



Annual Operating Budget, Amendment, and  
Allotment Policies and Procedures  
Fiscal Year 2019

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget  
May 2, 2018

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# General Budget Information

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The Official Code of Georgia establishes the state budgetary process. O.C.G.A. 45-12-80 (d) requires all state departments, agencies, boards and authorities to submit an Annual Operating Budget (AOB) to reflect the General Appropriations Act to the Office of Planning and Budget (OPB). The AOB must be in compliance with the appropriated amount by fund source within the appropriated programs and program purpose established in the General Appropriations Act.

The AOB and supplementary information is due to OPB on or before May 31, 2018 in the Planning and Budget Cloud Services (PBCS) application. The FY 2018 Agency Strategic Plan is due June 29, 2018.

In order to facilitate agencies in entering their AOB in PBCS, OPB will host an open house on May 15 and 17 from 1:00 – 4:00 p.m. at our office for agencies to use as an opportunity for one on one training and assistance from OPB staff.

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## REMINDERS FOR FY 2019

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- OPB publishes quarterly budget and expenditure reports for budget units. Agencies must perform a quarterly review to ensure the budget reflects current spending plans.
- Agencies with energy performance contracts that will be responsible for debt service payments during FY 2019 must submit an amendment to recognize the full amount of debt service due using the unique object class Energy Performance Contracts.
- Changes in the appropriations act for risk management billings should be reflected under personal services in the AOB. Changes for cyber security insurance should be budgeted to regular operating expenses.
- Agencies should review the motor vehicle information in PBCS and ARI and ensure that all vehicles are properly reflected in both systems.

Agencies should also review assignment of personal vehicles in ARI to verify that any personnel assigned a vehicle are properly reflected in the system and any personnel changes for your agency that would impact vehicle assignments have been updated accordingly. Agencies should document the continued eligibility of each staff member assigned a vehicle using the Motor Vehicle Assignment and Use Authorization (MV-1) process.

- The AOB must reflect changes in position counts as intended in HB 684. Your OPB analyst will work with you to further assess your position count to ensure that it accurately reflects your budgeted workforce and to recommend any changes to that count that should be included in a future clean-up amendment.

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## REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY SUBMISSIONS TO THE AOB

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In addition to entering the budget in PBCS, OPB requires agencies to submit the following as part of the AOB:

- Spending plan for any proposed salary increases (Note: As the FY 2019 budget did not include additional funds for salary increases, planned increases must be absorbed within the agency's current budget and cannot create future fiscal needs);
- Request for authorization of any ongoing overtime compensation plans;
- Additional information as may be required by OPB.

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## PROGRAM BUDGETING

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The General Appropriations Act appropriates funds to agencies by program. The AOB must be submitted by object class within programs. The object class amounts provide a detailed budget plan and should

reflect the intent shown in the Governor’s Budget Report as amended by the General Assembly. Once the AOB is approved, agencies may transfer funds between object classes through subsequent amendments. Transfer of state funds between programs can only be authorized by the Fiscal Affairs Committee, an Executive Order, an Amended Appropriations Act, or as allowed under Section 56: Flex of the appropriations bill.

As a reminder, attached agencies are essentially programs of a parent agency. Therefore, the total number of authorized positions and motor vehicles for attached agencies must be included in the total number of authorized positions and motor vehicles for the parent agency. Attached agencies that manage their datasets separately from their parent agency should include authorized positions and motor vehicles within the appropriate schedules submitted with their AOB. These guidelines along with PBCS instructions are available on the OPB website at: [opb.georgia.gov](http://opb.georgia.gov). Detailed instructions for PBCS usage are located at <https://opb.georgia.gov/planning-and-budget-cloud-services-pbcs>.

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## BUDGETARY COMPLIANCE

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### Special Projects

HB 684 includes Special Projects which authorize specific appropriations for an item that has its own purpose statement. If an agency spends a lesser amount, the funds must lapse and cannot be redirected. Special Projects are intended as special appropriations for a specific purpose and are treated as separate programs in PBCS. Special Projects do not alter the statutory rule that appropriations are an *authorization* to spend (O.C.G.A. 45-12-71(2)).

### Budgetary Control and Interpretation

Section 54 expresses legislative intent regarding the structure of the appropriations bill and what the level of budgetary control is for compliance purposes.

**State Funds:** The State Funds appropriations consist of the amount stated for each line at the lowest level of detail associated with the statement of Program Name and Program Purpose. The AOB must comply with

the stated appropriation for the program or Special Project at the lowest level of detail for State Funds:

- State General Funds;
- Motor Fuel Funds;
- Lottery Funds;
- Tobacco Settlement Funds;
- Brain and Spinal Injury Trust Funds;
- Nursing Home Provider Fees; and
- Hospital Provider Fees.

These state funds may be adjusted or transferred between programs only by the Fiscal Affairs Committee, an Executive Order, or an Amended Appropriations Act, or as allowed under Section 55: Flex of the appropriations act. In the case of Nursing Home Provider Fees and Hospital Provider Fees, a Statutory Amendment may be submitted to amend the budget to reflect actual revenue collections at fiscal year end.

**Federal Funds and Federal Recovery Funds:** The Federal and Federal Recovery Funds appropriations consist of the amount stated for each line at the **lowest** level of detail associated with the statement of Program Name and Program Purpose. The AOB must comply with the stated appropriation for the program or Special Project at the lowest level of detail for Federal and Federal Recovery Funds.

The Federal Funds lowest level of detail is as follows:

- CCDF Mandatory & Matching Funds (CFDA 93.596)
- Child Care & Development Block Grant (CFDA 93.575)
- Community Mental Health Services Block Grant (CFDA 93.958)
- Community Service Block Grant (CFDA 93.569)
- Federal Highway Administration Highway Planning & Construction (CFDA 20.205)
- Foster Care Title IV-E (CFDA 93.658)
- Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (CFDA 93.568)
- Maternal & Child Health Services Block Grant (CFDA 93.994)
- Medical Assistance Program (CFDA 93.778)

- Prevention & Treatment of Substance Abuse Grant (CFDA 93.959)
- Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant (CFDA 93.991)
- Social Services Block Grant (CFDA 93.667)
- State Children’s Insurance Program (CFDA 93.767)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant (CFDA 93.558)
- TANF Transfers to Social Services Block Grant per 42 USC 604
- Federal Funds Not Specifically Identified

Federal fund sources that are not specifically listed in the appropriations bill will be summarized as “federal funds not itemized” for reporting purposes.

**OPB requires that all federal recovery fund sources be entered by specific CFDA number and name. Federal recovery funds may not be classified as “Federal Recovery Funds Not Specifically Identified.”**

**Other Funds:** The Other Funds appropriations consist of the amount stated at the **highest** summary level of detail associated with the statement of Program Name and Program Purpose and the lower levels of detail are for information only. The highest level of detail in the appropriations bill is the level of budgetary control.

Agency funds and Intra-State Government Transfers are classified as “Other Funds” for the AOB.

Agencies may adjust appropriated federal, federal recovery, and other fund sources via:

- Amendment of funds collected in excess of the total amount appropriated to the agency;
- De-amendment (amend out) of funds not earned by the agency; and
- Amendment to transfer funds between programs.

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### AOB POLICIES

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1. All state budget units, as defined in O.C.G.A. 45-12-71(10), must submit an AOB to OPB to reflect the general appropriations act and the agency financial plan for the next fiscal year.

2. The AOB must be in compliance with the programs and fund sources established in the appropriations act. OPB may adjust the agency’s AOB so that it conforms to the appropriations act or return it to the agency for revision.
3. The AOB must reflect the program or subprogram budgets by object classes.
4. The program structure approved in the AOB must be maintained as the official structure for the duration of the fiscal year unless adjusted in the Amended Appropriations Act or by Executive Order.
5. Schedules and supplementary information are considered the AOB or financial plan and periodic work program (see O.C.G.A. 45-12-82) of the state entity and must govern expenditures.
6. Object class schedules, fund source schedules, and other supplementary information are required by OPB. This information allows OPB to ensure that expenditures conform to both the letter and the intent of the General Assembly and Governor in the approved Appropriations Act.
7. Once the AOB is approved, changes to fund sources, transfers between object classes, and transfers among subprograms within a program may occur only through the amendment process.
8. Agencies should amend the AOB to reflect the best estimate of federal funds, federal recovery funds, and other funds to be expensed during the fiscal year. OPB publishes quarterly budget and expenditure reports for budget units. Agencies must perform a review of federal funds, federal recovery funds, and other funds at least quarterly to ensure the budget reflects the current spending plan to the maximum extent possible.

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### PROGRAMS AND SUBPROGRAMS

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9. OPB creates the Program and Subprogram names and accompanying seven-digit identifier. Should the agency require new program codes, contact

OPB prior to entering the budget into PBCS, TeamWorks, or the agency’s accounting system.

10. Special Projects in the appropriations act have their own purpose and reflect specific appropriations at the level of budgetary compliance. In order to demonstrate budgetary compliance, the special projects will be entered as programs with the same name as the associated program and the suffix of ‘Special Project.’
11. Subprograms are established by OPB in consultation with the agency and are not published in the appropriations bill or Governor’s Budget Report. Subprograms are used to provide detailed tracking of budgets and/or expenditures within large, complex programs.
12. Changes to subprogram structure must occur in the original AOB. Once the AOB is approved, further changes to program/subprogram structure will only be permitted by an Amended Appropriations Act, Executive Order, or by written approval of the OPB Director.

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### OBJECT CLASSES

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13. Unless otherwise provided in the appropriations act, OPB determines the object classes assigned to an agency for budgeting purposes.
14. Budgets will be tracked by program, fund source, and object classes.
15. New unique object classes must be approved by the OPB Director. Working with the agency, the Division Director determines the common object classes appropriate for a given program.
16. Debt service payments for Energy Performance Contracts must be accounted for in full in a unique object class at the time that the full payment for the fiscal year is known.
17. Overall adjustments to risk pool billings in the appropriations act should be accounted for under object class 300 – Personal Services. Additionally, in order to ensure that OPB is able

to appropriately calculate budget changes for risk pools in future years, agencies should expense risk pool premiums during the fiscal year using the following account codes:

- Workers’ Compensation – 519001
- Unemployment Insurance – 518001
- General Liability – 517001
- Property Insurance - 620002

18. Cyber Security Insurance premiums should be budgeted under object class 301 – Regular Operating Expenses. Agencies should use account 623001 to record expenditures for premiums paid to DOAS for cybersecurity insurance.
19. Before the agency may purchase a vehicle, they must show sufficient funds in the Motor Vehicle Purchases object class under the program(s) for which the vehicle will be used. If the vehicle to be purchased is replacing an existing fleet vehicle, the agency must demonstrate that the vehicle to be replaced has either surpassed 135,000 miles or is at least 10 years old.

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### POSITION COUNTS

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20. Agencies must update the authorized position count for each program and subprogram to reflect the intent of the appropriations act and anticipated staffing levels for the fiscal year. Agencies should work with their OPB analyst to determine appropriate adjustments to authorized position count for the annual operating budget.
21. Attached agencies must also include updated authorized positions within their AOB information.

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### MOTOR VEHICLES

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22. For purposes of the Motor Vehicle Count, only road worthy, motorized vehicles that are licensed and carry passengers are included in the vehicle count and considered part of the state fleet. All leased vehicles that meet the above criteria are included in the motor vehicle count.

23. Agencies must update the motor vehicle count to reflect funding for any vehicles included in the general appropriations act. Attached agencies should also include updated motor vehicle counts within their AOB information.

24. Any vehicle purchased and used by a state agency, regardless of the fund source used to purchase that vehicle, should be included in the Motor Vehicle Count.

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# Amendments to the AOB

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

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Throughout the fiscal year, agencies may amend their AOB to reflect changes in Federal Funds, Federal Recovery Funds, and Other funds, the Amended Appropriations Act as passed by the General Assembly, Fiscal Affairs transfers, Executive Orders, or to realign object classes and subprograms.

Amendments are submitted to OPB for approval. Proposed changes to an approved AOB must be made through an amendment submitted via PBCS. Agencies may amend in additional federal and other funds as needed. Instructions for preparing and submitting amendments using PBCS are available on the OPB website ([opb.georgia.gov](http://opb.georgia.gov)).

Amendments can only be created after the AOB has been approved. Only one amendment can be in progress at a time.

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## OPB POLICY FOR AMENDMENTS

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1. The official approved version of the agency budget is the latest approved AOB as amended in the OPB PBCS system. PBCS is the system of record for all agency budgets.
2. Amendments that reconcile the budget in the agency's financial system with the official approved budget in the PBCS system should be submitted on, at least, a quarterly basis.
3. Agencies must maintain an annual operating budget that reflects the best estimate of federal funds, federal recovery funds, and other funds for the fiscal year. Agencies can adjust their estimate by amendment for funds that are currently and/or will be available during the fiscal year. The final amendment should reflect the final spending plan to the extent possible. Agencies should refrain from amending out funds to match exact expenditures in order to allow for post-closing adjustments.

4. Agencies must explain the impact of each amendment on the programs that are involved. The explanation should detail why the amounts are changing and how the additional or reduced funding will impact program services, performance and goals.
5. Transfers of state funds between programs must be authorized only through the fiscal affairs process, an amended appropriations act, Executive Order, or as allowed under Section 55: Flex of the appropriations act.
6. Agencies are responsible for ensuring that documentation is maintained to support the requested amendment.
7. Agencies are required to ensure that the amendment does not contain any misleading information or untrue statement of material fact.
8. OPB may periodically request documentation in support of the amendment.
9. An electronic signature by the agency head or fiscal officer or his or her designee is required to authorize submission of an amendment.

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## AMENDMENT TYPES

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The following is a list of various amendment types and associated codes. Each amendment must be submitted as a standalone amendment.

- Federal and Other Funds (FOF)
- Internal Budget Transfers (ITN)
- Amended Fiscal Year Appropriations (AFY)
- Fiscal Affairs (FAA)
- Governor's Executive Orders (EXO)
- Prior Year (PYR)
- Statutory
- Flex Transfer (FLX)

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## OPB POLICY FOR SPECIFIC AMENDMENT TYPES

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### **Federal Funds Amendments (FOF)**

Federal funds and federal recovery funds are identified in the appropriations bill by program. Changes in Federal funds throughout the fiscal year are amended in or de-amended out of the budget. This amendment type should be used to increase or decrease the amount of federal funds or federal recovery funds reflected in the budget.

Federal direct funds are those funds that are received directly from federal agencies. Use the fund source identifier 10xxx - 29xxx as defined in the State Accounting Procedures Manual.

Federal indirect funds are those funds that are received from organizations both within and outside of State government, and are accounted for using the fund source identifier 30xxx – 39xxx as defined in the State Accounting Procedures Manual. Federal indirect funds are amended into the receiving agency’s budget as Federal Funds if the receiving agency is responsible for reporting as required by the federal grantor on the use of those funds.

Before approving agency allotments, OPB will analyze expenditures and revenues by fund source by program to assure alignments with budgets. If the expenditures from federal funds appear to be significantly out of line with the budget, the agency may be required to submit an amendment to update the approved budget.

### **Other Funds Amendments (FOF)**

Funds received by an agency as payment for services provided to a second agency should be amended to the receiving agency’s budget as “other funds.” All intra-agency transfers (intra governmental transfers) are considered a type of Other Funds.

Federal indirect funds where no specific requirement exists to provide federal reporting are considered non-Federal, and are amended in as “Other Funds” on the Other Funds schedule and are accounted for using the ‘unrestricted’ funding source (60xxx – 89xxx) when such funds are from an organization outside of State

government, or the ‘intra state organization – non-federal’ funding source (90xxx – 97xxx) when such funds are from organizations within State government, as defined in the State Accounting Procedures Manual.

An agency must submit an amendment to its budget to reflect actual or estimated receipt of other funds.

### **Internal Transfers (ITN)**

The agency should maintain an approved budget that reflects the agency spending plan by program and object class (subprogram, if applicable). This amendment type should be used to realign object classes within programs or to realign funds between subprograms within programs. The sum of this amendment type should be zero.

### **Fiscal Affairs (FAA)**

The agency must submit an amendment that reflects the approved fiscal affairs transfer. These amendments must net to zero.

### **Governor’s Executive Orders (EXO)**

#### ***Governor’s Emergency Funds (EXO)***

The Governor’s Emergency Funds are state funds managed by the Governor and are used for unanticipated expenses. The Governor may allocate the funds in any manner except for the following three restrictions:

- Funds must be allocated to a state agency or budget unit;
- Funds may not replace otherwise budgeted funds; and
- Funds may not create a continuing obligation for the state.

Once the Governor has authorized the allocation of emergency funds, the funds are transferred from the Governor’s Emergency Funds program to the specified receiving agency as a Governor’s Emergency Funds fund source.

#### ***Transfers Between Agencies (EXO)***

The transfer of programs and related funds between agencies must be accomplished through an Executive Order.



OPB will ensure that all agencies affected by the Executive Order process the amendments in a timely manner.

Note: When possible Executive Order Amendments should be included in the base for the next budget cycle.

### **Prior Year (PYR)**

State agencies are allowed to carry over State funds to spend in the next fiscal year only if they are authorized to be reserved by the State Accounting Officer or if the agency has constitutional or other statutory authority to carry over State funds (i.e., motor fuel funds). Funds carried over must be used for the intended purpose of the approved reserve or constitutional/statutory authority.

State funds carried over from a prior fiscal year should be amended into the current fiscal year budget in the original program that reserved the funds. The following is a list of Prior Year options:

- State General Funds – Prior Year
- Motor Fuel Funds – Prior Year
- Tobacco Settlement Funds – Prior Year
- Lottery Proceeds – Prior Year
- Brain and Spinal Injury Trust Fund – Prior Year
- Governor’s Emergency Funds – Prior Year

See statewide policies issued by OPB and SAO on the budgeting and accounting of prior year funds.

### **Statutory (STA)**

The agency must use the Statutory Amendment type to amend any state fund sources that may be changed under statute without further authorization from an appropriations act.

These are limited to amendments reflecting changes to Nursing Home Provider Fees and Hospital Provider Payments if actual collections of these fund sources during the fiscal year do not match the amounts appropriated in the Appropriations Act. No non-state funds amendments may be submitted using this amendment type.

### **Amended Appropriations Bill (AFY)**

The agency must submit an amendment that reflects only the approved changes in the amended appropriations bill as a stand-alone amendment. Amendments reflecting the amended appropriations bill must be processed prior to any amendments for fiscal affairs transfers that are approved after the bill passes and is signed.

Amended appropriations amendments for the current year must be processed before the OPB deadline for the final state funds amendment.

### **General Assembly and Judicial Branch**

Amendments for the legislative and judicial branches must be approved as submitted unless they violate OCGA 45-12-78 (b).

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# Allotment Requests

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

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The Official Code of Georgia, Title 45-12-82 through Title 45-12-85, establishes the state allotment process.

The allotment must be in compliance with the programs and state fund sources established in the Budget Appropriations Act for the fiscal year.

The first monthly allotment may be requested after June 18. However, funds will not be available from the Office of the State Treasurer (OST) until July 1.

Upon final approval of the allotment warrant by the comptroller's office, the TeamWorks allotment ledger will be updated overnight for agencies supported by the TeamWorks application.

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## ALLOTMENT OF STATE FUNDS

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Allotments must be requested by subprogram and state fund source: State General Funds, Lottery for Education, Tobacco Settlement Funds, Motor Fuel Funds, Brain and Spinal Injury Trust Funds, Nursing Home Provider Fees, Hospital Provider Payments, and Governor's Emergency Funds. Prior year state funds are not allotted.

Allotments are processed separately for parent and attached agencies. Therefore, parent agencies submitting allotments on behalf of attached agencies will need to submit a separate allotment request for each attached agency.

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## OPB POLICY FOR ALLOTMENTS

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1. The approved AOB in PBCS constitutes the proposed work program for each agency.
2. First allotments may be approved prior to the start of the fiscal year; however, the funds are not released from OST until on or after July 1.
3. Allotments are processed for state funds only at the subprogram level and against the AOB or any state fund amendments that have been approved.
4. Allotments cannot exceed the appropriated amount for the specified program and fund source. If a fiscal affairs transfer, Executive Order, statutory amendment (used for Nursing Home Provider Fees and Hospital Provider Payments), or the Amended Appropriations Act reduces the amount of state funds in a program, a de-allotment may be necessary.
5. Agencies should consider any amended fiscal year budget reductions recommended by the Governor when preparing their allotments in the second half of the fiscal year.
6. OPB will set the guidelines for allotment frequency and percent of budget allotted. Currently, allotments will be released monthly, but frequency can be reduced at any time as state cash flow management requires.
7. Allotments for the legislative and judicial branches submitted in accordance with the Appropriations Act as amended will be approved as submitted.

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## Monthly Expenditure Reports

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OPB is required to monitor agency expenditures against approved budgets.

OPB will use the Current Monthly Budget Comparison Report (by program) and the Program Budget Comparison Summary Report generated by the TeamWorks system to monitor budgets.

For those agencies whose financials are not maintained in TeamWorks, the agency should submit comparable data showing monthly expenses as compared to budget and the amount of revenues

recorded and collected as compared to budget and expenses. These reports are due to OPB with the allotment request.

In order to ensure that agencies continually update their federal fund receipts, OPB will analyze expenditures and revenues by fund source by program. If the expenditures from federal funds appear to be significantly out of line with the budget, the agency may be required to submit an amendment to update the approved budget.

# APPENDIX A

## Standard Cost Data for FY 2019 Personal Services

### FICA - Tax rate 7.65%:

- 6.2% (OASDI rate) - maximum amount of annual earnings in 2018 subject to tax - \$128,400
- 1.45% (Medicare rate) - no salary cap

### Health Insurance

- \$945 for K-12 teachers funded through the State Board of Education and \$945 for all non-certificated personnel.
- 30.454% of salary amounts for all other state employees. This includes regular semi-monthly pay, overtime, night pay, incentive pay and termination pay for accrued annual leave and compensatory time earned under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) provision.

### Retirement - Employer Contribution Rates

The employer's contribution rate for members of the Teachers Retirement System will be 20.90% for FY 2019.

The rates listed below apply to regular salary amounts of members of the Employees' Retirement System. Do not include night pay differential or overtime payments in the retirement fringe benefit calculation. GTLI contributions are 0% for FY 2019.

1. Old Plan members – 20.03%. Exceptions are as follows:

<b>Contribution Group Code</b>	<b>Contribution Group Description</b>	<b>Employer Contribution</b>	<b>Pick Up %</b>
OCO	Old Plan Probation Officers	20.03%	5.0 - \$7
ODR	Old Plan Deputy Conservation Rangers	20.03%	5.0 - \$7
ONR	Old Plan Conservation Rangers	20.03%	5.0 - \$7
OOA	Old Plan Georgia Bureau of Investigation Officers/Agents	20.03%	5.0 - \$7
OPCT	Old Plan Solicitors Office Staff	20.03%	0
OPP	Old Plan Parole Officers	20.03%	5.0 - \$7
OPS	Old Plan Public Safety	20.03%	5.0 - \$7
ORA	Old Plan Revenue Agents	20.03%	5.0 - \$7
ORI	Old Plan Revenue Department Special Investigators	20.03%	5.0 - \$7
OSCT	Old Plan State Courts	20.03%	0
OTO	Old Plan Tax Officials	20.03%	0

2. New Plan Members – 24.78% - Exceptions are as follows:

<b>Contribution Group Code</b>	<b>Contribution Group Description</b>	<b>Employer Contribution</b>	<b>Pick Up %</b>
NAR	<b>NEW PLAN</b>	24.78%	0
NCA	New Plan Appeal Court Judges	40.78%	5.0 - \$7
NCA1	New Plan Appeal Court Judges-No GTLI	40.78%	4.75 - \$7
NCJ	New Plan Supreme Court Justices	40.78%	5.0 - \$7
NCJ1	New Plan Supreme Court Justices-No GTLI	40.78%	4.75 - \$7
NCO	New Plan Probation Officers	24.84%	0
NDR	New Plan Deputy Conservation Rangers	24.84%	0

NNR	New Plan Conservation Rangers	30.58%	0
NOA	New Plan Georgia Bureau of Investigation Officers/Agents	30.58%	0
NPCT	New Plan Solicitors Office Staff	24.78%	0
NPP	New Plan Parole Officers	24.84%	0
NPS	New Plan Public Safety	30.58%	0
NRA	New Plan Revenue Agents	30.58%	0
NRI	New Plan Revenue Department Special Investigators	30.52%	0
NSCT	New Plan State Courts	24.78%	0
NTO	New Plan Tax Officials	24.78%	0

3. Full-time employees eligible for ERS membership, hired on and after January 1, 2009 (as well as current employees who wish to “opt-in” to Georgia State Employees’ Pension and Savings (GSEPS) Plan on or after that same date), must be enrolled in the GSEPS Plan. This Plan consists of a *defined benefit* structure and a *401(k) Savings Plan* structure.

For the *defined benefit* portion, members will contribute 1.25% of their salary to the plan and the employer will contribute to the plan an amount defined as the Employer Rate which is set by the ERS Board of Trustees annually. The employer rates approved by the Board of Trustees for the *defined benefit* portion of the Plan for FY 2019 are as follows:

<b>Contribution Group Code</b>	<b>Contribution Group Description</b>	<b>Employer Contribution</b>
GAR	<b>Georgia State Employees Pension &amp; Savings Plan (GSEPS)</b>	21.78%
GCO	GSEPS Probation Officers	21.82%
GDR	GSEPS Deputy Conservation Rangers	21.82%
GNR	GSEPS Conservation Rangers	23.96%
GOA	GSEPS Georgia Bureau of Investigation Officers/Agents	23.96%
GPCT	GSEPS Solicitors Office Staff	21.78%
GPP	GSEPS Parole Officers	21.82%
GPS	GSEPS Public Safety	23.96%
GRA	GSEPS Revenue Agents	23.96%
GRI	GSEPS Revenue Department Special Investigators	23.92%
GSCT	GSEPS State Courts	21.78%
GTO	GSEPS Tax Officials	21.78%

The employer rate for the 401(k) Savings Plan portion of the plan is computed on an individual participant basis. As of July 1, 2014, new employees are automatically enrolled in the plan at 5% of compensation. Participants are permitted to change this amount at any time. The employer is required to match the first 1% and to pay 50% of the next 4% of employee contributions. The highest percentage an employer will pay for any individual employee is 3% of compensation.