



Advancing Georgia's Counties.

Single County TSPLOST

Information Document (as of 12/18/17)

**To be used as General Guidance for remainder of state outside Fulton County.
Please make sure to verify all action through local legal counsel.**

1. What is a single county TSPLOST?

A Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) is a sales tax used to fund capital outlay projects proposed by the county government and municipal governments. A single county TSPLOST is a sales tax where the projects consist of transportation purposes only.

2. What sales tax is currently being collected in your County? Does the law allow for an additional tax?

To qualify to hold a TSPLOST referendum, a county must already impose a regular SPLOST.

Most counties have several different 1% sales taxes (SPLOST, LOST, MARTA, etc.) Single county TSPLOST is in addition to these taxes. This tax will NOT affect any other local sales and use tax.

3. How much money will be raised with a single county TSPLOST?

This depends on your county and your sales rate. Many counties use estimates generated by a Georgia State University Report produced by the Center for State and Local Finance and Fiscal Research Center and consultation with the Georgia Department of Revenue. Projections based on current SPLOST collections are also valuable.

4. Are there items that will be exempt from T-SPLOST?

Yes, there are six items that are exempt from taxation on the law. (See O.C.G.A 48-8-269)

- The sale or use of any type of fuel used for off-road heavy-duty equipment, off-road farm or agricultural equipment, or locomotives;
- The sale or use of jet fuel to or by a qualifying airline at a qualifying airport;
- The sale or use of fuel that is used for propulsion of motor vehicles on the public highways;
- The sale or use of energy used in the manufacturing or processing of tangible goods primarily for resale;
- The sale or use of motor fuel as defined under paragraph (9) of Code Section 48-9-2 for public mass transit; or
- The purchase or lease of any motor vehicle pursuant to Code Section 48-5C-1.

5. How is a referendum called?

A formal meeting must be called by the County Board of Commissioners to discuss the possible projects for inclusion in the referendum and the rate of the tax. The meeting must be called by written notice, inviting each city. If an IGA is entered, the tax rate can be up to 1%. If no IGA is entered, the county commission sets the rate up to a maximum of .75%. (see Q13). The law requires that the formal meeting must be held at least 30 days prior to the calling of a referendum.

The Resolution for the Call for the referendum must then be submitted to the County Election Superintendent and include the following:

Specific transportation purposes to be funded

The approximate cost of those purposes and the, maximum amount of net proceeds to be raised by the tax

The maximum amount of time in calendar years

6. How can the money be spent?

Funds can only be spent for “transportation purposes” .

O.C.G.A. 48-8-260(5):

(5) 'Transportation purposes' means and includes roads, bridges, public transit, rails, airports, buses, seaports, including without limitation road, street, and bridge purposes pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Code Section 48-8-121(see below), and all accompanying infrastructure and services necessary to provide access to these transportation facilities, including new general obligation debt and other multiyear obligations issued to finance such purposes. Such purposes shall also include the retirement of previously incurred general obligation debt with respect only to such purposes, but only if an intergovernmental agreement has been entered into under this part.

Code Section 48-8-121(b)(1):

If the resolution or ordinance calling for the imposition of the tax specified that the proceeds of the tax are to be used in whole or in part for capital outlay projects consisting of road, street, and bridge purposes, then authorized uses of the tax proceeds shall include:

(A) Acquisition of rights of way for roads, streets, bridges, sidewalks, and bicycle paths;

(B) Construction of roads, streets, bridges, sidewalks, and bicycle paths;

(C) Renovation and improvement of roads, streets, bridges, sidewalks, and bicycle paths, including resurfacing;

(D) Relocation of utilities for roads, streets, bridges, sidewalks, and bicycle paths;

(E) Improvement of surface-water drainage from roads, streets, bridges, sidewalks, and bicycle paths; and

(F) Patching, leveling, milling, widening, shoulder preparation, culvert repair, and other repairs necessary for the preservation of roads, streets, bridges, sidewalks, and bicycle paths.

(2) Storm-water capital outlay projects and drainage capital outlay projects may be funded pursuant to subparagraph (a)(1)(D) of Code Section 48-8-111 or in conjunction with road, street, and bridge capital outlay projects.

The definition of transportation purposes does not directly address transit operations. However, it is felt that the text “and services” allows some degree of transit operations. Please note that a jurisdiction can also retire previously incurred general obligation debt with proceeds from the tax.

7. Does the Georgia Code require that the money be spent in a certain manner?

A minimum of 30% of revenue generated must be used on projects consistent with the Statewide Strategic Transportation Plan (SSTP). The SSTP is a policy document and does not include an exhaustive list of projects. The SSTP outlines a series of statewide priorities and identifies several programs and/or plans which directly support those priorities. A handful of key projects are identified in various places throughout the document to illustrate how a program or plan may ultimately result in implementation of a specific project. Because the SSTP identifies a broad range of supportive strategies and programs, many projects will be consistent with the SSTP. For example, projects that would be considered consistent include interchange projects, safety projects, operational improvement projects, etc.

8. How long will the single county TSPLOST last?

Single County T-SPLOST can be levied up to 5 years at a fractional rate up to 1 percent in .05 percent increments if there is an intergovernmental agreement with the qualified cities within the county. If there is no intergovernmental agreement in place, the tax can be levied up to 5 years at a fractional rate up to .75 percent.

The tax ceases to be imposed on the earliest of the following dates:

On the final day of the maximum period of time (5 years) OR the end of the calendar quarter that the state revenue commissioner determines that the tax will have raised revenues sufficient to provide funds specified as the maximum amount of funds to be raised by the tax.

It should be noted out that projects do NOT have to be completed in the five year window. However, it is prudent for public trust that projects move forward as rapidly as possible. The vast majority of projects should be complete, or be in the construction phase, during the five year period.

9. Can single county TSPLOST be renewed prior to the end of the period of time for which it was imposed?

Yes, the tax can be renewed following the same process. This process can occur while the current tax is still being collected.

10. When will TSPLOST be collected?

Collections begin on the first day of the calendar quarter following an 80 day period after the vote. The referendum must be conducted during the next scheduled election following agreement on the project list. (EX. If a successful referendum is held in November, the collections would begin on April 1 of the following year.)

11. Does the tax cause GDOT to give less money to the local governments?

No. The proceeds of this tax are not subject to any balancing formulas used by GDOT. Note that there is no reduction in LMIG Match (remains at 30%).

12. Can one County partner or cooperate with another County?

Yes, but it must be done carefully. Proceeds of a Single County TSPLOST can only be expended ONLY within the special district (that is the county) in which it is levied. Two counties could each agree to levy the tax within their boundaries and each county expend the proceeds of its tax inside the special district (county in which levied), but nonetheless agree to cooperate on road projects.

13. How are funds to be distributed?

In order for the Tax Rate to be in excess of 0.75%, an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) must be executed among the County and Qualified Cities. If an IGA is entered, the tax rate can be up to 1%. The funds are then to be distributed in accordance with the executed Intergovernmental Agreement. (NOTE: With the approval of the Georgia Department of Revenue, the funds may be distributed directly to the cities and the unincorporated County, based on the terms of the IGA.)

When there is no IGA the county can levy a fractional rate up to .75% and there is no 30% Statewide Strategic Transportation Plan (SSTP) requirement. The distribution formula between the county and its cities defaults to a formula based on the amount of expenditures made for transportation in the most recent 3 fiscal years. The proportional amount is determined by dividing the average expended in previous three fiscal years by the aggregate average expended on transportation by county and all qualified municipalities during the same time frame. Amounts include maintenance and operations. The distribution amounts shall be certified by the state auditor.

14. Are Project Criteria required?

Although there are no criteria specified in the Code, it is recommended that there be a high level of coordination among the jurisdictions to assure adherence to local, regional and statewide Plans, consistency of corridors, connectivity, etc.

15. Does the law address the project selection process?

No. The law allows flexibility in project selection. The cities and the unincorporated county have a broad range of transportation projects and programs to choose from in identifying projects and purposes. Comprehensive Transportation Plans (CTPs), as well as other local and regional plans such as the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) or the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP), include projects and priorities, and have been formally adopted by a variety of bodies.

16. What details should be in the final TSPLOST Intergovernmental Agreement? [See O.C.G.A 48.8.262(b)(2)]

The Code sets minimum requirements for provisions that must be included in an IGA: (2) If an intergovernmental agreement authorized by paragraph (1) of this subsection is entered into, it shall, at a minimum, include the following:

(A) A list of the projects and purposes qualifying as transportation purposes proposed to be funded from the tax, including an expenditure of at least 30 percent of the estimated revenue from the tax on projects consistent with the state-wide strategic transportation plan as defined in paragraph (6) of subsection (a) of Code Section 32-2-22;

(B) The estimated or projected dollar amounts allocated for each transportation purpose from proceeds from the tax;

(C) The procedures for distributing proceeds from the tax to qualified municipalities;

(D) A schedule for distributing proceeds from the tax to qualified municipalities which shall include the priority or order in which transportation purposes will be fully or partially funded;

(E) A provision that all transportation purposes included in the agreement shall be funded from proceeds from the tax except as otherwise agreed;

(F) A provision that proceeds from the tax shall be maintained in separate accounts and utilized exclusively for the specified purposes;

(G) Record-keeping and audit procedures necessary to carry out the purposes of this article; and

(H) Such other provisions as the county and qualified municipalities choose to address.

17. What should the ballot question look like? (See O.C.G.A 48-8-263)

“Shall a special _____ percent sales and use tax be imposed in the special district consisting of _____ County for a period not to exceed _____ and for the raising of not more than an estimated amount of \$ _____ for transportation purposes?”

(NOTE: If debt is to be issued, the ballot must include the following wording, in addition to the above :)

“If imposition of the tax is approved by the voters, such vote shall also constitute approval of the issuance of general obligation debt of _____ County in the principal amount of \$ _____ for the above purpose.”

18. Will all the monies go to actual projects?

Nearly all of funds will go to projects, including funds for Project Engineering and acquisition of Rights of Way. However, there should be money set aside for program management. Program management costs typically are in the range of 3-5%. Please note that the law does require that 1% is retained by the state revenue commissioner to be paid to the general fund of the state treasury in order to defray the cost of administration.

19. What is a Qualified Municipality?

To be eligible for SPLOST proceeds, a city must be a “qualified municipality.” A qualified municipality is defined in single county TSPLOST as having the same meaning as regular SPLOST under O.C.G.A. § 48-8-110(4). A municipality must provide at least three services out of a list of 12 services to be “qualified.” In addition to services provided directly by a municipality, services provided by contract count as services provided for purposes of qualification. The 12 services on the list are:

- A. Law enforcement;
- B. Fire protection and fire safety;
- C. Road and street construction or maintenance;
- D. Solid waste management;
- E. Water supply or distribution or both;
- F. Waste-water treatment;
- G. Storm-water collection or disposal;
- H. Electric or gas utility services;
- I. Enforcement of building, housing, plumbing, and electrical codes and other similar codes;
- J. Planning and zoning;
- K. Recreational facilities; and
- L. Library

20. What Counties currently have a Single County TSPLOST?

- Athens-Clarke
- Colquitt
- Decatur
- Fulton
- Haralson
- Putnam
- Walker
- Ware

21. What is a sample single county TSPLOST timeline?

Jan	Develop Revenue Estimate and how money will be distributed between County and cities
Jan-May	County and Jurisdictions develop project lists with public input
June	County and city elected officials vote on their list of projects.
June	Complete DRAFT Master List for County is sent to all elected officials in County
June	Official Meeting required by code to discuss project list
July	Intergovernmental Agreement executed
Aug	Resolution approved by County and forwarded to Election Superintendent – Must be received 90 days before election for a General Election – 30 days for other (Municipal, Special, etc.)
Aug-Nov	Voter information education. The public must be notified about the TSPLOST referendum by publishing the date of the referendum once a week for four weeks immediately before the election in the newspaper approved for county legal notices.
Nov	VOTE
April	Collections Start

Resources:

[ACCG SPLOST Guide](#)

[Athens Clarke County TSPLOST](#)

[Fulton County TSPLOST](#)

[Colquitt County TSPLOST](#)