLAT FEE	500
100-032-22103	PRELIMINARY PLAT FEE	1,500
100-032-22104	SOIL AND EROSION FEE	1,000
100-032-22105	PLAN REVIEW FEE	1,000
100-032-22300	SIGN PERMIT	500
100-032-29000	OTHER NON-BUSINESS LIC & PERMITS	-
100-032-31000	BUILDING PERMITS	30,000
100-032-39000	OTHER BUILDING INSPECTION FEE	3,000
032	LICENSES AND PERMITS	121,500

100-033-60010	LOCAL GOVT GRANT - SHOP WITH COP	2,000
100-033-60030	LOCAL GOVT GRANT - PUBLIC SAFETY	-
033	INTERGOVERNMENTAL	2,000
100-034-21200	PUBLIC SAFETY - ACCIDENT REPORTS	100
100-034-29000	OTHER- POLICE DEPT.	500
100-034-34191	QUALIFYING FEES	-
100-034-41500	LANDFILL FEES - LIMB AND DEBRIS	2,000
100-034-64000	BACKGROUND CHECK FEES	100
100-034-70000	CULTURE & REC - COMMUNITY CENTERS	25,000
100-034-72000	CULTURE & REC - VENDOR FEES	500
100-034-76000	PERIODICAL FEES - NEWSLETTER	2,000
034	CHARGES FOR SERVICES	30,200
100-035-11700	FINES - MUNICIPAL COURT	145,000
100-035-11705	FINES - BLUE LINE	60,000
100-035-13000	CONFISCATION - PD FORFEITURE FUNDS	-
100-035-19010	OTHER - MUNICIPAL COURT TECH FEES	12,000
035	FINES AND FORFEITURES	217,000
100-036-14000	INTEREST	18,000
036	INVESTMENT INCOME	18,000
100-037-10000	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PVT SOURCES	-
037	CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS	-
100-038-10000	RENTS AND ROYALTIES	6,000
100-038-90000	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	3,000
100-038-90010	OPEN RECORDS REQUESTS	500
038	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	9,500
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES		2,580,982

Calculating the proposed millage rate

The levying authority also establishes the City’s annual budget, which is calculated by estimating the total revenue the City expects to receive in any given fiscal year, and offsets that received revenue by departmental expenditures to establish a balanced budget.

For Budget FY25 (July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025), the property tax revenue the City expects to receive for tax year 2025 is \$835,810 and is shown in line item 100-031-11000 on page 11. This revenue, just as all sources of revenue, is expended throughout the entire budget.

For the 2024 tax year’s configurations, the rollback rate from tax year 2024 is 4.018. However, based on the council-approved amount the City needs to maintain a balanced budget, an increase of 2.70 is required that establishes the proposed 6.760 millage rate.

The percentage of tax increase from the calculated 4.060 millage on Form PT-32.1 to the proposed 6.760 millage to meet the budget requirements is 68.24 percent (68.24%).

Summary

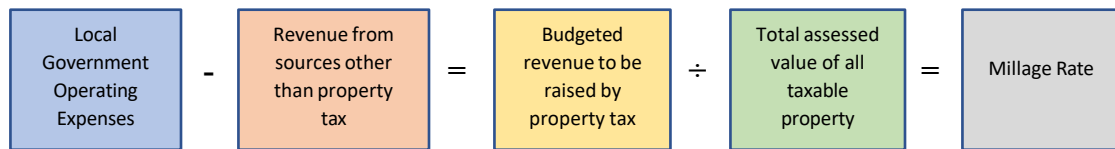
- Tax Year 2020 Millage Rate – 4.003
- Tax Year 2021 Millage Rate – 4.003
- Tax Year 2022 Millage Rate – 4.003
- Tax Year 2023 Millage Rate – 4.060
- Tax Year 2024 Proposed Millage Rate – 6.760
- Tax Year 2024 Proposed Rollback Rate – 4.018
- Percentage Tax Increase (from 2024 Rollback Rate to 2024 Millage Rate) – 68.24%

Why is the City proposing a tax increase?

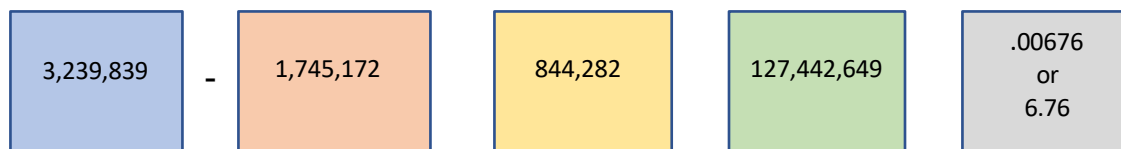
The millage rate is established after the fiscal year’s budget has already been vetted, processed and approved, and is established based on the property tax the City Council has budgeted to receive. Form PT-32.1 helps determine what the millage rate should be, however, many factors go into what the millage rate is including the types and costs of upcoming projects, large purchases and administrative expenses that City Council approved in the budget.

In a nutshell, the FY25 budget has a number of projects and large purchases, therefore, an increase in the millage rate is required to pay for those.

What is the formula for configuring the millage rate?



City of Statham:



Can City Council vote to approve the rollback rate?

Yes. If they vote to approve the rollback rate of 4.018, then a FY25 budget amendment would be needed, and the Council would be required to reduce funding for certain projects, purchases and other expenses.

Final thoughts

It is never the City's intention to place additional burdens on our citizens. However, there are instances that can arise where burdens, such as a higher tax rate, is necessary.

Instances such as the replacement vehicle for Public Works, improvements to Hillman Park and Roberts Bridges Park that was budgeted for FY25 requires additional revenue to help offset those expenditures. Projects that are for the benefit of the citizens such as road repairs and maintenance, upgrading our Community buildings, funding the library or setting aside funds for stormwater projects are but a few examples for an increase in tax rate.

An additional factor for deciding whether to increase, decrease or maintain a tax rate is looking back through history of the City's tax rates. Ideally, a municipality should not collect any more or any less than the previous year's tax collection unless specific reasons are given for an increase. However, during difficult times, such as during the Great Recession, taxes may have actually increased because property values decline significantly, therefore, the revenue to be collected had been impacted by the drops in values and the City's total revenue had declined affecting the overall budget. During difficult times, projects that had originally been budgeted may have gone unfinished or had not even begun because the revenue just wasn't there to be able to do these things. Fast-forwarding a decade, property values increase and inflation soars; the tax collected is higher but now the City has to play "catch up" from projects and purchases that were not able to be completed from years before.

At this point in time, the City is indeed playing catch up. Infrastructure projects that had been placed on hold, and purchases that needed to be made for the protection and safety of City staff are now starting to be added back to the budget for completion.

Looking ahead to the next five (5) fiscal years, City staff anticipates the millage rate to remain the same or possibly even see a slight increase as the economy declines and inflation costs continue to soar. This forecasting will be based on the projected tax revenue collected at the budget process and what the next set of projects the City can achieve completion on.

Questions?

City of Statham
(770) 725-7100

Appendix – 1.1

Form PT-32.1 Tax Year 2024

PT-32.1 - Computation of MILLAGE RATE ROLLBACK AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN PROPERTY TAXES - 2024

COUNTY:	BARROW	TAXING JURISDICTION:	CITY OF STATHAM
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ENTER VALUES AND MILLAGE RATES FOR THE APPLICABLE TAX YEARS IN YELLOW HIGHLIGHTED BOXES BELOW

DESCRIPTION	2023 DIGEST	REASSESSMENT OF EXISTING REAL PROP	OTHER CHANGES TO TAXABLE DIGEST	2024 DIGEST
REAL	115,658,053	1,328,786	6,820,450	123,807,289
PERSONAL	13,157,249		(879,301)	12,277,948
MOTOR VEHICLES	959,383		(55,783)	903,600
MOBILE HOMES	369,132		(2,304)	366,828
TIMBER -100%	0		0	0
HEAVY DUTY EQUIP	0		8,386	8,386
GROSS DIGEST	130,143,817	1,328,786	5,891,448	137,364,051
EXEMPTIONS	11,462,659		(1,541,257)	9,921,402
NET DIGEST	118,681,158	1,328,786	7,432,705	127,442,649
	(PYD)	(RVA)	(NAG)	(CYD)

2023 MILLAGE RATE:	4.060	2024 MILLAGE RATE:	6.760
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CALCULATION OF ROLLBACK RATE

DESCRIPTION	ABBREVIATION	AMOUNT	FORMULA
2023 Net Digest	PYD	118,681,158	
Net Value Added-Reassessment of Existing Real Property	RVA	1,328,786	
Other Net Changes to Taxable Digest	NAG	7,432,705	
2024 Net Digest	CYD	127,442,649	
2023 Millage Rate	PYM	4.060	PYM
Millage Equivalent of Reassessed Value Added	ME	0.042	(RVA/CYD) * PYM
Rollback Millage Rate for 2024	RR - ROLLBACK RATE	4.018	PYM - ME

CALCULATION OF PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN PROPERTY TAXES

If the 2024 Proposed Millage Rate for this Taxing Jurisdiction exceeds Rollback Millage Rate computed above, this section will automatically calculate the amount of increase in property taxes that is part of the notice required in O.C.G.A. § 48-5-32.1(c) (2)	Rollback Millage Rate	4.018
	2024 Millage Rate	6.760
	Percentage Tax Increase	68.24%

Appendix – 2.1

Form PT-38 Tax Year 2024

PT-38 (Rev 01/22)
City Millage Rate Certification

CITY AND INDEPENDENT SCHOOL MILLAGE RATE CERTIFICATION FOR TAX YEAR 2024

<http://www.dor.ga.gov>



Complete this form once the levy is determined, and if zero, report this information in Column 1. Mail a copy to the address below or fax to (404)724-7011 and distribute a copy to your County Tax Commissioner and Clerk of Court. This form also provides the Local Government Services Division with the millage rates for the distribution of Railroad Equipment Tax and Alternative Ad Valorem Tax.

Georgia Department of Revenue
Local Government Services Division
4125 Welcome All Road
Atlanta, Georgia 30349
Phone: (404) 724-7003

CITY NAME City of Statham		ADDRESS P.O. Box 28, 327 Jefferson Street			CITY, STATE, ZIP Statham, GA 30666	
FID # 58-6000669	CITY CLERK Nicole Sapp	PHONE NO. 770-725-5455	FAX 770-725-0202	EMAIL nsapp@cityofstatham.com		
OFFICE DAYS / HOURS M-F, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.		ARE TAXES BILLED AND COLLECTED BY THE () CITY OR (X) COUNTY TAX COMMISSIONER? LIST VENDOR, CONTACT PERSON AND PHONE NO. City of Statham, City Clerk Nicole Sapp, nsapp@cityofstatham.com, (770) 725-5455				
List below the amount & qualifications for each LOCAL homestead exemption granted by the City and Independent School System.						
CITY			INDEPENDENT SCHOOL			
Exemption Amount	Qualifications	Exemption Amount	Qualifications			
If City and School assessment is other than 40%, enter percentage millage is based on _____%. List below the millage rate in terms of mills. EXAMPLE: 7 mills (or .007) is shown as 7.000. PLEASE SHOW MILLAGE FOR EACH TAXING JURISDICTION EVEN IF THERE IS NO LEVY.						
CITY DISTRICTS <small>List Special Districts if different from City District below such as CID's, BID's, or DA's</small>	DISTRICT NO. <small>List District Numbers</small>	COLUMN 1 <small>Gross Millage for Maintenance & Operations</small>	COLUMN 2 <small>**Less Rollback for Local Option Sales Tax</small>	COLUMN 3 <small>Net Millage for Maintenance & Operation Purposes (Column 1 less Column 2)</small>	COLUMN 4 <small>Bond Millage (If Applicable)</small>	COLUMN 5 <small>Total Millage (Column 3 + Column 4)</small>
City Millage Rate	4	11.478	4.718	6.760	0.000	6.760
**Local Option Sales Tax Proceeds must be shown as a mill rate rollback if applicable to Independent School.						

Name of County(s) in which your city is located:

I hereby certify that the rates listed above are the official rates for the Districts Indicated for Tax Year 2023

Date Mayor or City Clerk

Appendix 3.1

Consolidated Tax Digest

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE Local Government Services Division County Digest Section	2023 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY
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County:BARROW County #:007 Tax District:STATHAM

Dist #: 25 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:1271

AGRICULTURAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
A1	11		199,465
A3	0	0	0
A4	13	100.7	673,655
A5	4	126.7	342,389
A6	3		7,054
A7	0	0	0
A9	0	0	0
AA	0		0
AB	0		0
AF	0		0
AI	0		0
AZ	0		0

BROWNFIELD PROPERTY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
B1	0		0
B3	0	0	0
B4	0	0	0
B5	0	0	0
B6	0		0

COMMERCIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
C1	272		10,378,877
C3	63	41.56	1,618,719
C4	17	63.01	908,380
C5	2	51.15	204,600
C7	0	0	0
C9	0	0	0
CA	0		0
CB	0		0
CF	94		2,787,714
CI	50		3,950,422
CP	3		2,623,635
CZ	0		0

CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
V3	0	0	0
V4	13	190.6	1,506,362
V5	1	65.92	198,338
V6	1		200

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
W3	0	0	0
W4	0	0	0
W5	0	0	0

PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS

Code	Count	M&O	Bond
SA	0	0	0
SB	0	0	0
SF	5	3,018,945	3,018,945
SH	0	0	0
SJ	0	0	0
SP	26	28,339	28,339
SN	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0
SV	14	1,587,359	1,587,359
SW	0	0	0
SX	0	0	0

FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
F3	0	0	0
F4	0	0	0
F5	0	0	0
F9	0	0	0
<hr/>			
Total	0	0	0

HISTORIC

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
H1	0		0

INDUSTRIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
II	57		6,797,745
I3	4	5.54	75,184
I4	11	58.71	462,803
I5	1	86.11	500,327
I7	0	0	0
I9	0	0	0
IA	0		0
IB	0		0
IF	3		2,176,624
II	3		1,150,964
IP	2		395,310
IZ	0		0

FOREST LAND CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
J3	0	0	0
J4	0	0	0
J5	0	0	0
J9	0	0	0

PREFERENTIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
P3	0	0	0
P4	0	0	0
P5	0	0	0
P6	0		0
P7	0	0	0
P9	0	0	0

QUALIFIED TIMBERLAND

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
Q4			
Q5			

RESIDENTIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
R1	2,241		65,964,723
R3	1,048	308.39	18,680,282
R4	74	339.94	2,483,042
R5	5	362.05	1,429,889
R6	3		4,288
R7	0	0	0
R9	0	0	0
RA	0		0
RB	17		78,044
RF	0		0
RI	0		0
RZ	0		0

STATE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS

S1	365	2,962,000	730,000
S3	17	50,000	170,000
S4	124	512,000	1,240,000
S5	9	834,183	834,183
S6	0	0	0
S7	0	0	0
S8	0	0	0
S9	0	0	0
SC	1	2,000	2,000
SD	0	0	0
SE	0	0	0
SG	0	0	0
SS	1	92,469	92,469

LOCAL HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS

L1	0	0	0
L2	7	56,000	446,749
L3	6	158,299	244,046
L4	64	1,021,575	3,849,550
L5	54	2,719,767	2,844,077
L6	86	3,733,983	0
L7	0	0	0
L8	5	211,080	50,000
L9	6	70,209	174,993

TOTAL	790	17,058,208	15,312,710
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EXEMPT PROPERTY

Code	Count	40% Value
E0	0	0
E1	80	5,050,144
E2	27	974,213
E3	1	16,800
E4	2	31,200
E5	0	0
E6	14	6,718,824
E7	0	0
E8	0	0
E9	0	0

TOTAL	124	12,791,181
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RESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
T1	0		0
T3	0	0	0

UTILITY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
U1	0		0
U2	15	0	2,824,942
U3	3	0	13,876
U4	0	0	0
U5	0	0	0
U7	0	0	0
U9	0	0	0
UA	0		0
UB	0		0
UF	0		0
UZ	0		0

SUMMARY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
Agricultural	31	227.4	1,222,563
Brownfield Property	0	0	0
Commercial	501	155.72	22,472,347
Historical	0	0	0
Industrial	81	150.36	11,558,957
Forest Land Cons Use	0	0	0
Preferential	0	0	0
Qualified Timberland			
Residential	3,388	1,010.38	88,640,268
Residential Transitional	0	0	0
Utility	18	0	2,838,818
Conservation Use	15	256.52	1,704,900
Environmentally Sensitive	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle	751		941,860
Mobile Home	83		379,700
Timber 100%	0	0	0
Heavy Equipment	2		37,670
Gross Digest	4,870	1,800.38	129,797,083
Exemptions Bond			15,312,710
Net Bond Digest			114,484,373
Gross Digest	4,870	1,800.38	129,797,083
Exemptions-M&O			17,058,208
Net M&O Digest			112,738,875

TAX LEVIED

TYPE	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	TAX
M & O	112,738,875	4.060	457,719.83
BOND	114,484,373	.000	0.00