



Phinzy Swamp Boardwalk

2020 BUDGET IN BRIEF

To the Stakeholders of Augusta, Georgia:

It is our privilege to present the Budget in Brief for 2020. This document is a summary of our overall plan for allocating resources while sustaining our local government's vision. Commissioners, administrators, staff, and citizen participation in the budget process have not only helped Augusta-Richmond County meet economic challenges, but have also allowed us to fund essential programs and services, and uphold our responsibility of fiscal stewardship. The primary focus of the 2020 budget is developing sustainable programs and improving effectiveness and efficiency.

Through easier, more user-friendly financial reporting, the Budget in Brief is another example of our commitment to improve communication with our citizens and increase public confidence in the governing body of Augusta-Richmond County. While the report is unaudited, the financial information that it contains has been derived from our Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) and the 2020 Budget adopted on November 19, 2019.

Thank you for your interest in Augusta, Georgia's government and its functions.

Sincerely,

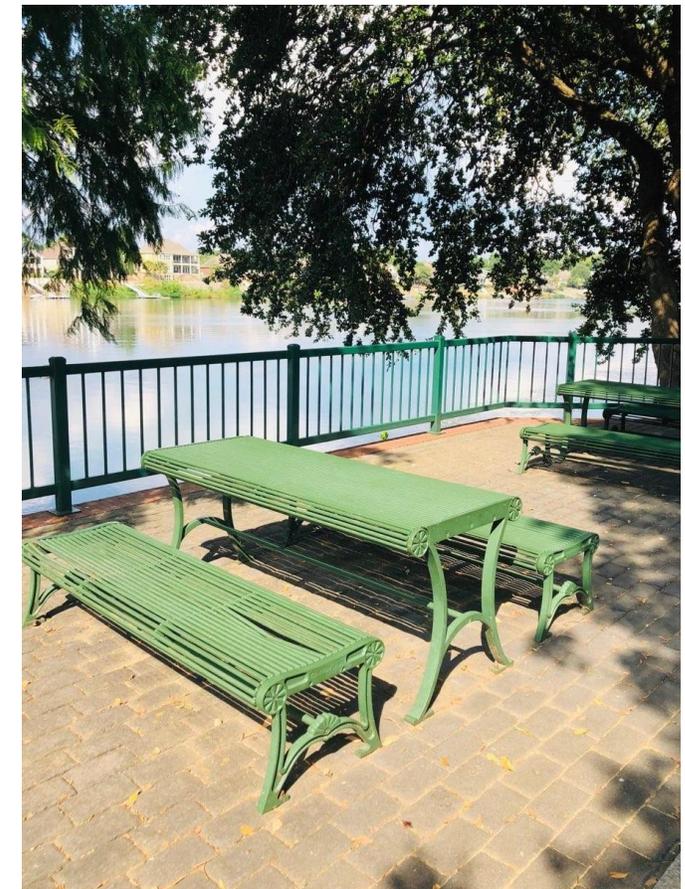


Donna B. Williams, CGFM
Director of Finance



Donna B. Williams, CGFM
Finance Director

535 Telfair St, Suite 800
Augusta, GA 30901



Our History

Augusta has a rich history dating as far back as the early 1700s. The settlement was established in 1736 by British General James Oglethorpe, and named in honor of Princess Augusta, the bride of Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales. Built on the flat slopes of the Savannah River, in the area now known as Summerville, Augusta was also home to many neighboring tribes of Creek and Cherokee Indians. A pivotal site during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, Augusta also boasts the only structure ever built by the Confederate States of America, the old Confederate Powderworks.

With the construction of the Augusta Canal in 1847, Augusta became the second largest inland cotton market in the world during the cotton boom. Augusta has nine neighborhoods on the National Register of Historic Places, and several historic monuments and cemeteries.

Augusta served as the state capital of Georgia from 1785 until 1795, and has many historically significant homes and buildings, such as the Cotton Exchange, established in 1872; the boyhood home of Woodrow Wilson (28th president of the United States); Ezekiel Harris House (1797); George Walton home (signer of the Declaration of Independence) and Springfield Baptist Church, the oldest African American church in America.

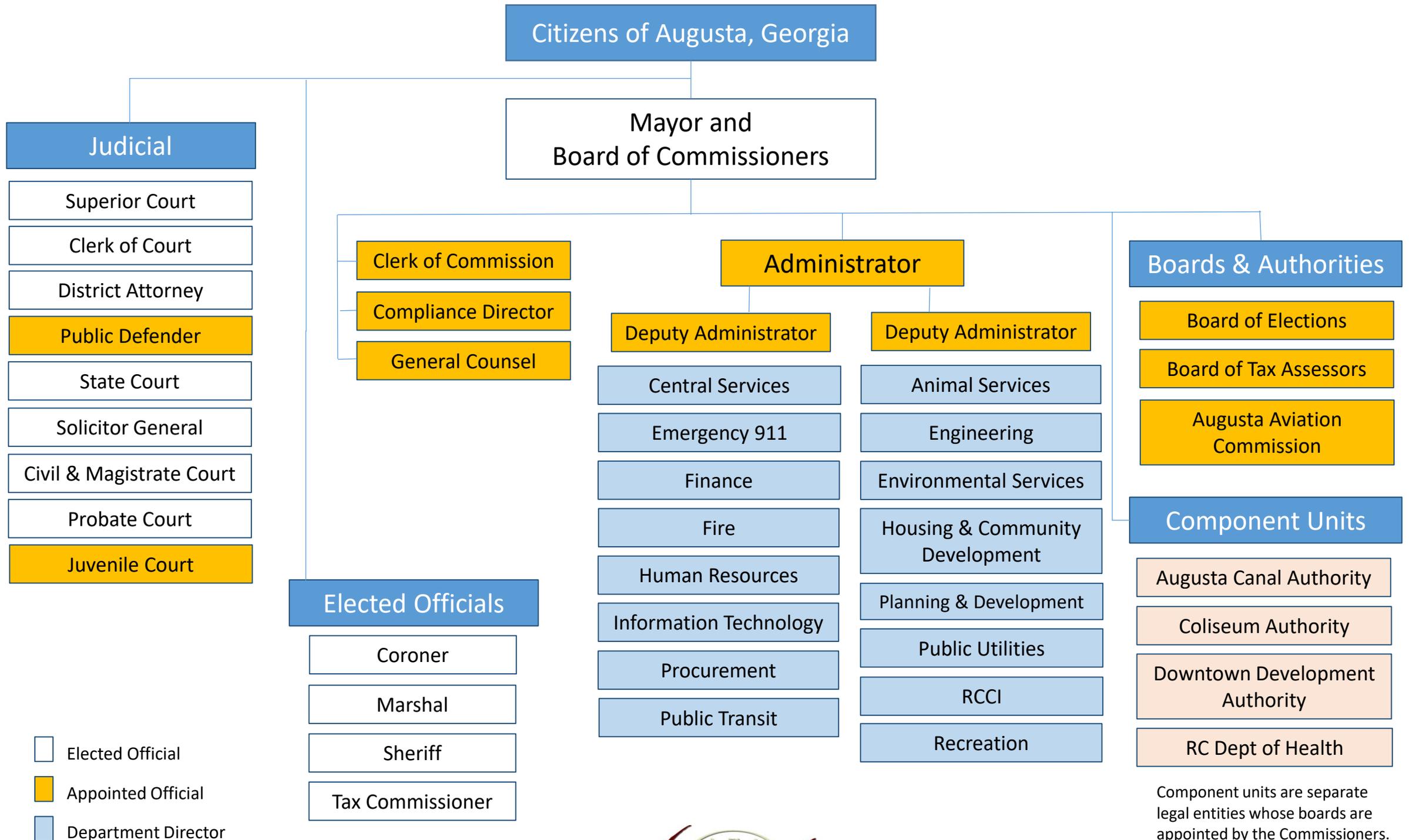
The city of Augusta was originally chartered in 1789 by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, making it Georgia's second oldest city. As a city, the Consolidated Government has a population of over 200,000 and would rank as the second largest, by population, in the State of Georgia.

The consolidated government of Augusta-Richmond County is a political subdivision created and existing under the laws of the State of Georgia, and presently has as its formal or legal name "Augusta, Georgia." On January 1, 1996, the city and county governments became a consolidated city-county government, with the territorial limits covering all of what was formerly Richmond County. As a result of consolidation, the consolidated government provides, under one management, public services throughout its territorial limits, which would have been provided separately by the city and the county. The cities of Blythe and Hephzibah still hold their own municipal charters within the consolidated territory.



GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Augusta, Georgia is governed by a Mayor and a 10-member Board of Commissioners. Members of the Board are part-time and serve staggered four-year terms. An Administrator appointed by the Commissioners, implements board policy and administers the general government.



Component units are separate legal entities whose boards are appointed by the Commissioners.

Augusta, Georgia Leadership

Mayor and Commission

Hardie Davis, Jr.	Mayor
William Fennoy	Commissioner, District 1
Dennis Williams	Commissioner, District 2
Mary Davis	Commissioner, District 3
Sammie Sias	Commissioner, District 4
Bobby Williams	Commissioner, District 5
Ben Hasan	Commissioner, District 6
Sean Frantom	Commissioner, District 7, and Mayor Pro tem
Brandon Garrett	Commissioner, District 8
Marion Williams	Commissioner, District 9
John Clarke	Commissioner, District 10

Elected Officials

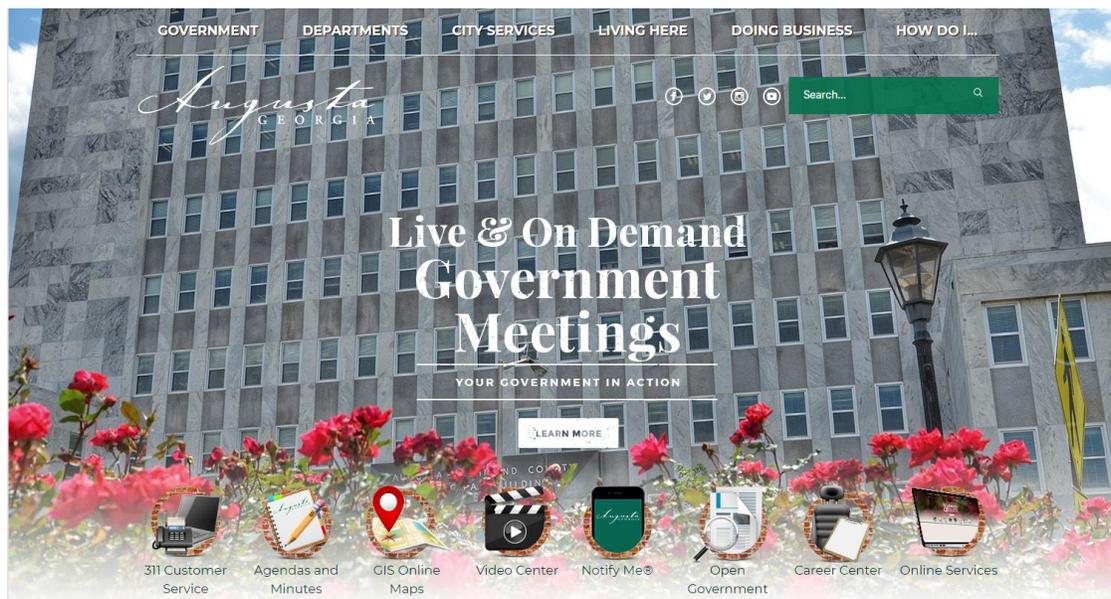
Carl C. Brown, Jr.	Chief Judge, Superior Court
Michael N. Annis	Judge, Superior Court
James G. Blanchard, Jr.	Judge, Superior Court
Daniel J. Craig	Judge, Superior Court
Sheryl B. Jolly	Judge, Superior Court
John Flythe	Judge, Superior Court
J. Wade Padgett	Judge, Superior Court
Ashley Wright	Judge, Superior Court
David D. Watkins	Chief Judge, State Court
Patricia W. Booker	Judge, State Court
Kellie K. McIntyre	Judge, State Court
Monique Walker	Judge, State Court
William D. Jennings, III	Chief Judge, Civil and Magistrate Court
H. Scott Allen	Judge, Civil and Magistrate Court
Harry B. James, III	Judge, Probate Court

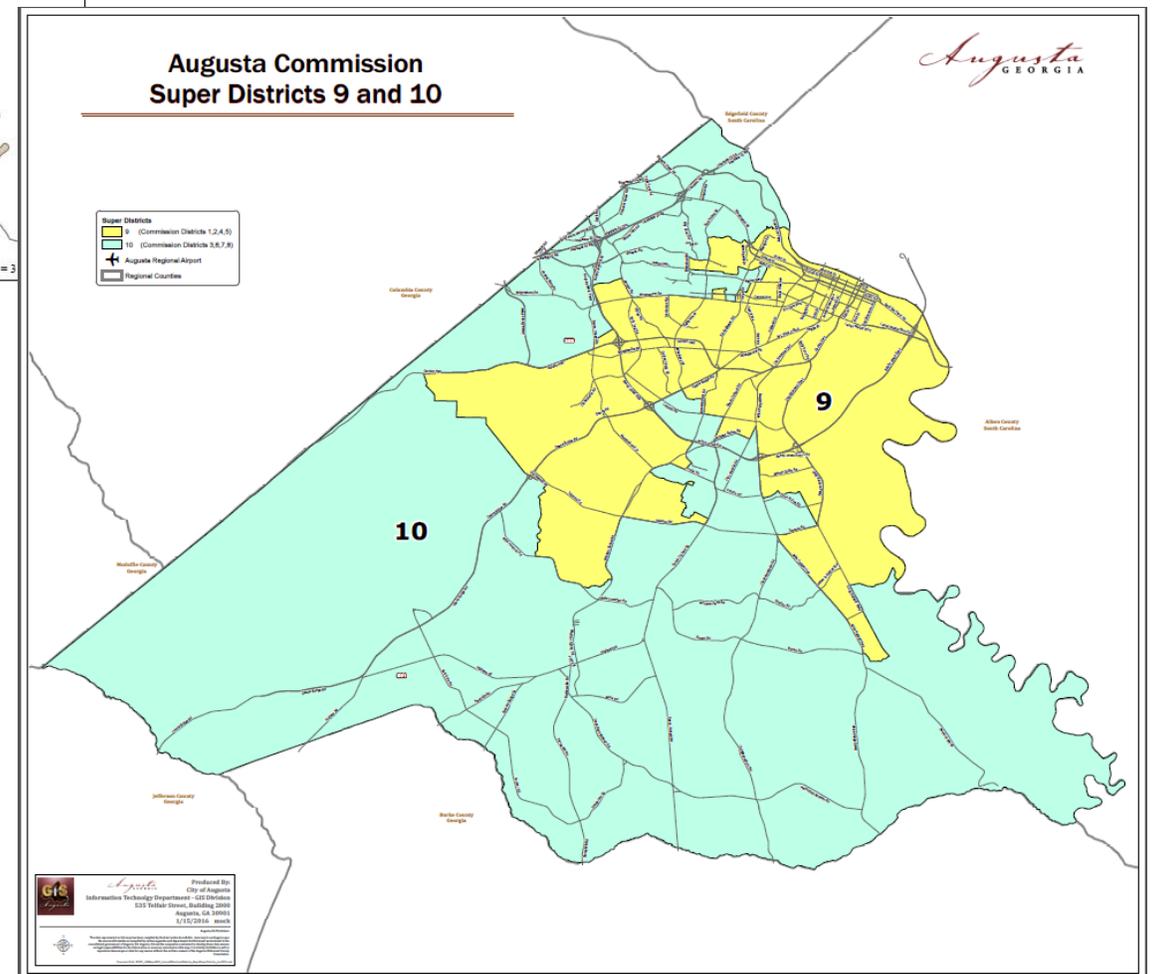
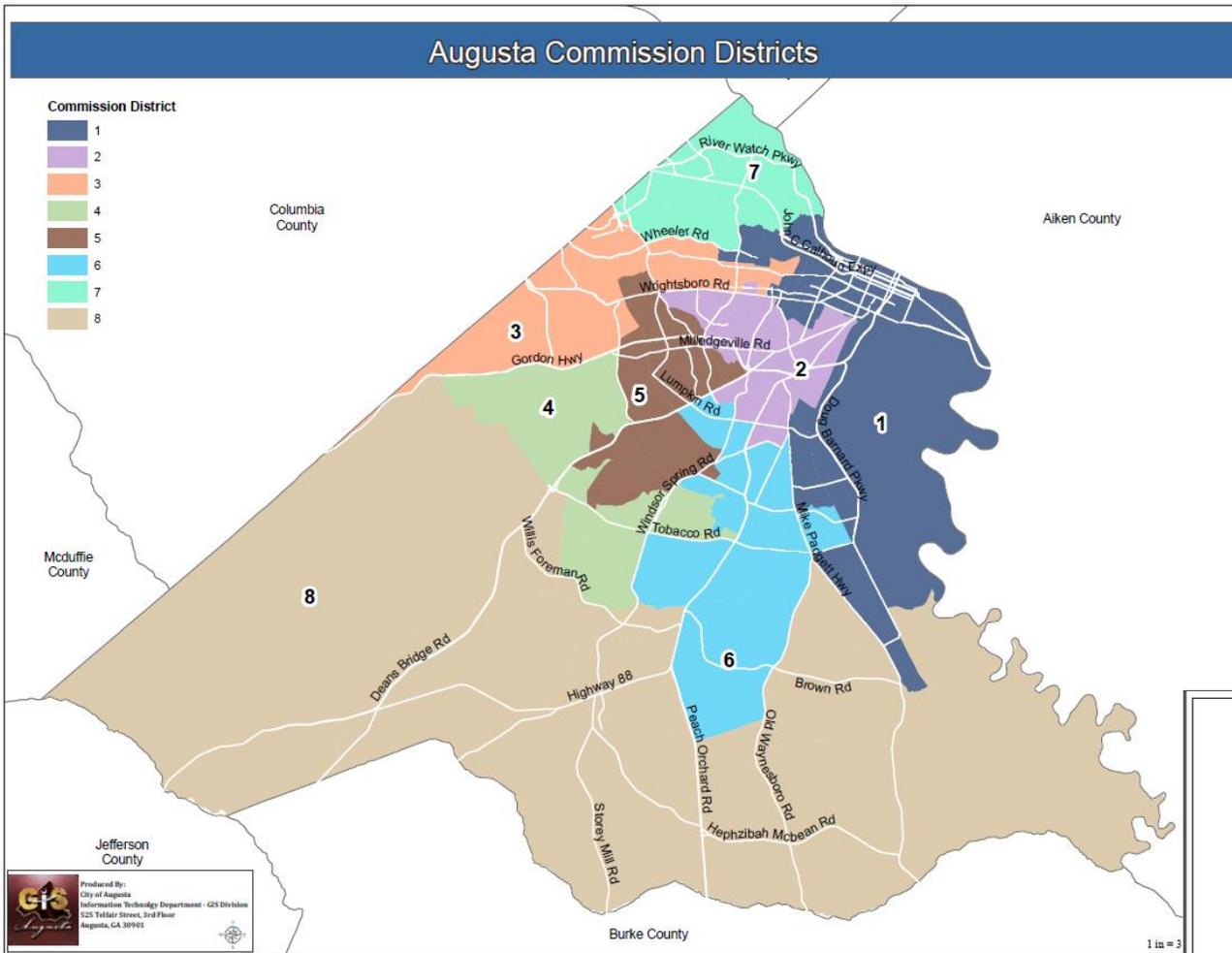
Mark Bowen	Coroner
Natalie S. Paine	District Attorney
Ramone Lamkin	Marshal
Richard Roundtree	Sheriff
Omeeka P. Loggins	Solicitor General
Steven Kendrick	Tax Commissioner
Hattie Sullivan	Clerk of Court

Administration

Jarvis Sims	Interim Administrator
Tony McDonald	Deputy Administrator
Maurice McDowell	Interim Deputy Administrator
Donna B. Williams, CGFM	Finance Director

For a full list of appointed officials, visit www.augusta.gov.





Budget Process

Each year the Augusta Board of Commissioners approves a budget for the following calendar year. Unlike the Federal Government, state law requires a balanced budget for counties and municipalities. This means that the total revenues must equal the total expenses for the budget. A fund balance is created when actual revenues exceed actual expenses. Some of this money is held in reserve for prior obligations and cannot be spent on current year expenses.

Augusta is committed to presenting a sound financial plan for operations and capital improvements. To this end, Augusta utilizes the following guidelines:

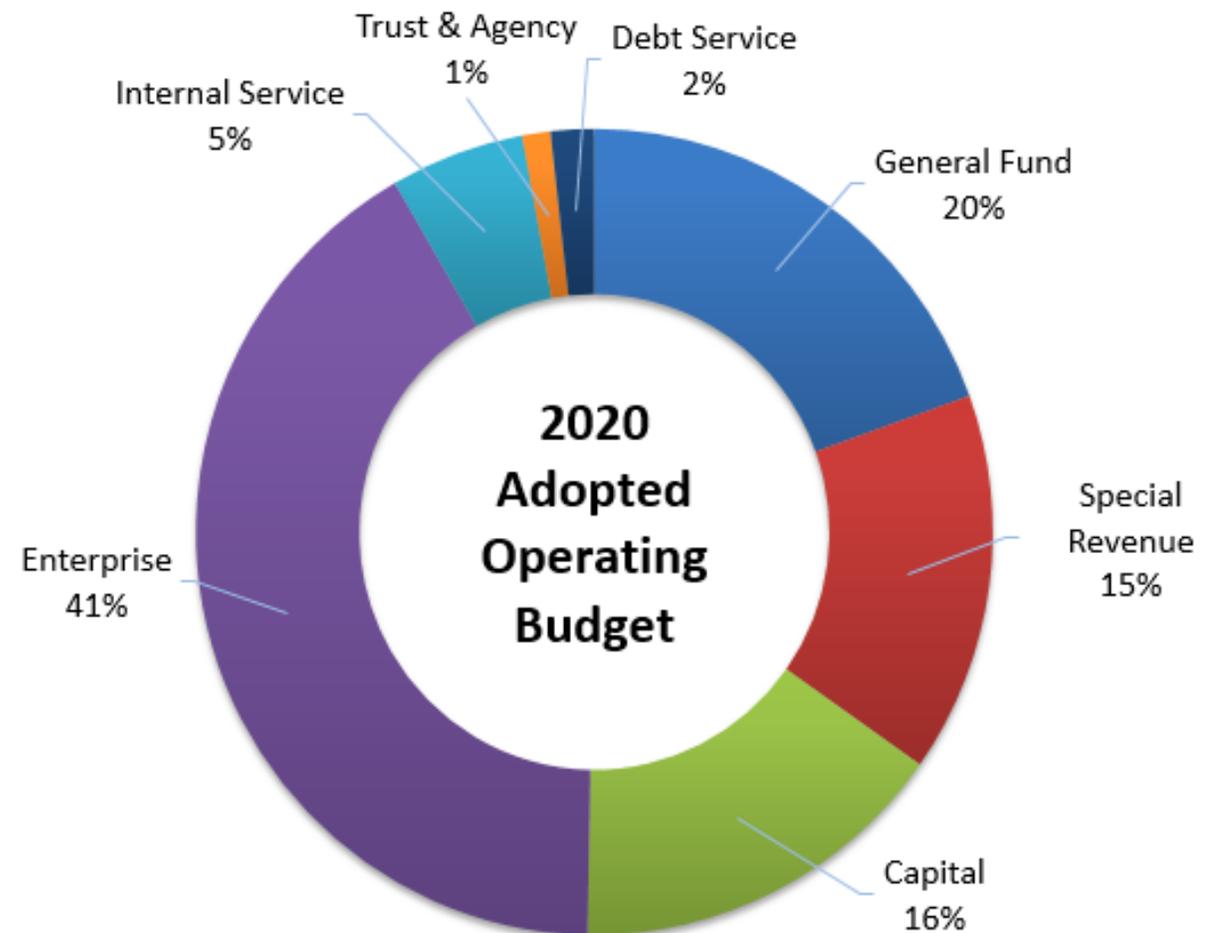
- A. Conservative revenue estimates.
- B. A separate one-year budget for operations and capital improvements.
- C. Allow the staff to manage the operating and capital budgets, with the Commission deciding allocations and policy.
- D. Adopt financial and management policies to establish guidelines for financial plans.
- E. Establish target budgets yearly for all funds based upon adopted policies.
- F. Appropriate annual budget in accordance with ordinance or resolution.
- G. Adjust the annual budget to reflect changes in the local economy, changes in priorities, and significant change in revenues.
- H. Organize the budget so revenues are determined first with expenditures to follow and not to exceed the conservative revenue projections.
- I. Provide department directors with access to revenue and expenditure information for controlling their annual expenditures against appropriations.

For more information about Augusta financial policies and practices, see the 2020 Budget Book at www.augustaga.gov.

All Funds Summary

The General Fund is only one piece of the Augusta, Georgia total budget and comprises 20% of the overall operating budget. The General Fund supports traditional services such as Law Enforcement, Parks & Recreation, and Judicial Services. Special Revenue funds account for legally restricted use of specific revenue sources, such as funds for Fire Protection and Emergency 911. Internal Service funds are allocated to the General Fund and the Enterprise Funds.

Augusta, Georgia operates self-supporting enterprise activities that include the Water & Sewer System, Augusta Regional Airport, Daniel Field Airport, Environmental Services (Waste Management and Garbage Collection), Stormwater, and Public Transit.



\$889.1 million adopted budget
2,881 authorized employees

Fund Definitions

Augusta, Georgia accounts for its activities in various funds as required by Georgia law and generally accepted accounting policy.

Government Funds are those through which most governmental functions are financed. The following are government fund types used by Augusta, Georgia:

The **General Fund** serves as the primary reporting vehicle for local government operations. The General Fund, by definition, accounts for all current financial resources not required by law or administrative action to be accounted for in another fund. It accounts for general operations including Administration, Judicial, Public Safety, Public Works and Recreation.

Special Revenue Funds account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes such as Fire Protection, Emergency Telephone (911), and Public Works projects financed by TIA, LMIG and TIP funds.

Debt Service Funds are used to account for the resources accumulated and payment of general long-term debt principal, interest and related cost.

Capital Project Funds are used to account for resources to be used for acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary and trust funds).

Proprietary Funds are used to account for self-supporting enterprise activities similar to those often found in the private sector. These include the Augusta Regional Airport, and utilities such as Water and Sewer, Environmental Services (Garbage Collection and Waste Management) and Stormwater Utility.

We also use **Internal Service Funds** to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department to other departments on a cost-reimbursement basis such as risk management, employee health benefits, long-term disability and fleet operations.

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. This includes the pension trust funds for public employee retirement systems and trust funds for perpetual care.

2020 Adopted Budget for All Funds Comparison With Prior Year

	2019 Amended Budget	2020 Adopted Budget	% Change
GENERAL FUND			
General Governmental	33,189,160	37,530,760	13.1%
Judicial	24,932,820	24,282,250	-2.6%
Public Safety	68,817,460	68,274,790	-0.8%
Public Works	6,043,410	6,281,700	3.9%
Health & Welfare	2,455,980	2,554,670	4.0%
Recreation	16,012,860	16,017,240	0.0%
Housing & Community Development	2,028,560	2,028,560	0.0%
Operating Transfers Out	18,238,140	16,607,070	-8.9%
Total General Fund	171,718,390	173,577,040	1.1%

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS			
Fire Protection	29,698,100	30,370,130	2.3%
Housing & Neighborhood	6,486,990	5,609,780	-13.5%
Urban Service District	9,758,730	10,406,230	6.6%
Richmond County Promotion	7,000,000	6,688,700	-4.4%
Street Lights	6,143,980	6,147,860	0.1%
Emergency Telephone	5,333,890	4,969,410	-6.8%
TIA Projects and Discretionary	38,490,790	37,601,330	-2.3%
All Other	41,458,800	33,910,430	-18.2%
Total Special Revenue Funds	144,371,280	135,703,870	-6.0%

CAPITAL FUNDS			
General Fund & Law Enforcement	6,599,190	4,390,260	-33.5%
SPLOST III	3,992,000	3,341,000	-16.3%
SPLOST IV	10,626,000	8,705,850	-18.1%
SPLOST V	9,735,000	5,425,000	-44.3%
SPLOST VI	36,255,000	26,705,000	-26.3%
SPLOST 7	101,637,810	82,660,870	-18.7%
LMIG Road Projects	7,249,400	6,454,000	-11.0%
Total Capital Funds	176,094,400	137,681,980	-21.8%

	2019 Amended Budget	2020 Adopted Budget	% Change
ENTERPRISE FUNDS			
Water & Sewer	283,627,120	245,354,860	-13.5%
Environmental Services	47,139,530	39,169,990	-16.9%
Public Transit	19,398,760	10,598,890	-45.4%
Airports	59,845,110	56,209,060	-6.1%
Stormwater	15,988,790	16,564,280	3.6%
Total Enterprise	425,999,310	367,897,080	-13.6%

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS			
Risk Management	2,482,740	2,694,820	8.5%
Employee Health Benefits	33,883,130	33,621,290	-0.8%
Workers Comp	3,839,120	4,490,500	17.0%
Fleet Management	5,031,010	5,117,730	1.7%
All Other	2,378,130	2,472,590	4.0%
Total Internal Service	47,614,130	48,396,930	1.6%

PENSION TRUST FUNDS	10,030,200	10,241,100	2.1%
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DEBT SERVICE FUNDS	16,244,140	15,586,140	-4.1%
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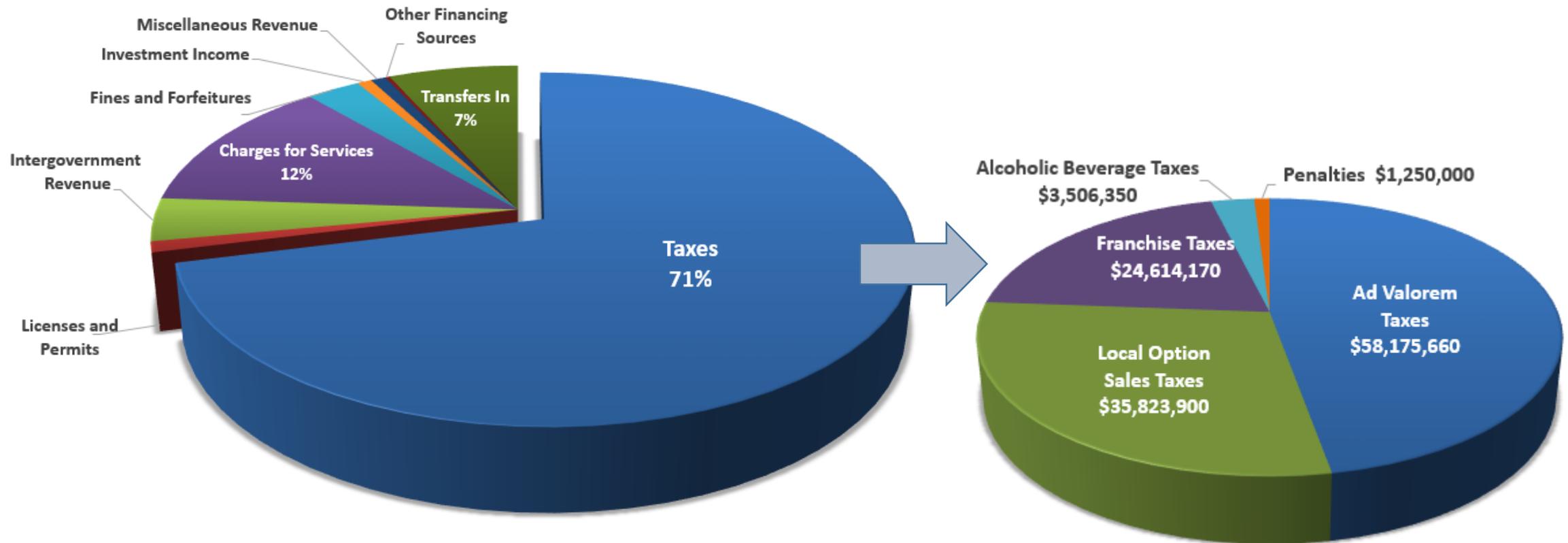
TOTAL ADOPTED BUDGET	992,071,850	889,084,140	-10.4%
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GENERAL FUND REVENUE

The General Government revenue is generated through the categories listed below. These dollar amounts are used to provide basic governmental services.

Revenue Source	Amended 2019 Budget	Adopted 2020 Budget	2019/2020 Change
Taxes	\$ 117,802,400	\$ 123,370,080	4.7%
Licenses and Permits	1,763,760	1,735,430	-1.6%
Intergovernment Revenue	7,712,480	6,961,440	-9.7%
Charges for Services	22,062,720	21,877,870	-0.8%
Fines and Forfeitures	4,498,470	4,874,750	8.4%
Investment Income	1,215,650	1,300,800	7.0%
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,180,580	1,341,950	13.7%
Other Financing Sources	2,873,180	406,600	-85.8%
Operating Transfers In *	12,609,150	11,708,120	-7.1%
Total	\$ 171,718,390	\$ 173,577,040	1.1%

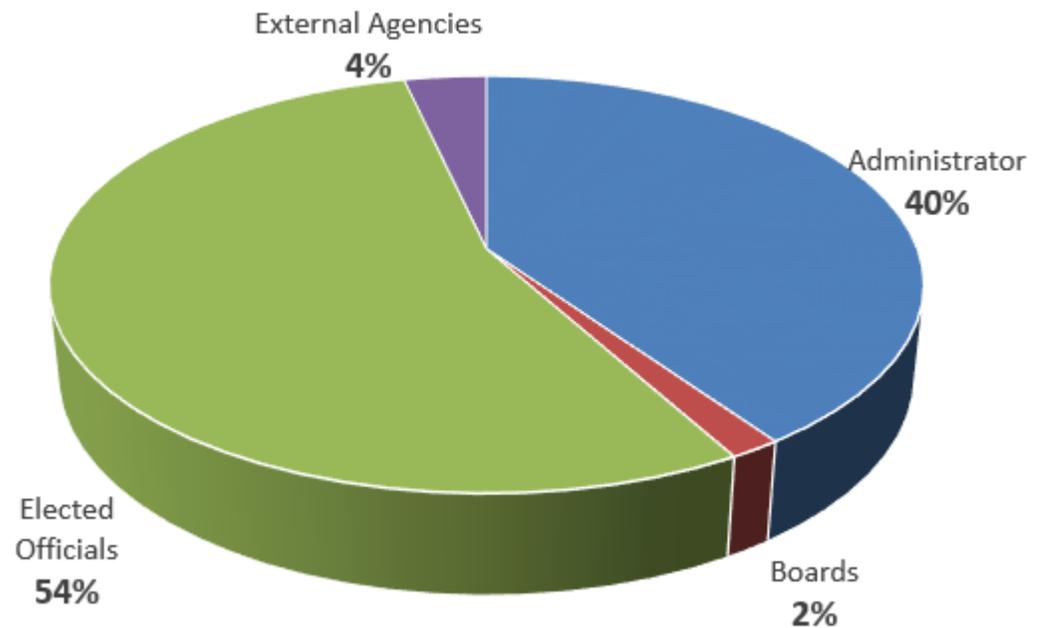
* Includes Operating Transfers within General Fund that are eliminated in CAFR.



GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

The Augusta, Georgia Commission approved the 2020 budget on November 19, 2019. The General Fund is approximately 20% of the total budget. Only a portion of the General Fund budget is managed by the Administrator; other portions are managed by various elected officials, boards (Board of Elections, Board of Assessors) and external agencies. Below are the budgeted spending levels by Reporting Area.

Reporting Area	Amended 2019 Budget	Adopted 2020 Budget	% Change
Administrator	\$ 70,878,850	\$ 69,847,970	-1.5%
Boards	2,787,490	2,851,220	2.3%
Elected Officials	92,502,350	94,658,940	2.3%
External Agencies	5,549,700	6,218,910	12.1%
Total	\$ 171,718,390	\$ 173,577,040	1.1%





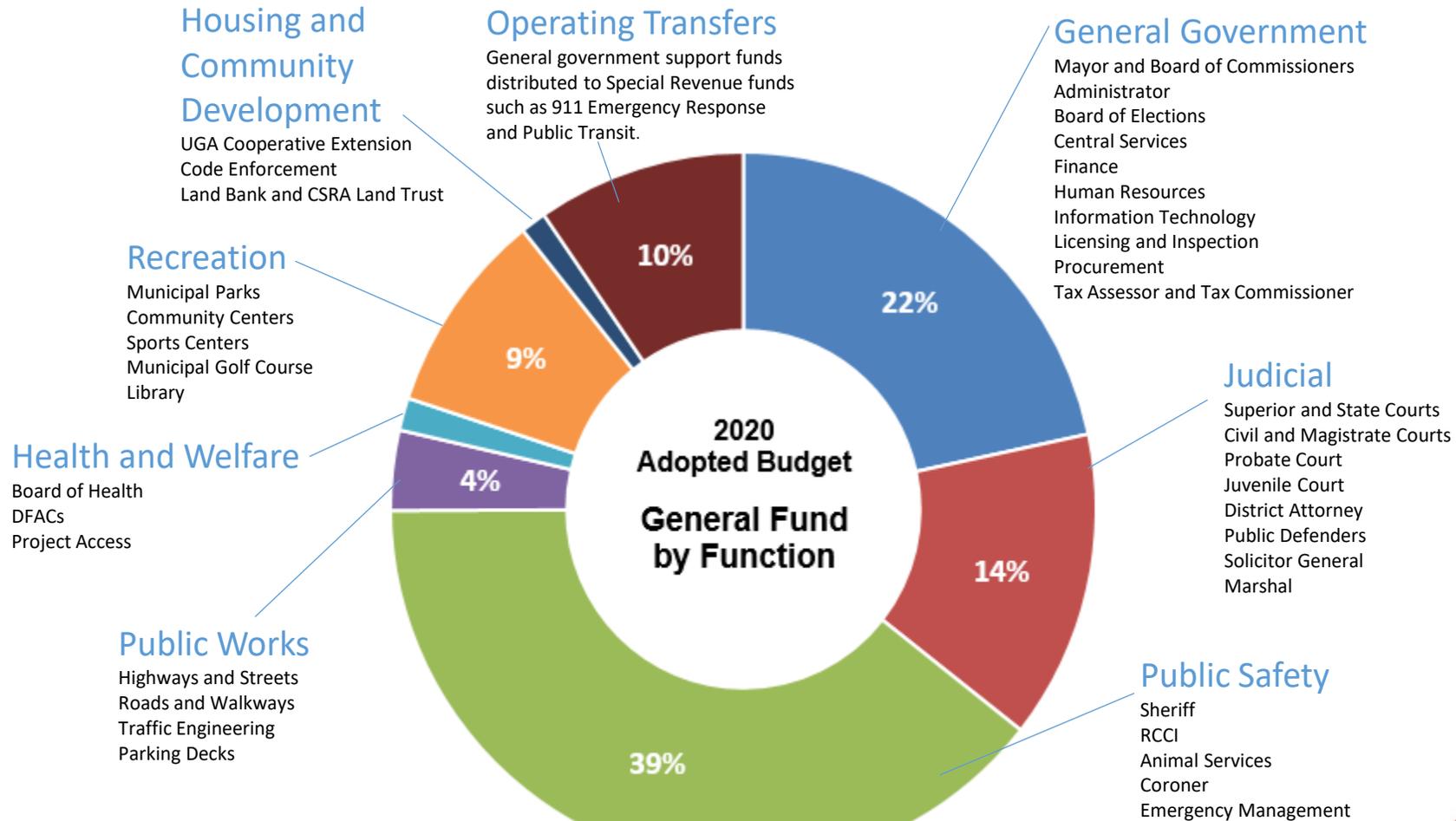
GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

General Fund dollars are used to pay for basic governmental services and operational functions. The largest portion of the expenditures are used for public safety.

Expense Category	Amended 2019 Budget	Adopted 2020 Budget	2019/2020 Change
Personnel Cost	\$ 99,039,700	\$ 99,980,920	1.0%
Contracted Services	20,285,830	21,050,190	3.8%
Supplies	21,255,690	21,939,150	3.2%
Capital Outlay	575,450	63,690	-88.9%
Interfund/Interdepartmental	7,190,320	7,254,190	0.9%
Miscellaneous and Contingency	5,133,260	6,681,830	30.2%
Transfers Out	18,238,140	16,607,070	-8.9%
Totals	\$ 171,718,390	\$ 173,577,040	1.1%



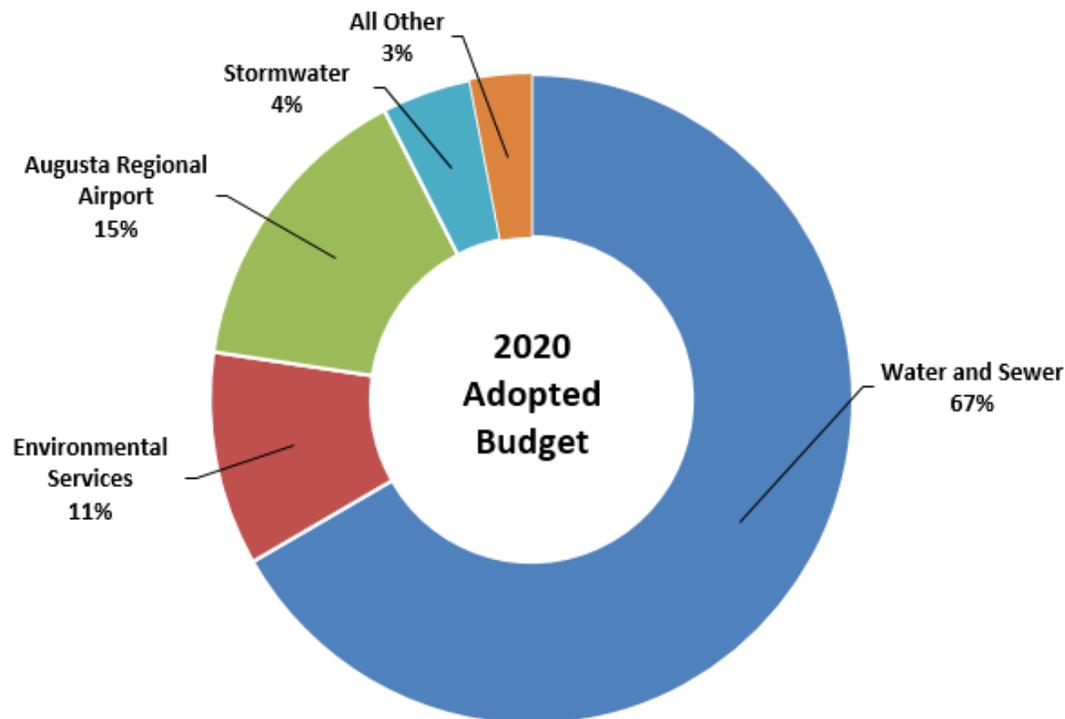
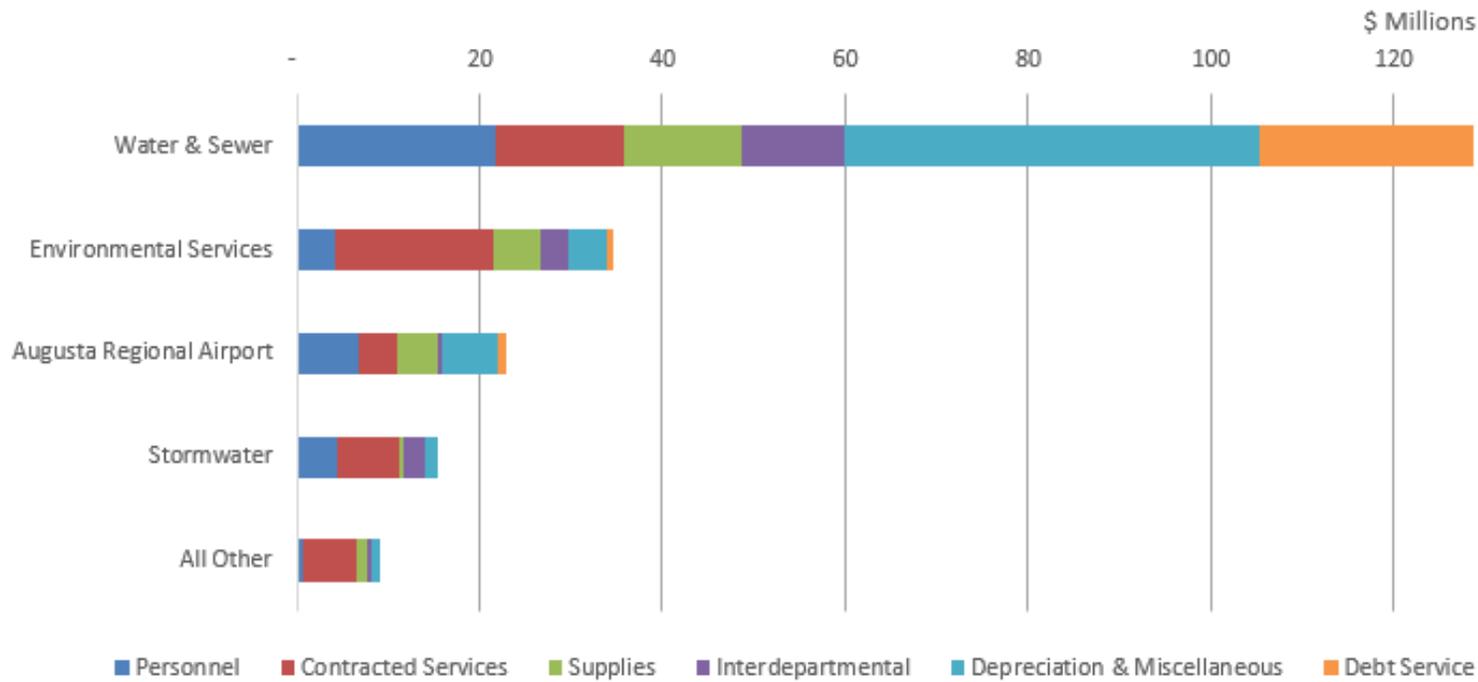
General Fund By Function:



ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise funds are used to account for activities that receive significant support from fees and charges. The largest enterprise funds are shown below. Water & Sewer represents 67% of all enterprise funds budgeted cost. Environmental Services represents Garbage Collection and Waste Management. Transit and Daniel Field Airport are smaller funds and grouped as All Other.

2020 Adopted Budget Expenditures



New Capital Projects

General Government

Elections voting equipment
Traffic network software
Fire Stations



Quality of Life

Community Center upgrades
Lake Olmstead renovations
Park amenities replacements
Transit Center



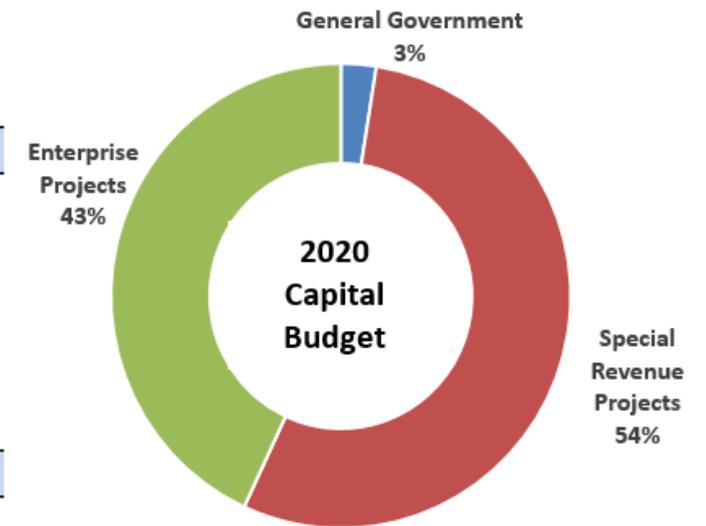
CAPITAL BUDGET

A capital project is “any project in excess of \$5,000 with an estimated useful life in excess of one year.” Capital projects are typically undertaken to preserve or replace infrastructure and public facilities, improve delivery of services, and improve economically depressed areas. The function of capital projects funds is to provide a mechanism whereby appropriations and expenditures for multi-year capital projects can be accounted for separately and distinctly from other county funds.

	2020 Adopted Budget
General Government Projects	\$ 5,089,440
Total General Government	5,089,440
SPLOST Projects	71,998,850
Public Roads (LMIG)	6,450,000
Transportation Investment Grants (TIP)	1,300,000
TIA Projects	20,027,000
TIA Discretionary Projects	6,772,400
Urban Redevelopment Projects	5,333,630
Total Special Revenue Projects	111,881,880
Water & Sewer Renewal	50,156,650
Landfill & Garbage Collection Renewal	2,782,000
Transit Renewal & Maintenance	2,273,780
Augusta Regional Airport Projects	32,393,700
Stormwater Projects	935,770
Total Enterprise Projects	88,541,900
GRAND TOTAL CAPITAL	\$ 205,513,220

Capital Budget Policy:

The budget will provide for adequate maintenance of capital equipment and facilities and for their orderly replacement.



Property Tax Millage Rate

What is a millage rate? A millage rate is a tax rate that is applied to 40% of the total assessed fair market value of real estate. Millage rates are expressed not as regular percentages, but in tenths of a penny. For example, a millage rate of 2 mills would mean 2 tenths of a penny.

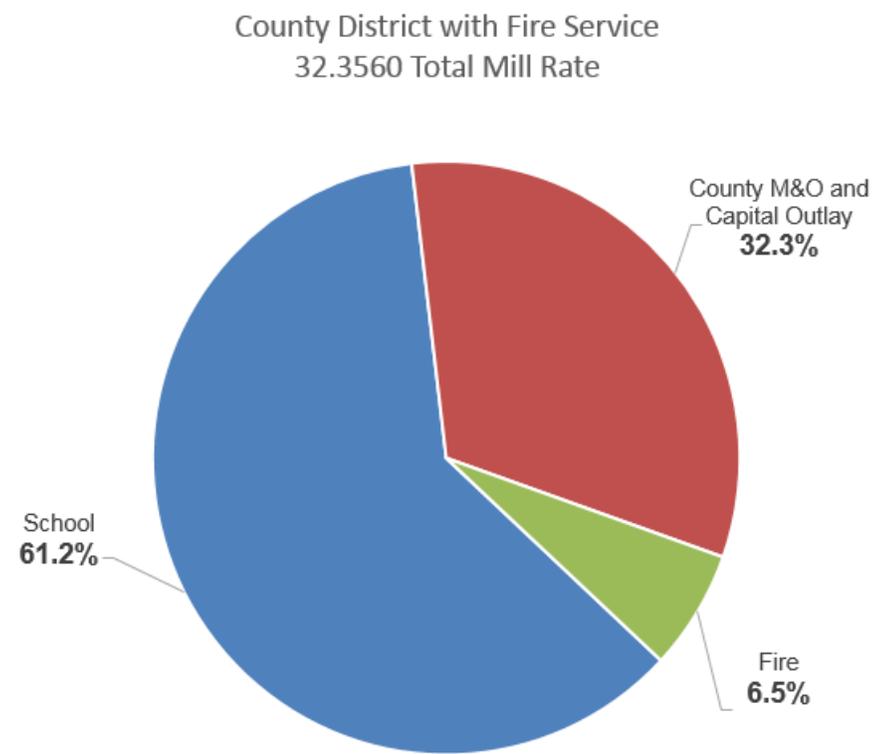
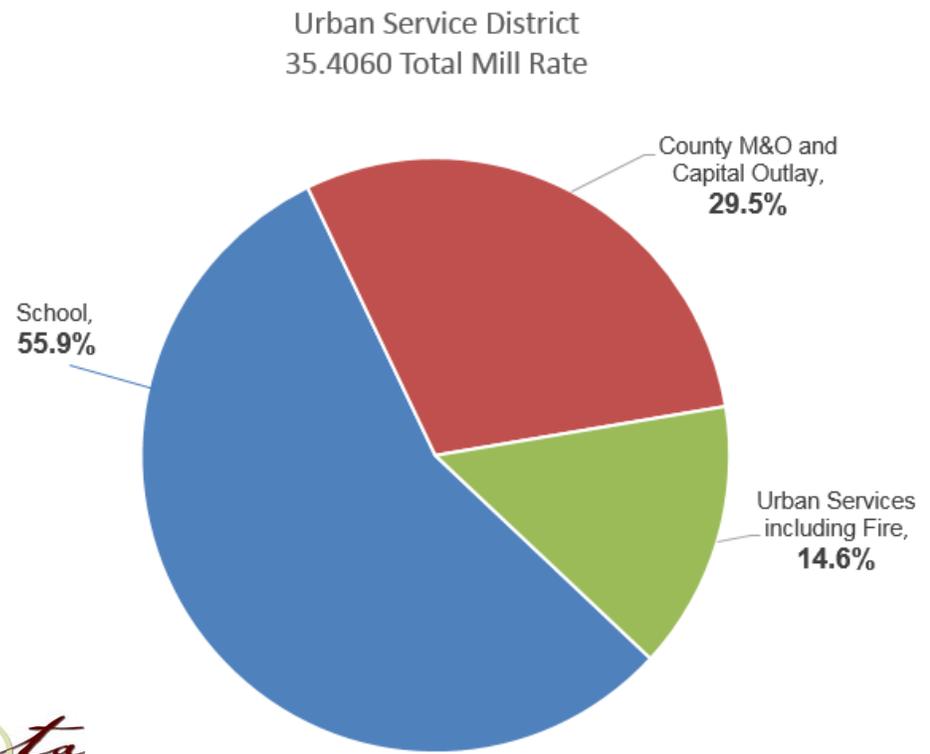
Calculation for a house with a fair market value of \$100,000 and a homestead exemption:
 $\$100,000 \times 40\% = \$40,000 - \$5,000 \text{ homestead exemption} = \$35,000 \text{ taxable value.}$
 $\$35,000 \times 10.450 \text{ mills} = 365,750 / 1000 = \$365.75 \text{ county tax owed.}$

City, County	Homestead Exemption	Net Taxable Value	City & County Millage Rate [†]	City & County Taxes	School Millage Rate	School Taxes	Total Property Tax Bill
Augusta, Richmond	\$5,000	\$35,000	10.450	\$366	19.794	\$693	\$1,059
Albany, Dougherty	\$2,000	\$38,000	15.569	\$592	18.323	\$696	\$1,288
Columbus, Muscogee	\$13,500	\$26,500	17.180	\$455	23.321	\$618	\$1,073
Macon, Bibb	\$5,000	\$35,000	20.331	\$712	18.814	\$658	\$1,370

- City, county, and local bond millage rates excluding school district rates. Augusta millage rate is County M&O and County Capital Outlay. Urban Service District millage rate is excluded.

How are my property taxes used?

Property tax bills vary by district, depending on the services provided to your district and street lighting fee assessments.



Urban Service District Example



School District Operations: 55.9%
 County Capital Outlay, Maintenance & Operations: 29.5%
 Urban Maintenance & Operation: 14.6%

County M&O District (County with Fire Service) Example



School District Operations: 61.2%
 County Capital Outlay, Maintenance & Operations: 32.3%
 Fire Protection: 6.5%

Definitions from Augusta, Georgia Tax Commissioner Office

County Capital Outlay: the portion of the county mill rate used to pay for capital expenditures (vehicles, computers, machinery, and equipment).

County Maintenance and Operation: the portion of the county mill rate used to pay for the operation of the county's General Fund. Administration, Finance, Judicial, Public Works, Recreation, Cultural, Public Safety, and Law Enforcement functions are funded by these collections.

Fire Protection-County: used for the operation of the Fire Department in the suburban district.

School Maintenance and Operation: for School General Fund expenditures which means for the maintenance and operation of the Richmond County public school system, including maintenance and repairs of school buildings; and for salaries, wages, and benefits for teachers and administrative staff.

Urban Maintenance and Operation: for maintaining and operating street lights, plus fire department and other services in the urban service district.

Fees Charged Separately from Millage Rates:

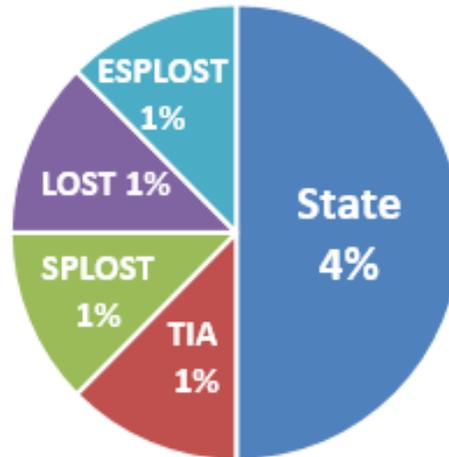
Garbage Collection: a fee charged to customers who have solid waste pickup services provided by Augusta, Georgia.

Street Light Charge: a fee charged to customers outside the Augusta urban district who have street lights maintained by Augusta, Georgia. It is based on the cost to operate the type of lighting provided in your area and the amount of road frontage of the property.

SALES TAX REVENUE

- State – Georgia Tax Commission
- ESPLOST (Education-related SPLOST) - school projects
- LOST (Local Option Sales Tax) – offsets county property taxes
- SPLOST (Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax) – capital projects and debt service
- TIA (Transportation-related SPLOST) – regional and local road projects

Allocation of 8% Sales Tax

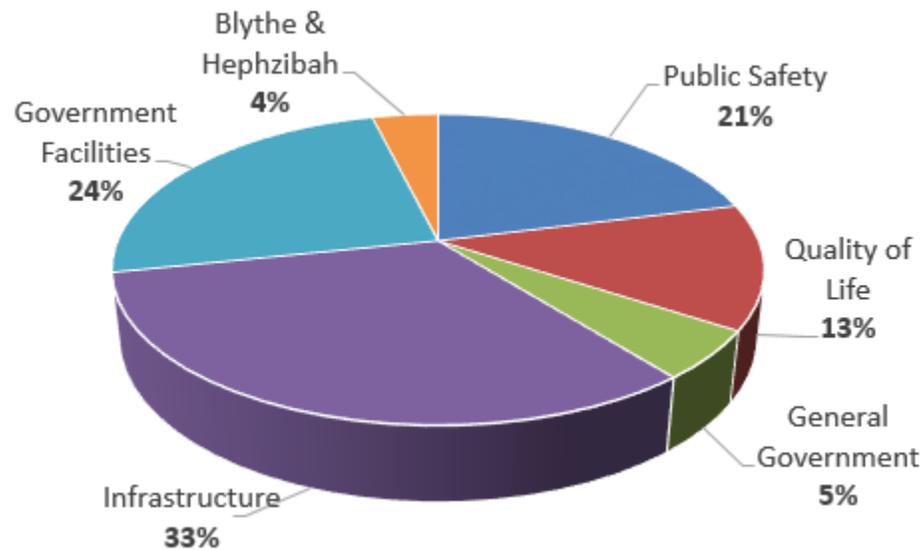


SPLOST 7

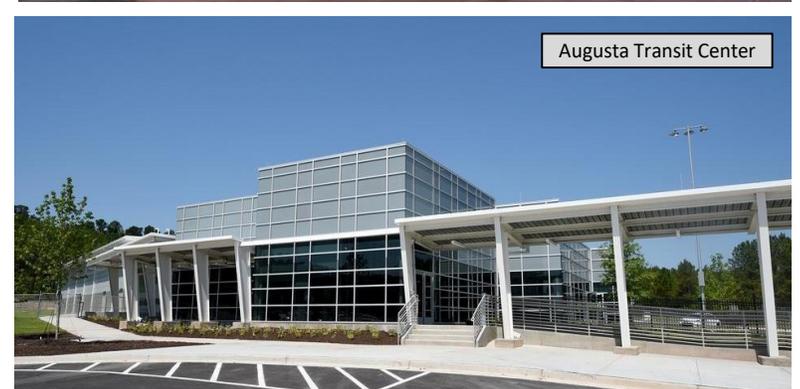
2016 – 2021

Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) is a 1% sales tax program approved by a voter referendum. SPLOST funds are accounted for separately and can only be used for capital projects and debt service. SPLOST revenue cannot be used for operating expenses.

The current SPLOST program was renewed by referendum on November 3, 2015. SPLOST 7 revenue is projected to be \$215.5 million. SPLOST collections average \$3.4 million per month. It is estimated that over 45% of SPLOST revenue is generated by non-residents, with the remainder from Augusta-Richmond County residents. For more information, visit www.augusta.gov/splost7.



Completed SPLOST Projects

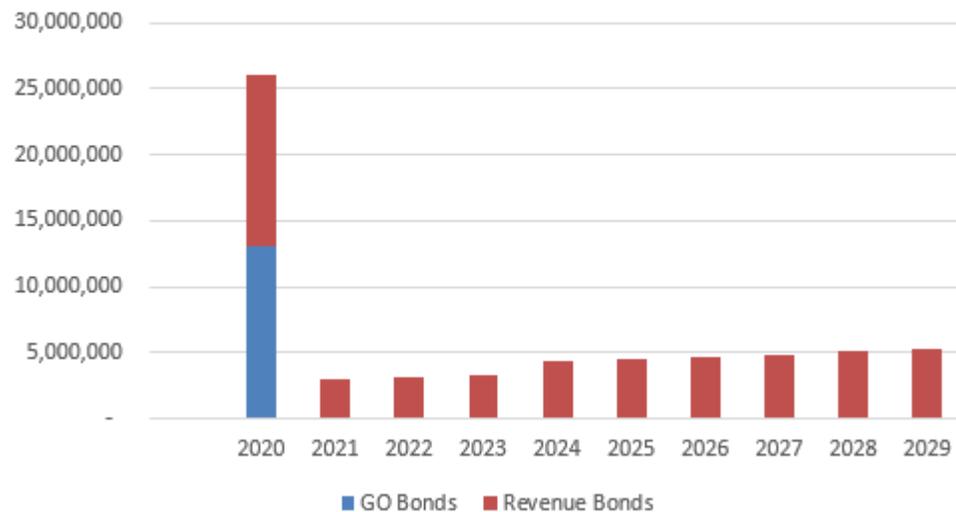


DEBT SERVICE

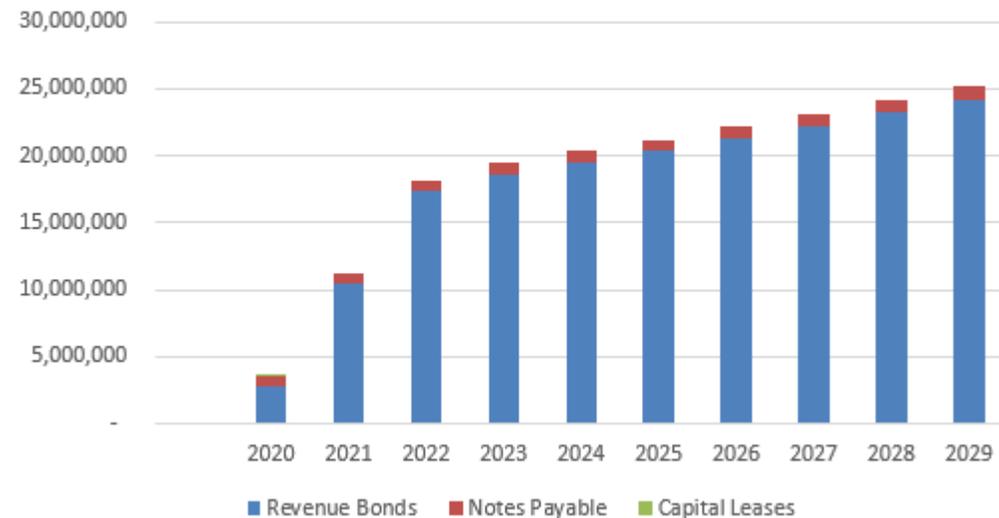
Debt service is the amount paid on a loan in principal and interest over a period of time. Short term debt is generally considered to be for one year or less; long term is for more than one year. The following data focuses on bonded debt and capital leases, and does not include pension liabilities.

For a complete understanding of the individual debt instruments and a summary of all long-term debt, please refer to the 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) published online under the Finance section of the Augusta, Georgia government website.

Projected Government Activities Debt
2020-2029



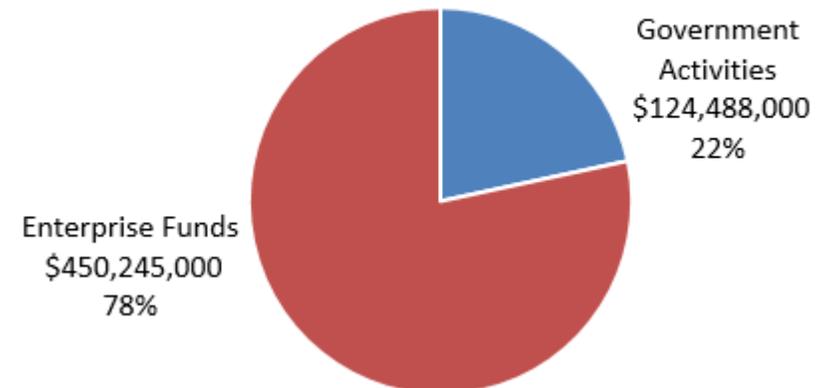
Projected Enterprise Funds Debt
2020-2029



Augusta, Georgia is committed to sound financial policies, practices, and communications. An independent audit is conducted each year and published for public viewing. Augusta, Georgia's financial condition is demonstrated by the Aa2 rating of its bonds by Moody's Investor Service and a rating of AA by Standard and Poor's (S&P). These ratings are given to bonds that are judged to be of high quality by all standards and allows Augusta to obtain the lowest possible interest rates at the time of issuance.

Augusta, Georgia Bond Ratings: Standard & Poor's AA
Moody's Aa2

Total Bonded Debt as of 12/31/2019



Augusta, Georgia At a Glance

Where is Augusta?

Nestled along the banks of the Savannah River, Augusta is the second largest and oldest city in Georgia. Located in the east central section of the state, Augusta is approximately 150 miles east of Atlanta on Interstate 20. Augusta is also centrally located just two and a half hours from the beach and the mountains.

Augusta Facts

Established: 1736

Named For: Princess Augusta of Saxe Gotha (mother of King George III of Great Britain)

Population: 200,000 City; 500,000 Trade Region

Location: 136 ft. above sea level; approximately 150 land miles from Atlantic Ocean

Nicknames: The Central Savannah River Area (CSRA), includes surrounding counties in Georgia and South Carolina, The Garden City of the South, chosen in the early 20th century because of the city's many large private gardens

Major Highways: Interstates 20 and 520, U.S. Routes 1, 25, 78, 278

Colleges and Universities: Augusta University, Paine College, Augusta Technical College

Military Installations: Fort Gordon (U.S. Army Signal Center) and the U.S. Army Cyber Center of Excellence

Airports: Augusta Regional Airport, Daniel Field Airport

Sports Teams: Augusta Green Jackets (baseball)

Famous Augustans: Ben Bernanke, James Brown, Russell Joel Brown, Laurence Fishburne, Terri Gibbs, Amy Grant, Hulk Hogan, Brenda Lee, Ray Mercer, Larry Mize, Jessye Norman, Joe Penny, Gordon Wycliff, and Frank Yerby.



Known worldwide for golf, Augusta has plenty of things to do year-round. History comes alive at the Augusta Museum of History, the Augusta Canal Discovery Center, and the Boyhood Home of President Woodrow Wilson. Enjoy a nature ride through Pinizy Swamp Nature Park or explore the Augusta Canal National Heritage area during one of their daily boat tours offered year-round. Immerse yourself in art and culture at the Morris Museum of Art or at live performances at the historic Imperial Theatre, the Miller Theatre, or Le Chat Noir.

Shop in locally owned boutiques and stores along Broad Street, in the historic Summerville neighborhood, and in Surrey Center. Eat at Augusta's best locally owned restaurants and enjoy classic southern fare, tapas with an international twist, gourmet burgers, and farm-to-table dishes.

Make your first stop at Augusta & Company, our visitor center at 1010 Broad Street, for maps, information, and souvenir praline pecans, sunglasses, hoodies and t-shirts.

For more information, visit www.exploregeorgia.org/city/Augusta.



Augusta, Georgia At a Glance

Demographics

Area	Population	Median Household Income	Unemployment
Augusta-Richmond County	201,554	\$39,430	3.4%
Athens-Clarke	127,330	\$34,557	3.1%
Columbus-Muscogee	194,160	\$43,239	3.9%
Macon-Bibb	153,095	\$38,183	3.6%
City of Savannah	145,862	\$39,386	3.2%
State of Georgia	10,519,475	\$52,977	3.4%
United States	327 million	\$57,652	3.6%

Source: US Census, 2018; GA Department of Labor, December 2019

Augusta Statistics

General Government:

122,747 registered voters

Utilities:

22,530 street lights

63,013 water customers

Recreation:

65 public parks

Public Safety:

19 fire stations

578,510 calls to/from 911

Transportation:

705,538 bus rides

14,873 airport landings

Source: 2018 CAFR, directors



Top Employers

Augusta's Largest Non-Manufacturing Employers

COMPANY	ACTIVITY	PRODUCT/SERVICE	EMPLOYEES
U.S. Army Cyber Center of Excellence & Fort Gordon	Government	Military	25,264*
Augusta University	Government	Education	4,656
Richmond County School System	Government	Education	4,418
NSA Augusta	Government	Government	4,000
University Hospital	Service	Health Care	3,200
Augusta University Hospitals	Service	Health Care	3,054
Augusta-Richmond County	Government	Municipal Services	2,612
VA Medical Centers	Government	Health Care	2,082
East Central Regional Hospital	Government	Health Care	1,488
Doctors Hospital	Service	Health Care	1,210

* Military and civilian

Augusta's Largest Manufacturing Employers

EZ GO Textron*	Golf Car/Utility Vehicles	1277
Covidien	Disposable Medical Supplies	850
International Paper	Bleached Paperboard	620
Kellogg's	Cookies and Crackers	535
FPL Food, LLC*	Beef Products	500

* Corporate headquarters located in Augusta
Source: Augusta Economic Development Authority



GLOSSARY

Adopted Budget: the result of a formal process by which the government approves a budget.

Amended Budget: the result of budget adjustments approved by a government subsequent to the original approval of the budget (adopted budget).

Budget: a plan of financial operation using an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period of time (a calendar year) and an estimate of proposed revenue to finance the expenditures.

Constituent: all the people in an area who are entitled to vote in an election.

Debt Services: the money that is required for a particular time period to cover the repayment of interest and principal on a debt.

Expenditure: government purchases which can be financed by revenue and/or government borrowing.

Fees: payment made in exchange for services.

Fund: resources allocated for a particular purpose.

Operating Budget: a detailed projection of all estimated income and expenses based on forecasted revenue during a given period of time; a combination of known expenses, expected future costs, and forecasted income over the course of a year.

Pension: a fixed sum to be paid regularly to a person, typically following retirement from service.

Referendum: a general vote by the constituents on a single political question that has been referred to them for a direct decision.

Revenue: the financial resources other than from interfund transfers and debt issue proceeds.



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Questions about this document?

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